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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

THIS issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains the regular monthly articles on the industrial and labour situation in Canada during the past month, including reviews of the movement of prices and cost of living, industrial disputes and conciliation proceedings, recent industrial agreements, fair wage contracts, etc.; also the usual notes on industrial training and apprenticeship, labour union activities, recent legal decisions and industrial safety and health. There is also a report on employment conditions in Canada during the year 1924. Two supplements dealing respectively with "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920-1924," and "Prices in Canada and other Countries in 1924," are also included with this issue.

Monthly Summary

Reports from the Employment Service of Canada indicated a continued contraction in the volume of business during November, the situation at the beginning of December being less favourable than during the same period in 1923. At the beginning of December the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 9.7, as compared with 6.8 per cent at the beginning of November and with 6.2 per cent at the beginning of December, 1923. Reports from 5,880 employers of labour also indicated a continued contraction in employment on December 1, when they were employing 749,841 persons, as compared with 762,848 on November 1.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.58 at the beginning of December as compared with $10.46 for November; $10.73 for December, 1923; $10.39 for December, 1922; $11 for December, 1921; $14.84 for December, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for December, 1918; and $7.96 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100, advanced to 160.9 for December as compared with 157.7 for November; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 223.4 for December, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in December was less than in the previous month or December, 1923. No disputes were carried over from November, but two new disputes arose during the month, one of these terminating before its close. The two disputes referred to affected 95 employees, and resulted in a loss in working time of 1,845 days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were as follows: 2 disputes, 313 employees and 4,808 working days; and for December, 1923, 13 disputes, 2,446 employees, and 28,693 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During December the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation established in connection with a dispute between the Roberval-Saguenay Railway Company and certain of its employees, members of the National Catholic Syndicate of the employees of the Company. In the case of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of the employees on its western lines, following the receipt of the report of the Board which was given in the November issue of this GAZETTE, a conference was arranged between representatives of the parties concerned, and a settlement was reached by direct negotiations.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

An application having been received for an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, from six persons complaining of a combine in connection with the distribution of the New Brunswick potato crop, the Minister of Labour has instructed the Registrar to carry out an investigation. Mr. Peter J. Hughes, K.C., of Fredericton, N.B., has been instructed by the Department of Justice to conduct the investigation before the Registrar.

Legislative programme in Quebec

The second session of the Sixteenth Legislature of the Province of Quebec opened on January 7. The Lieutenant Governor, the Honourable Narcisse Pérodeau, in his Speech from the Throne, stated that four important commissions had practically completed the tasks entrusted to them, namely, the commissions respectively for the revision of the Provincial statutes, for the consideration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, for the revision of the salaries and classification of the civil service, and for the examination of the school conditions on the Island of Montreal. Reports from all these commissions are to be submitted during the session. The Legislature will also be asked "to make an appropriation for the education, in the elementary schools, of the children of workmen who are left without means by the death of their fathers whilst engaged at their work."

The progress of the inquiry into workmen's compensation has been noted in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The commissioners, whose chairman is the Honourable Justice Ernest Roy, held their final meeting early in January. No official statement was made as to the recommendations that would be made. According to statements in the press, however, the commissioners will not recommend the creation of a Board as a substitute for civil court procedure in compensation cases; but, it is further reported, that they are in favour of modifying the existing provision which exempts from the benefits of the act workers who are earning more than $1,500 in a year, and of extending to working men the right to add cost of medical fees to the amount claimed as compensation for injuries.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom, whose decision in reference to the validity of the Lord's Day Act of Manitoba is quoted elsewhere in this issue, is the Supreme Court of Appeal from the courts of the British Dominions beyond the seas. It consists of all Privy Councillors who have held certain high judicial offices in the United Kingdom or certain of the Dominions, but in practice the appeals are invariably heard by members who have been selected with reference to particular cases. Professor H. C. Gutteridge, of London, England, in an article in the August issue of the *International Labour Review*, published by the International Office at Geneva, points out that this tribunal has no jurisdiction in matters with which the industrial law of England is concerned, and its decisions are not binding on the English judges. At the same time it cannot be ignored by them, because the industrial legislation of the Imperial Parliament has been adopted to a considerable extent by the legislatures of the Dominions, and the interpretation of this legislation by the Judicial Committee is treated with very great respect, and has very nearly the same authority as if it had emanated from the judges of the English courts.

For the United Kingdom itself, the highest and final court of appeal is the House of Lords, presided over by the Lord Chancellor, who is both head of the Judiciary and Minister of Justice. Appeals are heard by a quorum of three at least of the following high judicial officers of the Crown: (1) The Lord Chancellor; (2) six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, who are professional lawyers on whom life peerages have been conferred for the purpose of enabling them to sit in the House of Lords; and (3) Peers who have held certain high judicial posts. In theory any peer other than those mentioned is entitled to take part in the hearing of appeals, but an understanding exists that appeals are left in the hands of those peers by whom the quorum must be constituted. Of this Court of Appeal Professor Gutteridge says:—

> This tribunal possesses a deservedly high reputation for learning and impartiality. It may not be out of place to state that the view is widely held that the House of Lords has given evidence of a breadth of view in dealing with industrial questions which has not always characterized the decision of the Courts of inferior degree; that this Court, though essentially aristocratic in theory, is in practice truly democratic; and has won the respect and confidence of the English public to a greater extent than almost any other court.

Reissue of Alberta minimum wage orders

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Alberta, declaring invalid all orders of the Provincial Minimum Wage Board affecting wages, was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The invalidity of these orders was due to the fact that the wording of the orders did not conform strictly with the requirements of the Act in regard to orders issued by the Board, inasmuch as they omitted to enumerate the municipalities to which they were to apply. Since the judgment was given the orders have been re-written so as to specify the municipalities affected, namely, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Blairmore, Camrose, Cardston, Coleman, Drumheller and Redcliff. With this change the orders again became effective on January 1, and the act is thus once more in operation. As a result of

the recent action in court, during which criticisms were made of the construction of the Act, it is stated that the act is being redrafted and that legislation will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature to correct the alleged irregularities of the present act.

British Columbia eight hour day law in effect

The British Columbia Hours of Work Act, 1923, became effective on January 1. The exemptions allowed by the Board of Adjustment, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, are given elsewhere in the present issue. The provincial Minister of Labour, The Honourable A. M. Manson, speaking in the Legislature during its recent session, stated that he did not intend to have the law so "riddled with exemptions" that it would become ineffective. He indicated that the scope of the law would be extended year by year until the 8-hour day became an integral part of the industrial life of the Province. The Minister further stated that it might be advisable later on to replace the present Board of Adjustment by a departmental board, after the present commissioners should have given full effect to the law. A suggestion that the Workmen's Compensation Board should administer the act is to be considered among other suggestions. Some account of the survey of the Province carried out by the Board of Adjustment was given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

William Green new president of A. F. of L.

William Green, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, was elected on December 19 president of the American Federation of Labour in succession to the late Samuel Gompers. According to the constitution of the Union the Executive Council, in the event of the death of a president, has power to appoint a successor to hold office until the date of the next convention. The new president shortly after his election intimated that he would follow the general lines of policy laid down by Mr. Gompers. He said:—

> In co-operation with my colleagues on the executive council of the American Federation of Labour and the chosen officers of all affiliated organizations we will carry forward the work of organization and education among the workers of our land. Our devotion to America and the American institutions must never be successfully challenged. Our demands upon society for higher standards of life, better wages and humane conditions of employment must ever be based upon our inalienable right to the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Our problems must be met and solved upon the best of American fair play and in accordance with American traditions and ideals.

Mr. Green was secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers from 1913 until he became president of the A. F. of L. In 1900, when 30 years of age, he became president of sub-district No. 6 of the Ohio Mine Workers, and in 1906 was elected president of the State organization. In 1910 he became a State senator and served two terms until 1913 when his connection with the American Federation began. Following his election as President Mr. Green resigned his office in the United Mine Workers.

Alberta railwaymen's compensation for accidents

A delegation representing the running trades in the seven railway brotherhoods in Alberta presented to the Provincial Government, on December 17 proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act which would provide slight increases in the existing rates of compensation for injuries. The trades represented included the firemen, enginemen, maintenance men, telegraphers, trainmen, steam shovel and dredgemen and conductors. The ministers who received the delegation promised that the railway men's proposals would be considered by the cabinet, although it had not been intended to introduce any new compensation measures during the coming session.

It may be noted that two acts in regard to Workmen's Compensation are on the Statute book of Alberta. The first of these is the "Workmen's Compensation Act, 1908" (Revised Statutes of 1922, chapter 176), its full title being "an act with respect to compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment." This act establishes the liability of employers to their workmen for injuries, the scale and conditions of compensation being set forth in an appended schedule. Compensation under the act of 1908 is recovered by means of court proceedings. The second act is the "Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund)," of 1918 (Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, chapter 177), which establishes a common fund formed from assessments levied on employers of labour, and administered by a Board, as in the five other Provinces having "state" systems of compensation. The running trades of the railways are expressly exempted from the provisions of the act of 1918, and the compensation of this class is therefore governed by the act of 1908. The delegation made it clear to the Government that they desired to remain under the earlier act.

Manitoba Safety League reorganized

The Manitoba Safety League has lately been reorganized, and is again an active member of Canadian National Safety League. The Provincial League was organized in Manitoba in June, 1920 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1, 1920, page 747). Mainly through the efforts of Mr. E. McGrath, then secretary of the Bureau of Labour, appropriations were secured from the Provincial Government for the purpose of furthering the work of accident prevention. But public interest in the movement subsequently declined, and the branch remained dormant until last October, when prominent provincial and municipal official representatives of employers and labour organizations, and of the principal industries, met together in Winnipeg on the suggestion of the Canadian organization, Premier Bracken acting as chairman. At that meeting a representative committee was appointed to reorganize the Manitoba Safety League, composed of the following members: Chas. F. Roland, Employers Association of Manitoba; Major D. M. Duncan, Superintendent School Board; H. B. Lyall, Canadian Manufacturers Association; A. C. Emmett, Manitoba Motor League; E. McGrath, Manitoba Bureau of Labour; Walter Owens, Trades and Labour Council; Mayor S. J. Farmer; W. H. Darracott, Winnipeg Electric Railway; Alderman T. Boyd, Civic Public Safety Committee. Since October the committee has held a number of meetings and the Provincial League is now active, with Mr. Charles F. Roland, as acting secretary, and with its head office at 506 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg.

The Dominion Government made a grant last year of $25,000, to further the work of the Canadian National Safety League. In addition to the Ontario Safety League, which is the oldest branch, there are now provincial leagues in Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba.

Compensation administration in Manitoba

The Union of Manitoba Municipalities, acting on a recommendation from the city of Brandon, presented to the provincial cabinet in December a request for the enactment of legislation that would make Brandon a distinct unit in the administration of workmen's compensation. The present act recognizes seven classes of industry within the province, this division being for the purpose of assessment in order to create and maintain the Accident Fund under the Act for the payment of compensation and other outlays. The city of Winnipeg now forms one of these classes, the remaining municipalities of the province being grouped together into another class. The other classes are as follows: The Canadian Pacific Railway; the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; the Canadian National Railways; The Crown in the right of the Province; and lastly all the industries that are set out in Schedule I of the Act, covering practically the entire industrial field.

Employment of children in theatres

The Director of Child Welfare, a new official appointed in Manitoba under the Child Welfare Act of 1922, has served notices to all theatres and other places of public entertainment throughout the Province, calling the attention of the proprietors to the fact that the Act forbids the public appearance of children under 10 years of age as performers. The Child Welfare Act became law in 1922, and came into effect on September 1, 1924, by proclamation. The sections of the act relating to the employment of children in places of public amusement are as follows:—

163. Any person who:

(*d*) subject to the provision of section 164 hereof, causes any child under the age of sixteen years to be at any time in any circus or other place of public amusement to which the public are admitted by payment, for the purpose of singing, playing or performing for profit, or offering anything for sale . . . .

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and on conviction thereof shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and in default of payment of the penalty, or in addition thereto, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

164. In the case of any entertainment or series of entertainments to take place in premises used for public entertainments or in any circus or other place of public amusement, where it is shown that proper provision has been made to secure the health and kind treatment of a child proposed to be employed thereat, the director may grant a license for such time and during such hours of the day, and subject to such supervision, restrictions and conditions as he may think fit, for any child over ten years of age to be employed of whose fitness to take part in such entertainment or series of entertainments without injury he is satisfied, and such license may at any time be varied, added to or revoked by him, and the cost of investigation and all other expenses involved in the granting of such license shall be paid by the person or persons making application therefor.

Travelling libraries in Saskatchewan

The growth throughout Canada of community libraries, particularly for the use of rural committees, was noted in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1924, in connection with the various existing provisions in the direction of the "utilization of workers' spare time." Some further information on the growth of the movement in Saskatchewan was given at the recent meet-

ing of the Provincial Legislature. The number of travelling libraries in the Province is now 990, with about 50,000 books in circulation. At a conservative estimate these books were read during the past year by half a million persons. In the last two years 275 new libraries were started, and 148 new districts have applied for libraries in the last four months. Many of the libraries are sent to outposts of the Province, there being at least 75 north and west of Battleford, 12 north of Prince Albert, and 25 east and north-east of Prince Albert. The northeastern part of the Province is well served as far north as Ravine Bank, and as far east as Prairie River, the south being also well served, particularly in the districts furthest from the railroads. Applications from outlying districts, it is stated, are given first consideration. Books that are slightly worn are mended and sent out again, and those that are badly worn are taken out of circulation and repaired. Since January 1, 1924, 13,000 books have been thoroughly repaired, at an average cost of six cents per book. The old books that are beyond repair are disposed of in various ways. At least once, and usually twice a year, large boxes of old books are shipped to the goals at Prince Albert and Regina, and the Home at Wolseley. They are also sent out in bundles to isolated districts where it is impossible to send libraries. Last winter nearly one hundred districts were supplied in this way.

Second fatality caused by "bump" at Springhill mine

A second fatality occurred in the coal mines at Springhill, Nova Scotia, about a week after the fatal accident mentioned in a note in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Both these sad accidents were caused by "bumps" in the mine, the first bump occurring on the east side and the second on the west. A report made by Mr. George S. Rice, Chief Inspector of Mines of the United States Bureau of Mines, on the bumps in the Nova Scotia mines, has now been issued, and a summary of the conclusions reached by the investigator will be given in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. As noted in a previous issue, Mr. Rice examined the Springhill mine at the request of the Provincial Government. The *Canadian Mining Journal,* commenting on these fatalities, says:—

> Had not the Mines Department and the Company tried every available means and sought the advice of the best mining experts on the American continent, they might have been open to censure for not seeking information that might have been of value in solving this most difficult problem. But having done all possible, there is nothing left, but to proceed along new lines and apply other methods of mining. This may take time; indeed it is usually a slow process to open up large sections of a coal mine on any system. There is in this case no other recourse. To work longwall in a nine-foot seam may be difficult, but it is feasible. There will be no large district of coal standing on pillars—nothing but a solid face ahead and waste workings behind where the roof may fall in and relieve the great pressure which is now causing the much dreaded bumps.

Ten years of Ontario compensation act

The first ten years of operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario was completed on December 31. During this ten-year period 442,002 accidents to workmen were reported to the Board and of these 3,983 were fatal. In the ten years $45,937,221.06 was awarded in compensation to injured workmen and their widows and children and in providing medical attention, hospital and skilled nursing services and artificial limbs and appliances. This means that roughly speaking the average accident reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board has cost over $100. In 1924 there was a decrease in the number of accidents from 1923. In 1924 there were 58,675 accidents, of which 402 were fatal, as compared with 61,109 of which 379 were fatal in 1923. The total benefits awarded during 1924 were $6,122,-809.26 or about $50,000 less than awarded during 1923.

Commenting on the ten years' record, Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of Industrial Accident Prevention Associations says:—

"Industry in Ontario may feel that this toll of accidents is a heavy one and yet. on the other hand, an enormous amount of good has resulted from the passing of the Compensation Act over ten years ago. The great advantages of the present system as compared with the old law are the speedy disposition of claims, the immense saving of expense to all parties concerned, the great widening of the workers protection and the immunity of the employer from individual liability. Although the Ontario Act is now the most liberal in the world, especially in cases of severe accidents, the rates of assessment paid by employers are very much less than under other systems in adjoining States."

Relation of the Amsterdam and third internationals

The proposal emanating from the Third International (Moscow) for closer co-operation between that organization and labour organizations in other countries, with a view to the attainment of labour solidarity throughout the world, has been noted in previous issues of this GAZETTE (September 1924, page 737). A proposal in this direction was

addressed to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada at its last convention, but was rejected by the Congress (October, page 854). The International Federation of Trade Unions, with which British and Canadian labour organizations are affiliated, declined through its Amsterdam Bureau to negotiate with the Red International on the ground that in its constitution there was an explicit avowal of the aim of destroying the Amsterdam Federation, which was described as the ally of the bourgeoisie and capitalism. Communications took place later between Amsterdam and the officials of the All-Russian Council, but no progress was made owing to the steady refusal of the Moscow officials to entertain the stipulation of Amsterdam that a condition of unity should be acceptance of the Amsterdam constitution. At the conference of the International Federation at Vienna last June the Amsterdam Bureau proposed that negotiations should cease altogether. This was opposed by Mr. Fred Bramley, for the British delegation, on the ground that it was necessary to do everything possible to re-establish relations, and that there was hope that the Russian unions might become more disposed to accept the Amsterdam point of view. The outcome was a decision arrived at by compromise—the British proposal having first been criticized by the French, German, and Belgian delegates. It was, in effect, that consultations should be continued with the Russian Council, in so far as was consistent with the dignity of the Federation, and that any question of unity must be settled on the basis of acceptance of the Amsterdam constitution.

The British Trade Union Congress at Hull, last June, after listening to an address by Mr. Tomsky (who will be remembered as having signed a communication to the Canadian Congress) tacitly agreed to a suggestion by Mr. Purcell, its chairman, that the General Council should be empowered, through the Amsterdam body, to try to bring together the various dissident trade union bodies—this term covering broadly the Russian unions, the Communist sections which had split from the French movement, and others.

At a subsequent meeting of the Bureau of the Amsterdam body the Vienna standpoint seems to have been maintained, and it was decided to request Moscow to furnish a clear statement of their aims before agreeing to call a conference. In their replies the Moscow trade union officials reiterated their proposal that any conference should not be restricted by preliminary conditions, and their definition of "united front" aims was crystallized in a phrase, "class war to the knife" against capitalism.

This was the position when Mr. Purcell and his colleagues of the British delegation went to Russia, their object being to further reconciliation and to secure the affiliation of the Russian trade union movement to the International Federation. One concrete result, the report which is not disputed, is that the delegation has entered into a provisional arrangement with the All-Russian Trade Unions Council for the formation of an Anglo-Russian joint committee to promote unity. A special Council meeting of the International Federation is to be held at Amsterdam on February 5 to consider the latest Russian "class war" reply. Mr. Purcell and Mr. Fred Bramley will be there as representatives of the British movement, and they will present the considered view of the General Council.

Sick benefits for hourly employees

Privileges that are designed to improve the status of employees working by the hour are provided by the Brooklyn Edison Company, these employees being included in the general scheme for sick benefits provided by the Company for all its employees. Employees when sick are carried on the payroll at full rate of pay for 25 per cent of the time they have been with the company, and after the lapse of this period recommendation may be made by Department Heads for carrying them at half pay for indefinite periods. It is necessary for weekly employees to be in the service of the company for one month, and for hourly employees to serve one year before being entitled to these benefits. The maximum period at full pay for any employee is 26 weeks. As stated, all employees are subject to these benefits. If a labourer were sick for 26 weeks, he would be carried on the sick payroll at full rate of pay for this period in just the same manner as a clerical worker. No contribution is made by employees towards these benefits; the expenses are shouldered entirely by the company.

Unemployment insurance in Queensland

The first annual report on the operation of the Queensland Unemployment Insurance Act of 1922, which came into force in March 1923, has been issued covering a period of sixteen months to June 30, 1924. From March 1, to June 30, 1923, contributions from employers and workers, levied in the form of stamps, amounted to £42,000, which, with the state contribution, constituted a total of about £57,000. From July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924,

employers and workers paid into the insurance fund £156,000, and the state whose contribution is equal to half that of employers and workers, paid about £71,000, thus making a total of about £227,000, or, adding receipts for the first four months, nearly £282,000.

During the whole of this, 16 months period, expenditure in unemployment allowances amounted to £149,000 and administrative expenses to about £9,500. There remained, therefore, at the end of the first year of operation, an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to about £124,000. Mr. Forgan Smith, minister of public works in the Queensland Government stated that this very favourable situation allowed of the possibility of allowances being increased, but that the utmost care must be taken to avoid a surprise being sprung by a sudden unemployment crisis.

The Parliament of Canada has been summoned to meet on Thursday, February 5.

The third session of the seventeenth Legislature of Manitoba opened on January 15.

The Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924, was issued at the close of the year, in three volumes.

The Hamilton branch of the United Women's Federation of Ontario at a meeting in December resolved to ask the Ontario Government to promote legislation that would extend to boys the provisions of the minimum wage act.

The Standing Committee on agriculture, in a report to the Legislature of British Columbia during the late session, reported that the Provincial Women's Institutes had accomplished a large amount of very valuable executive work during the year, particularly along the lines of home economics, public health, child welfare, community betterment, education, and school environment.

At the municipal elections held at Edmonton, Alberta, in December, the proposal that the city should adopt the Provincial Act providing "One Day Off in Seven" for firemen, was carried, the vote being 6,700 for, and 2,610 against.

Since April 1, 1924, the Province of British Columbia expended the sum of $17,000 for immigration purposes, the main item of expenditure being $12,500 for 500,000 illustrated booklets distributed at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. The settlers brought into the Province between April 1 and September 30 by the agency of the Salvation Army numbered 149, including 44 youths for farm help, and 105 young women for domestic service.

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour specifies January 24, 25 and 26 as the period within which the National Child Labour Day is to be observed throughout the United States. Three dates are given in order to give an opportunity for the observance of the day by the various interested organizations.

New regulations have been issued by the Minister of Mines of Great Britain to govern the use of electricity in coal mines. Electricity may not be used without a permit. When current exceeding 650 volts is transmitted it must be "stepped down" below that voltage.

A recent investigation by the United States Public Health Service into sickness among 21,000 automobile workers showed that except for lead poisoning the sickness rates do not indicate the existence of serious industrial diseases. However, the high frequency in some plants of certain diseases, such as stomach and nerve troubles, suggest the desirability of investigation.

"The Uniform Life Insurance Laws of the Provinces of Canada" is the title of a new book by Mr. R. Leighton Foster, Superintendent of Insurance for Ontario. Seven of the nine Provinces of Canada, namely:—Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, have now enacted the uniform act recommended by the Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation. British Columbia was the first province to adopt the Act, it having come into force there on September 2, 1924, and for this reason Mr. Foster has used the British Columbia text as the basis for the uniform act in his book, and as an appendix gives the variations in text which appear in the acts of the other provinces. Copies of the book can be obtained at ten cents each from the Department of Insurance, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labour Situation

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of December showed a further and larger decline, chiefly seasonal in character. Conditions were not as favourable as on December 1, 1923.

During November, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a further decline in the transactions, as compared with the preceding month while employment generally was on a lower level than during November, 1923.

The following is a summary of the employment situation at the end of December, 1924, as reported by the superintendents of the Service in the various provinces.

In the Maritime Provinces there was a sharp decline in the construction group with very few positions offering. A number of the cities were continuing street repairs, sewer and watermain construction to employ some of those thrown out of work by the suspension of outdoor building operations. Some inside work, finishing, painting and decorating, was under way in schools and public buildings, and at Halifax, Chatham and Moncton a number of these workers were placed. There was an exodus of men from the lumbering camps for the holiday season, causing the closing of the camps temporarily. A further demand in this group is anticipated for early in January. There was an increase in orders received and applications registered in the Women's Section.

In Quebec the demand in the construction group was for inside workers only with the exception of a slight amount of public work undertaken in the cities of Montreal, Hull and Quebec. The greatest activity had been shown in the logging industry, teamsters and camp workers being required from Quebec, Hull and Montreal. Manufacturing industries showed inactivity with the exception of the iron and steel and textile industries, a few factory workers being required in these trades at Montreal. At the latter office there was a brisk demand for women workers, but a decline was recorded at the other offices of the province.

In Ontario the curtailment in building activities and manufacturing industries has resulted in increased unemployment. Apart from sewer and watermain construction and work at the stone quarries, few vacancies were available to meet the increased number of men out of work in the larger centres. The cold and snowy weather has had a tendency to increase the staffs in the various departments of the railways, former employees being recalled to service, and a number of casual workers employed. An increase in business, due to the holiday, gave much temporary and casual work to men in the cities as snow shovellers, unloaders, and extra mail deliverers and sorters. The few orders recorded in the Western Peninsula for men for winter work on farms were easily satisfied. A brisk demand for general bushmen and camp workers was shown, but owing to the breakup of the camps, due to the holiday, employers were uncertain as to the requirements for the new year. The demand in retail trade was quieter this year than a year ago, although many extra workers were employed for the holiday trade. Experienced household workers were required in increasing numbers with few applicants registered.

The calls for farm help for winter work in Manitoba had declined, due to the extreme cold. Logging activities were quiet, very few men desiring employment during the holiday season. Construction work had declined considerably, but in several districts ice cutting had started and a number of teamsters and cutters were placed.

In Saskatchewan there had been a decrease in the demand for help in the farming districts with few applicants registered for these jobs. Construction activities had slackened greatly, the offers being for inside workers only. A few loaders and casual labourers were required for the railways and a fair demand for loggers was reported.

A small though nominal seasonal demand for farm workers was met satisfactorily from the offices in the larger centres of Alberta. After the severe weather of the early part of the month, work was again resumed on sewers and watermains to give temporary relief to the unemployment situation. Few positions were available, however, in the building group. A gain was shown in the employment of men on railway lines or temporary gangs for snow clearing. A slight improvement was recorded in mining, while the logging group continued to absorb many workers.

Construction work in British Columbia declined considerably and the outlook for employment in this group for this winter was very poor. Most outdoor work has been suspended, due to the cold weather, and the few vacancies available were rapidly filled. Tiemakers and experienced bushmen were required, but later the response was uncertain,

due to the holiday season. Increased activities are anticipated, however, for early in January. A slight activity was shown in the mining group, while placement of workers on farms was of a nominal nature only.

Employers' Reports

Further reductions in employment were reported by employers of labour at the beginning of December, but these declines were a good deal smaller than those recorded on the same date of 1923. The index number then, however, was above its present level. Employment declined in all industries except logging, mining and retail trade, in which there were considerable seasonal gains. The construction and manufacturing industries reported the most extensive shrinkage.

Firms in all provinces recorded reduced activity. In the Maritime Provinces, there were pronounced reductions in employment in sawmills and highway construction; fish canning, iron and steel were also slacker. On the other hand, logging, coal mining and retail trade reported substantial improvement. In Quebec, there was a general slowing up of activity in manufacturing. Sawmills, pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel recorded the heaviest losses, while electrical appliance works showed the only large increases in the group. Logging, trade and transportation also afforded greatly increased employment. In Ontario, marked improvement in logging, trade, rubber and electrical apparatus factories was offset by contractions in sawmills, textiles, transportation and construction. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing afforded more employment, chiefly in abattoirs and iron and steel works. Logging, mining and trade also showed expansion, but there were declines on a larger scale in construction. In British Columbia, there was further seasonal shrinkage in lumber mills and fish canneries; employment in construction, mining and transportation also decreased. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were much more active.

Employment in all of the seven cities for which separate tabulations are made, except Toronto, declined. In Montreal, there were large gains in transportation, preceding the close of navigation, and small increases in retail trade and electrical apparatus works. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, construction and services afforded less employment. In Quebec City, the largest decreases were reported in construction. In Toronto, seasonal expansion in retail stores accounted for the increase; manufacturing, construction and transportation, however, afforded less employment. In Ottawa, construction reported the largest losses. In Hamilton, contractions in textiles and construction accounted for most of the decline. In Winnipeg, there were large decreases in construction, and smaller losses in manufacturing, while trade showed improvement. In Vancouver, additions to staffs in retail stores were offset by contractions in iron and steel and construction.

Manufacturing afforded considerably less employment than at the beginning of November; the lumber, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel divisions reported the most pronounced declines. Logging and coal mining employed larger working forces, while there were small declines in communication and large reductions in transportation and construction. Trade registered the marked improvement usual at the time of year.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of December, 1924.

Trade Union Reports

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Considerable unemployment was reported at the end of November by the 1,501 trade unions, from which reports were tabulated; these unions had a combined membership of 154,375 persons, 9.7 per cent of the members being out of work, as compared with percentages of 6.8 in October and 6.2 at the end of November 1923. Manitoba and Alberta were the only provinces to show improvement over October and of the decreases, that of nearly 8 per cent in Quebec was the most pronounced, due, to a great extent, to seasonal depression in the garment trades. Noteworthy reductions were also reported in Nova Scotia owing to slackness in the coal mines and in British Columbia where less employment was afforded in the lumbering industry. The decline in Ontario was slight and of a rather general nature. In no province was the situation more favourable than at the close of November of last year. Reports were tabulated from 421 unions in the manufacturing industries with 45,400 members, 17.5

per cent of whom were out of work. In the garment trades employment was on a much lower level than in October, and decreases of lesser degree were reported by papermakers, glass, jewelry and leather workers and unclassified labourers. Textile and iron and steel workers, tailors and printing tradesmen, however, registered slight improvement. In practically all groups of the manufacturing industries more idleness was reported than at the end of November, 1923. Nova Scotia coal miners were slacker than in October but in Alberta more work was afforded and in British Columbia there was very little change in the situation. Asbestos miners in Quebec reported no idle members. Workers in the building trades were a little slacker than in the preceding month and also in November of last year, 14.2 per cent of the members being idle at the end of November as compared with percentages of 13.1 on October 31, and with 13.0 at the close of November, 1923. Carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers reported more unemployment than in October; steam shovel and dredgemen and bridge and structural iron workers reported no idleness and bricklayers, masons and plasterers and hod carriers were more fully engaged. In comparison with November of last year all tradesmen with the exception of carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters and painters, decorators and paperhangers recorded improvement. A slightly less favourable situation than in October was reported in the transportation industries all groups sharing in the decline. More unemployment was reported than in November of last year. Retail clerks were not so fully engaged as in October though the change was very slight. Hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were not so active. Lumber workers and loggers registered considerable unemployment. Fishermen reported no unemployment.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of November 1924 the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,578 references to positions and effected a total of 22,004 placements, this in contrast with 30,309 placements during November 1923. The placements in regular employment during the month numbered 12,556 of men and 2,831 of women—a total of 15,387—as against 23,652 during the same period of last year. The placements in casual work in November numbered 6,617. The offices of the Employment Service received notification of 23,438 vacancies during November, of which 16,755 were for men and 6,683 for women, as compared with 38,876 vacancies offered during the same month of 1923. Applications for employment were registered from 30,366 men and 9,712 women, a total of 40,078, while during the same period in the preceding year registrations totalled 44,359. A marked decline is recorded in the transactions in November in contrast with the same month of 1923, especially in the opportunities available and placements effected. Registrations for work remained at approximately the same level as during the preceding month, the decline noted being very slight.

PRODUCTION REPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig-iron during November showed a decline of 20 per cent from the October output of 28,626 tons, the figure being 22,994 gross tons. No basic pig-iron was made in October, but the November returns showed 3,594 tons, 63 per cent of which was for the further use of the reporting firms. Foundry iron dropped 15 per cent to 19,400 tons as compared with 22,909 tons in October. No malleable iron was made in November. The cumulative production of pig-iron for the eleven months ending November was 570,480 tons comprising 341,674 tons basic, 180,379 tons foundry, and 48,427 tons of malleable iron. The average monthly output was 52,000 tons as against 75,000 tons per month in 1923, 32,000 tons in 1922 and an average of 50,000 tons in 1921. The output of 1,373 tons of ferro-alloys produced in November showed little change from the 1,350 tons produced in October. During the month one furnace at Sydney, Nova Scotia, was banked leaving two in blast on November 30, namely, one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and one at Hamilton, Ontario.

During November the output of steel ingots and castings advanced to 22,744 tons, or 14 per cent over the 19,996 tons of October. While the production of 697 tons direct steel castings marked a decline from the 935 tons in October, this was more than offset by the increase in the quantity of steel ingots produced. Steel ingots rose 16 per cent to 22,047 tons including 20,510 tons basic open hearth and 1,537 tons alloy steel ingots. The output of ingots in October was 18,572 tons basic open hearth and 489 tons alloy steel ingots. The cumulative output of steel ingots and castings for the eleven months ending November was 624,451 tons comprising 599,591 tons steel ingots and 24,860 tons steel cast-

ings. The average monthly production to date this year was 57,000 tons as compared with 77,000 tons per month for the corresponding period last year; 40,000 tons in 1922, and 57,000 tons in 1921.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt shows that seven cars containing approximately 505,620 pounds of silver ore were shipped from the Cobalt Camp during the month of December; as compared with 14 cars of silver ore containing 1,100,025 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing mines shipped 347 bars containing 399,749.45 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 116 bars containing 117,017.53 ounces of silver, making a total of 463 bars containing 516,766.98 ounces of silver shipped during December as compared with 213 bars containing 226,914.90 ounces shipped in the previous month.

A report from the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, gives the following figures showing the production of coal in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, for the month of October, 1924: at the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, 13,622 tons; and at the Greenwood Coal Company, Limited, 3,373 tons. Figures showing the output from the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, were not given. As complete figures for the coal production in Canada are not available for the month of October, the statistics for the previous month are given at the end of this section. A preliminary report on mineral production is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 191,471,496 feet of timber, board measure, was scaled in the province during November, 1924. The total includes Douglas fir, 81,892,596 feet; red cedar, 50,661,132 feet; spruce, 15,577,535 feet; hemlock, 23,885,477 feet; balsam, 2,685,148 feet; yellow pine, 2,893,136 feet; white pine, 3,358,391 feet; jack pine, 1,125,399 feet; larch, 3,395,026 feet; cotton wood, 246,831 feet, and species not specified, 5,750,825 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement, amounted to $20,946,123 during the month of November, as compared with $22,840,698 in October, and $24,087,039 in the corresponding period of last year. The gross earnings from January 1, 1924, to November 30, 1924, were $216,271,446 as compared with $230,482,380 in the corresponding period of 1923.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for November, 1924, were given in a preliminary statement as $18,100,945 in comparison with $19,352,341 in the previous month and $22,244,319 in November, 1923. The gross earnings for the eleven months of 1924 were $166,811,985, as compared with $176,700,415 for the same period in 1923.

Coal Statistics for October.—During October the output of coal from Canadian mines, according to estimates from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, amounted to 1,296,856 short tons, an increase of 44 per cent over the tonnage for the previous month. The tonnage for October, however, was 18 per cent below the average for the month for the past five years, indicating that the coal industry during the period was considerable below normal in activity and general prosperity. A notable feature during October and one that indicated a greater output of coal in the immediate future was the settlement of the strike in District 18, which had been one of the principal causes of the heavy losses in production from British Columbia and Alberta during the summer months. The record of output by provinces for both September and October, respectively, was as follows: Nova Scotia, 471,000 and 609,000 tons; New Brunswick, 18,000 and 13,000 tons; Saskatchewan, 17,000 and 35,000 tons; Alberta, 265,000 and 474,000 tons, and British Columbia, 132,000 and 166,000 tons.

The number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during October was 27,843, of whom 21,418 worked underground and 6,425 on surface, as compared with a total of 21,639 in September, of whom 16,492 worked underground and 5,147 on surface. The monthly production per man was 46.5 tons for October, as against 41.7 tons per man for September. During October the production per man-day was 2.5 tons, as compared with 2.3 tons in September. The tonnage lost was largely due to lack of orders and other causes in October.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during November while indicating a seasonal decline as compared with October, showed an increase over November, 1923. The total for November, 1924, stood at $9,555,472 which was 17.1 per cent lower than the total of $11,533,111 for October, 1924, but 18.9 per cent higher than the November, 1923, aggregate of $8,035,466.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during December amounted to $28,868,000 as compared with $24,614,000 in November, and with $21,507,000 in December, 1923. The re-

turns for the year 1924 show construction undertaken to a value of $276,261,100 compared with $314,254,300 in 1923. Among the provinces Ontario's total was $136,041,400, the aggregate for the rest of the Dominion being $140,219,700. The year 1924 like 1923 saw reductions in almost every class of construction, although it continued on a high level in Ontario and Quebec as compared with 1920 and 1921. Spring and summer were quiet with a distinct revival noticeable in the late autumn. The figures for 1924 as given for the various classes of building are: residential $91,224,800; business, $73,666,700; industrial, $21,765,000; and engineering, $89,604,600.

FOREIGN TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in November, 1924, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $66,250,498 as against $72,084,304 in November, 1923. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $118,964,536 in November, 1924, as compared with $103,292,462 in the previous month, and $138,087,873 in the corresponding month of 1923. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $911,653 in November, 1924, and $917,250 in November, 1923.

The chief imports in November, 1924, were: fibres, textiles and textile products, $13,598,632; non-metallic minerals and products, $11,408,117; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $10,714,973; and iron and its products, $9,320,739.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $58,543,785; wood, wood products and paper, $21,026,566; and animals and animal products, $17,166,068. During the eight months of the fiscal year ended November, 1924, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $274,182,134; wood, wood products and paper, $167,782,145; and animals and animal products at $108,440,239.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less in December than in either November, 1924, or December, 1923. There were in existence during the month two disputes, both of which began during December, none being carried over from November. These involved 95 employees and resulted in a time loss of 1,845 working days. In December, 1923, there were recorded 13 disputes, involving 2,446 employees and a time loss of 28,693 working days. One of the disputes commencing during December terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there was one strike on record, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices continued upward, the slight advance being due mostly to higher prices for eggs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $10.58 at the beginning of December as compared with $10.46 for November; $10.73 for December, 1923, $10.39 for December, 1922; $11 for December, 1921; $14.84 for December, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for December, 1918; and $7.96 for December, 1914. Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance while there were less important advances in bread, flour, milk, coffee and potatoes. Meats, butter, rice and sugar declined slightly. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $20.90 for December as compared with $20.81 for November; $21.21 for December, 1923; $20.97 for December, 1922; $21.49 for December, 1921; $25.67 for December, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.64 for December, 1918; and $14.26 for December, 1914. Rent was lower in some localities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced substantially to 160.9 for December as compared with 157.7 for November; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 223.4 for December, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material five of the main groups advanced, one declined, and two were practically unchanged. The vegetables and their products group and the animals and their products group both advanced substantially, the former because of higher prices for grains, flour, shorts, bread, tea, coffee and rubber and the latter because of higher prices for cattle, sheep, meats, eggs, hides, leather and fur. The fibres and textiles group was higher because of advances in the prices of wool and binder twine which more than offset the declines in cotton, jute and silk. Higher prices for pig iron, steel billets and steel sheets caused an advance in the iron and its products group. Non-ferrous metals advanced because of increases in the prices of copper, lead, tin, zinc, and antimony. The chemicals group declined slightly while the wood and wood products group, and the non-metallic minerals group were practically unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

DURING the month of December the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with the dispute between the Roberval-Saguenay Railway Company, and its station agents, telegraphers, conductors, locomotive firemen, and others of its employees being members of the National Catholic Syndicate of the Company's employees. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. Louis G. Demers, K.C., of Quebec, chairman; Mr. F. X. Gosselin, Chicoutimi, representing the employer, and Mr. Arthur Frenette, of Chicoutimi, representing the employees. The report of the Board was unanimous.

Other Proceedings under the Act

In the case of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (western lines), and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight-handlers, baggagemen, storemen, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, following the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1924, page 922), a conference was arranged between representatives of the parties concerned, and an amicable settlement was reached by direct negotiations.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Roberval-Saguenay Railway Company and certain of its Employees

QUEBEC, December 17, 1924.

To the Hon. JAMES MURDOCK,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and a dispute between the Roberval-Saguenay Railway Company and certain of its employees, being Station Agents, Telegraphers, Train Conductors, Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, etc., members of the National Catholic Syndicate of the Employees of the Roberval-Saguenay Railway Company.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in the above matter under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, has the honour to report as follows:—

The petitioners, numbering eighty, are the employees of the Roberval-Saguenay Railway and belong to various classes of employment.

The company has been operating for about ten years a line thirty-seven miles in length in the County of Chicoutimi.

In their petition the employees asked for a schedule granting a reduction of working hours, an increase in wages and the adoption by the company of rules improving working conditions.

The company, in answer, produced among other documents a schedule marked "Exhibit G" and which, in its opinion, should govern its relations with its employees as regards wages as well as working conditions.

As the point in question was a first schedule which the employees wanted recognized, the investigation was necessarily a long one. The Board sat during seven days in all, at three different periods, besides three sittings held, in the absence of the president, by the two members from Chicoutimi.

The number of employees is not large, but we had to consider the case of all classes of employees on a railway: station masters, assistants, telegraphers, foremen and maintenance-of-way men, trainmen of all classes, train despatchers, etc., as regards wages as well as working conditions.

We have at the very beginning directed our efforts towards conciliation and we are glad to recognize that if the discussion was at times sharp, it was often made amicably and never with any animosity. We feel we ought to thank the parties as well as their counsel, Messrs. Elzéar Lévesque, C. R., and A. B. Routhier, for the loyal efforts they have made throughout the investigation to help us come to a solution.

The increase in wages asked for by the employees was equal to 30 per cent (Exhibit E) and the company wanted to maintain the present wages; it agreed, however, to a number of rules concerning working conditions.

On August 20, 1924, after two days' sittings, it was decided, by mutual consent, to adjourn to a later date, that a new petition or schedule would be produced within a few days and that the company would make answer to such petition or schedule.

The new schedule, which was submitted on September 1, modified the employees' first petition, especially as far as wages are concerned; it still indicated, however, an average

increase of more than 20 per cent for trainmen as compared with the present wages and a smaller increase for the other employees.

After hearing the parties through their authorized representatives and their counsel and after earnest consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the schedule annexed to the present report should govern the relations between the company and its employees.

Said schedule is divided into five sections, to wit:—1. The general rules concerning the employees; 2. those applying to telegraphers; 3. those concerning trainmen; 4. those concerning maintenance-of-way men; and section 5 recommends that said schedule be effective on January 1, 1924, and that no amendment may be submitted without a 60 days' notice.

The schedule speaks for itself, but we believe it is advisable to give the following explanations:—

1. *About the Rules.* Up to the present, no written agreement has been made between the parties, but several of these rules are put into practice.

2. *Telegraphers or Station Agents and Assistants* are sometimes on hand during 14 hours and more per day; this is due principally to the fact that the passenger train goes one way early in the morning and returns in the evening. These employees receive for all their work the monthly wage mentioned in the schedule annexed to this report.

We are of opinion that the present wage is sufficient; we believe, however, that work of more than 10 hours in 12 consecutive hours should be paid for (besides the monthly wage) at an hourly rate at the *pro rata* of the monthly wage; an exception, however, is made for *Agent* de Laterrière, as his monthly wage is increased in lieu of night overtime.

As there is an assistant in almost every station, the company will be able to have the service performed with little overtime wages by employing the agent early in the morning and by having the assistant start in later, or *vice versa.*

3. *Trainmen* at present receive the wages mentioned in the annexed schedule. They are paid by the hour and at present receive three hours' pay for less than three hours' work; for more than three hours' work, they are paid for five; for more than five hours, they are paid for seven; for more than seven, they are paid for ten.

We suggest that the employees should be paid at the rate of four hours and a half for 4½ hours of work or less or for each call, and at the rate of nine hours for nine hours or less, overtime to be paid at the usual rate mentioned in the schedule.

By doing so, computing the employees' time would be simplified and an employee would not be called to duty unless he was paid at the minimum rate of 4½ hours of work, and, if working more than 4½ hours, he would be paid at the minimum rate of 9 hours.

According to a statement signed by Mr. Vallerand, the company's superintendent, and produced as "Exhibit H," if that way of computing and paying for trainmen's time had been followed during the whole year 1923, they would have received $1,606.12 more, which means that each of these employees would have received about $100 more.

The Roberval-Saguenay Railway Company was established specially to transport the pulp manufactured by the Chicoutimi Pulp Company. The latter company is at present in liquidation since February, 1924, and its mills have worked but little since it has been put in liquidation; the Royal Trust Co. is the assignee.

We must say, however, that, in spite of the putting in liquidation of this pulp company, the Roberval-Saguenay Railway continued to transport the company's products, as there was a large quantity that had accumulated, but this liquidation is likely to affect its general passenger and freight traffic.

We are not ignorant of the fact that railway trainmen employed on important lines generally receive comparatively high wages, but in the present case we have to deal with a small railway whose resources are exhausted and whose financial years are marked with large annual deficits.

We do not forget, either, that unemployment exists in the region served by the railway.

How could we, under such circumstances, recommend or even suggest an increase in wages?

Would an increase in wages be even legitimate, would it be timely to recommend it knowing about the financial position of this railway and under a precarious condition of the industries upon which it is depending for its subsistence?

We do not think so. This question, however, could be reconsidered at a later date.

4. *Maintenance-of-Way Men.*—Their foremen work 10 hours per day. They now receive the wages mentioned in the annexed schedule. We do not think there is any reason to recommend an increase in wages.

We are of the opinion, however, that nine hours should constitute a day's work.

We do not recommend any increase in wages for the day's work, but as these men agree to do in 9 hours as much work as they are now

doing in 10 hours, and as we have cause to believe they are in a position to hold to their agreement, we are willing to recommend the payment of 9 hours' work at the present rate of 10 hours.

We also come to that conclusion because their present wages are low and that during four months in the year it is impossible to work 10 hours, the days being too short.

In conclusion, our recommendations are based on the employees' necessities and the requirement of the company's treasury.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LOUIS G. DEMERS,
Chairman.
(Signed) F. X. GOSSELIN.
(Signed) J. A. FRENETTE.

Annex to the Report

SECTION I

General Rules

Art. I. (*a*) A complete list of all the employees according to their seniority rank shall be kept and posted in the office of the chief train despatcher, and a copy thereof shall be sent and kept in each station, for the information of those concerned.

(*b*) Said list shall be subject to correction upon request and a copy corrected to date shall be transmitted to the President of the Syndicate at the beginning of each year. Said list with all corrections and modifications shall be certified by the Superintendent.

Art. II. (*a*) Any entry on an employee's record shall be first made known to him.

(*b*) Upon request, employees shall receive an abstract from their discipline record.

(*c*) Employees cannot be suspended or dismissed from the service except for serious reasons. They may, however, be retired from the service pending the results of an investigation and a decision shall be given within ten days after such investigation; the accused man may attend such investigation or be represented at the same by a member of the Syndicate.

(*d*) If he is found not guilty, he shall be paid for all time lost.

(*e*) Investigations shall be held and decisions rendered with as little delay as possible. Appeals shall be made in writing to the Superintendent within ten days after notice of discipline.

Art. III. Employees called upon to appear in Court or for any other occupation for the Company, other than those mentioned in the present annex and which are assigned to them by an authorized person, and if called upon to go away from home, shall be paid their necessary expenses. Fees of all kinds shall return to the Company.

Art. IV. The Company shall provide each of its employees with a copy of the present rules in the form of a booklet.

SECTION II

Rules Concerning Telegraphers, etc.

Art. I. Any authorized employees, assigned to any telegraph or telephone service of the Railway of any kind or duration, such as train despatcher, relief agent and assistant agent, station agent, incorporated in the following wage scale, shall be recognized as telegraphers.

Art. II. Promotions shall be considered according to merit and ability, and, such being equal, the oldest telegrapher in the service shall have preference.

Art. III. Seniority right can only be exercised in case of a vacant position or a reduction in the number of telegraphers. In such case, the oldest employee in the service shall have preference.

Art. IV. (*a*) Ten hours within twelve consecutive hours shall constitute a day's work, the choice of hours belonging to the Company.

(*b*) Overtime shall be paid at *pro rata.*

(*c*) All work done on Sundays or the following holidays, to wit: New Year's Day and Christmas, shall be paid two hours for each call to duty or a full day for three calls or more within the twelve consecutive hours, the whole at *pro rata* of the work of the employee concerned.

(*d*) Whenever an employee is called to duty outside of his regular working hours, he shall be paid a minimum of one hour for each call.

(*e*) In order to get the *pro rata* rate for the payment of telegraphers' overtime, the monthly wage shall be divided by 260.

Art. V. A telegrapher assigned to any service other than his regular position for one week or more, shall receive the wages of the position to which he is temporarily assigned, but such wage shall not be less than the one he was receiving before. If a duty is assigned to him outside of his home terminus, his reasonable expenses shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers.

Art. VI. (*a*) Any vacant position shall be advertised within ten days through a message, Form 23, or through a circular letter addressed to all telegraphers.

(*b*) At the expiration of ten additional days, the appointment and assignation shall be made according to the terms of the present section, and the same shall be notified to all the candidates.

(*c*) All temporary positions for a period of more than thirty days shall be announced and filled as above provided.

Art. VII. Operators may on request obtain leave for 90 days or more provided the Company is in a position to let them off; a further extension of 90 days may be made following a first period of 90 days if the conditions in the service allow it.

Any operator failing to report following expiry of holiday shall be considered as having left the service of the Company.

Notice of his return shall be given either by mail, telephone, telegraph or personally by the operator to the office of the Superintendent at least five days previous to the expiry of period of holiday. This procedure will give necessary time for preparation of required documents and allow the auditor to be ready to make the transfer if said notice is not given as provided, all delay occurring in preparation of documents required by the auditor shall be at operator's expenses.

Art. VIII. Operators shall not be required to shovel snow off the platforms, saw or pile wood, load or unload wood or coal, clean flues, clean or disinfect cattle box-cars or stalls, fill or look after lamps (semaphore) or switches. However, operators are required to see that platforms are kept clean and that semaphore and switch lamps are clean and lighted.

In case of urgency, when employees in charge are absent, operators shall see that lamps are clean, lighted and properly placed. A $2 allowance shall be made twice a month to agents to cover expenses attached to the cleaning of stations and waiting-rooms.

Art. IX. Operators having to change location are entitled to free transportation on the Roberval-Saguenay lines for themselves, family, dependents,

furnishings, etc. All arrangement to be made must be submitted to and approved by the Superintendent.

Art. X. Operators having been in the service of the Company for three consecutive years or more shall be entitled to two calendar weeks holiday with pay.

Art. X1. The rent rate for houses furnished by the Company to agents shall not be above that now in force, namely, $5 a month.

Art. XII. Scale of wages for ten hours for twelve consecutive hours per day:—

	Per month	Per hour
Train dispatcher	$135.00	.52
Train dispatcher (substitute)..	125.00	.48

Station	Position	Per month	Per hour
Ha Ha Bay Jct.	Operator	$160.00	.61½
Ha Ha Bay Jct.	1st Assistant..	120.00	.46
Ha Ha Bay Jct.	2nd Assistant .	65.00	.25
Port Alfred..	Operator	160.00	.61½
Port Alfred	1st Assistant..	90.00	.35
Port Alfred..	2nd Assistant .	65.00	.25
Bagotville..	Operator	125.00	.48
Bagotville	Assistant	65.00	.25
Chicoutimi	Operator	160.00	.61½
Chicoutimi	Assistant	65.00	.25
Laterrière..	Operator	125.00	

No additional pay given to operator at Laterrière for supplementary work caused by the night train, as his salary has now been increased to $125 a month.

SECTION III

Rules Concerning Trainmen

Art. I. The term "Trainmen" applies to conductors, brakemen, engineers, firemen, motormen and trolleymen.

Art. II. Scale of wages per hour:—

	cts.
Conductors..	45
Brakemen..	37
Engineers..	50
Firemen..	40
Motormen..	45
Trolleymen..	25

Art. III. A day's work shall consist of nine hours. Overtime shall be paid at *pro rata*.

Any trainman called on duty then sent back following cancellation of train or who works less than 4½ hours shall be paid for 4½ hours; any such employee working more than 4½ hours but less than nine shall be paid for nine (9) hours.

Art. IV. Conductors and engineers shall report the time of their brakesmen and firemen with their own; if there are any mistakes in the time-sheets, these shall be returned to be corrected. The overtime shall be calculated and paid according to *pro rata*.

Art. V. Employees are entitled to thirty minutes for meals, at the ordinary hours for meals, and this time shall be paid for as regular working time.

Art. VI. Employees on duty for 14 hours shall be entitled, on notice being given to dispatcher's office, to an eight-hour rest at the terminals at Laterrière, Bagotville or Ha Ha Bay Junction.

Art. VII. The resting places at the terminal at Laterrière shall be comfortable, well heated and provided with beds and bedding, and free to employees.

Art. VIII. If a locomotive breaks down and must be taken to the shops for repairs, the engineer shall be entitled to claim his seniority rights after twelve hours of idleness. This also applies to the fireman.

Art. IX. Employees attached to mail and express services shall receive an additional amount of $10 per month for this kind of work; they will be held responsible for this work.

Art. X. All train employees (trainmen) shall be entitled to a travelling permit on the lines of the Roberval-Saguenay as long as they remain in active service.

Art. XI. The locomotive shall be provided with weatherproof cabins with separate box flags and fuses. These cabins shall be provided with the necessary side curtains running from top of cabin to tank.

The grease-cups shall be filled and the headlights cleaned by the shop staff.

The tool-boxes shall be installed and taken off by the engineer, and repairs made shall be duly reported in report book for repairs. Brakes and wedges shall be adjusted by the shop staff.

The tender of every locomotive used to push a snowplough shall be covered with tarpaulins.

Art. XII. Employees shall not be required to clean lamps on cars at the Bagotville terminal, but, however, they shall take away from cars all refuse, etc., at any other place or during trip. Engineers shall not be required to fill sand-boxes at shed in which shop staff is working.

Art. XIII. A brakeman shall be competent and have six months experience in his work before another brakeman can be placed on the same train to learn the work. If the conductor finds that the new employee is incompetent, he shall notify by writing the proper authority.

Art. XIV. If an employee is suspended, his suspension shall date from the day he is put out of the Company's service.

Art. XV. If he desires so, the employee will be given a letter stating the reason of his discharge.

Art. XVI. Employees shall appear on the promotion list according to their seniority in service; any employee not promoted at his turn shall be notified of the fact by the Superintendent and reasons given for such procedure.

Art. XVII. The order of promotion for steam and electric railway trainmen shall be as follows: from cleaner to fireman; from fireman to engineer, and from brakeman to conductor. On electric trains—from trolleyman to brakesman; from brakesman to conductor, and from conductor to motorman.

Art. XVIII. Employees refusing promotion or neglecting to qualify for such shall have no right to displace employees accepting position: they shall however retain their seniority rights.

Art. XIX. Employees laid off following reduction of staff will on request obtain a letter indicating period of service and reason for discharge.

Art. XX. If after the 15th of November of every year an employee is without work for a period of fifteen days or more, this employee shall then be entitled to ask for a holiday, the length of which shall be determined by the Superintendent, but in no case shall this holiday period cover more than six months, except, however, if there is a reduction in traffic. If employee does not report on expiry of his holiday period, he shall then lose his seniority rights.

Art. XXI. Enginemen shall be entitled to thirty minutes to prepare locomotives, and motormen 15 minutes to prepare motor before hour of starting. However, in the case of regular steam trains, enginmen shall be on duty one hour before starting time.

Art. XXII. Crews to be on duty for an *extra* between 11.30 p.m. and 6 a.m shall be called about one hour before starting time.

Art. XXIII. Every steam or electric train shall have a crew of three men exclusive of employees looking after steam or electric locomotives, as the case may be.

Art. XXIV. The Company shall pay half the cost of the summer uniform, as well as half the cost of the winter uniform and the caps, to every trainman in the service for at least five years.

Art. XXV. The crews of the Chicoutimi-West siding shall not have seniority right over the main

line crews, and the crews of the main line shall not either have seniority right over the Chicoutimi-West siding.

SECTION IV

Rules Concerning Maintenance-of-Way Men

Art. I. (*a*) Nine consecutive hours shall constitute a working day, the dinner hour at noon excluded.

(*b*) Overtime shall be calculated *pro rata*.

Art. II. Snowplough workers shall be entitled to eight hours rest, if they wish so, after working 16 hours without stop, provided request for such resting period be made at the Bagotville or Chicoutimi terminals; exception to this paragraph will be taken if the main line is blocked and there is no one to do the work.

Art. III. Any foreman of a regular crew temporarily placed with an extra gang putting in ties, laying rails, repairing bridges, etc., shall be entitled to an extra pay of five cents per hour.

Art. IV. If an employee is called on duty after his regular working hours, he shall be entitled to a minimum of three hours work at the regular rate, and a minimum of two hours work may be required.

Art. V. The Company, however, cannot compel employees to interrupt work during the regular working hours in order to make up for overtime work previously done by any employee.

In case of urgency, employees shall not be compelled to work more than 24 hours without stopping if they are not given a rest period of eight hours.

Art. VI. The scale of wages for the various classes of employees in the maintenance-of-way service is as follows:—

Occupation	Locality	Per day of 9 hours	Per hour
Foreman	Section Port Alfred Yard	$4.25	.47
Foreman	Section Chicoutimi-West Yard	4.25	.47
Foreman	Other sections	3.75	.42
Maintenance-of-way men	All lines	$3.00	.33
Conductor or man in charge of snow-plough		4.25	.47
Flanger man		3.00	.33

SECTION V

Art. I. The rates of the above scale shall take effect the first day of January, 1925.

No change to the scale or schedule shall be made without the approval of the Superintendent of the Company and the general committee of the Syndicate, and in the case of any change desired a notice, in writing, 60 days previous to the first day of April 1925 or to the first day of April of any year shall be given by the party desiring change.

(Signed) LOUIS G. DEMERS,
Chairman.
(Signed) F. X. GOSSELIN.
(Signed) J. A. FRENETTE.

CO-OPERATION IN SASKATCHEWAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE *International Co-operative Bulletin* in a review of the progress of co-operation in Canada, states that the movement has made most progress in Saskatchewan, where it is chiefly in connection with agriculture. The Provincial Minister of Agriculture has, for the past ten years, had a Co-operation and Markets Branch, which recently secured the services of Mr. George Keen, general secretary of the Canadian Co-operative Union, to visit societies and give advice to local societies as to administration, book-keeping, etc. Mr. Keen emphasized the need for securing the co-operation of women in making co-operation a success, and advocated the forming of Women's Co-operative Guilds by the societies.

At the end of 1923 the co-operative societies in that province had a membership of 16,082, and a paid-up capital of $438,057. During 1923, 47 co-operative associations marketing live stock shipped 744 cars, the receipts amounting to $657,480; in addition, the farm produce marketed represented a sum of $49,-667. A distributive business of $2,936,353 had also been done. The aggregate turnover, marketing and distributive, totalled $3,643,501, while net profits amounted to $96,110. The grants paid by the Provincial Government under the provision of the Agricultural Societies Act in the fiscal year 1923-24, was $104,-853, in 1922-23, $114,866; and in 1921-2, $111,-825.

Co-operation amongst farmers and fruit growers has made considerable advance in British Columbia. Seventy per cent of the present associations date from 1913. At the close of 1923, there were 59 societies of fruit growers, shippers, etc., handling horticultural products; 84 distributive stores and farmers' supply organizations in rural communities; 30 associations for the improvement of live stock, cow testing, etc., and 12 creameries. Included also as co-operative societies were 148 farmers' institutes and 111 institutes. Exclusive of these institutes the number of co-operative associations was 185.

Of the fruit-growers' societies, no less than 20 were incorporated in 1923; the majority of the new societies are in membership with the Associated Growers of British Columbia at Vernon. In the small fruit districts 75 per cent, and in the tree fruit districts about 85 per cent of the fruit is marketed co-operatively.

Prior to 1913 there were periods of enthusiasm for co-operation, especially in the nineties, when a number of societies were formed. The only one of these still in existence is the Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association.

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES IN DISTRICT 18, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Reports of arbitrator in disputes between (a) the Great West Coal Company and its employees, and (b) the Canmore Coal Company Limited and its employees

Disputes in Star Mine

A DISPUTE arose between the Great West Coal Company operating the Star Coal Mine, Alberta, and certain employees of the Company, members of the United Mine Workers of Alberta, District 18, on the rates of pay for certain classes of work. The joint committee representing the Western Canada Coal Operators Association and the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, having failed to agree on the questions at issue, they decided to refer these questions to an independent chairman and accordingly sent a joint request to the Minister of Labour, as provided by the agreement, to appoint a chairman. The Minister appointed Mr. R. F. McWilliams, K.C., of Winnipeg, who delivered his finding at the close of December, 1924.

The matters in dispute related, first to the machine runners' contract rate. It was contended on behalf of the Union that the rate payable to machine-runners on contract work should be $4.20 per place instead of $4 as now paid. This claim was based on the fact that in this mine the work is carried on a lower seam and that the work is more difficult in a lower seam than in an upper seam, and that also in the Rosedale mine in the same locality the $4.20 rate is paid for work in the lower seam. On behalf of the Company it was contended that there was no material difference in the difficulty of the work in the lower seam as compared with the upper, both being subject to variations which are averaged in the rate fixed, also that the Rosedale Mine made a separate agreement with its employees and was not a party to the agreement under which the Star Mine is operated. As to the nature of the work in the lower seam, it appeared that the men had recently in certain places been working in harder material, but it was clearly shown that this was a factor that was frequently varying and in some parts of the mine was getting easier. On the whole it seemed clear to the arbitrator that the machine runners were able to make at the present contract rate an amount substantially above the usual earnings for such work and that they had not shown any sufficient ground for an increased rate on the lower seam.

The other matter related to the price paid for crosscuts. The present contract provides a rate of $1.17 for entries and 92 cents for rooms. No specific mention is made of crosscuts. The Company contended that crosscuts are work of the same character as either entries or rooms. If narrow (less than eight feet) they should be paid for at the entry rate; if wide at the room rate, the reason for the difference in rate being exactly the same. The Union contended that there being no rate fixed in the agreement for such work, reference must be had in accordance with the provisions of the agreement relating to new work to "existing prices in the same mine or in other mines in the neighbourhood," and that in that part of the agreement relating to the Alberta Block Coal Company and nine other Companies the point at issue was expressly dealt with and provision made that if crosscuts are "driven at room width and track is laid as in rooms, then, room rates plus one-half of the differential between rooms and entries shall be paid." The Union therefore asked for a rate of $1.04½ on this rock. The Chairman found that the Company had a strong case on its merits, and that the Union representatives had not shown any substantial reasons why crosscuts of room-width should be paid for at a higher rate than rooms. On the other hand, he found that the men were entitled to call for the carrying out of the terms of the agreement, and the application of the principle of higher pay for narrow work. He concluded as follows:—

> I therefore conclude that the principle of the rates paid in the locality should be applied in this case and that crosscuts should be paid for the Star Mine in accordance with the provisions of the last paragraph of the Alberta Block Coal Company's agreement. As the men might have raised this question at any time and did not, they are not entitled to have the increase made retroactive. I fix January 1 next as the date when this decision will take effect.
>
> The representatives of the miners and of the operators having agreed among themselves that clauses 2 to 14 of the Machine Runners' Contract in the Drumheller Valley shall apply also to the Star Mine, my ruling also covers their incorporation in the General Machine Runners' Contract of the Star Mine.

The Chairman further pointed out that friction had arisen in both these cases because of the varying rates paid in the district for apparently similar work. Such variations, he said, were bound to lead to frequent disputes, and an effort should be made to revise all the agreements and establish a more uniform basis.

Dispute in Canmore Mines

In this case application to the Minister for the appointment of an independent chairman was made by the Joint Committee representing the Western Canada Coal Operators Association and the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, who failed to reach an agreement. The Minister accordingly appointed the same independent chairman as in the preceding case, his finding being delivered at the close of December.

The first matter in dispute was the price on the Morris seam of the Company's mine. Work on this seam had reached a point when it was possible to make permanent arrangements. Conditions had been such that it was necessary to deal with the seam on the basis of "new work". The difference arose principally from the fact that instead of there being a solid block of coal between two bodies of rock, with only a small amount of rock coming into the coal, the vein in the Morris seam has several layers of alternating coal and rock. This makes necessary so much removal of rock by the miner that it was agreed that an allowance should be made to him for the removal of rock in addition to the rate paid for coal. The provisions of the agreement with respect to the Stewart seam were accepted except as to the additional allowance for removal of rock in crosscuts and pillars and in gangways. The Company was prepared to allow a rate of four-tenths of a cent per inch by one foot by three feet. The men claimed an allowance of one and one-quarter cents, basing their claim on the rate paid in the Brazeau Mine.

The chairman found that the exceptional rate paid in the Brazeau Mine was due to unusual conditions and should also be eliminated from comparison. There remained three standards in support of all of which there appeared to be sound evidence, and he stated that he had considerable difficulty in understanding how there could be so great a discrepancy in the rates paid for the same work. In support of its offer the Company produced a record of the earnings of the men in this seam during part of November last when working on day rate, which showed that after allowing for payment for coal, timber, powder, etc., and reckoning quantity of rock at the average percentage compared to the coal the men had earned $7.44 per day. It was contended that with the increased production resulting from contract work the miners would at these rates make considerably more than usual wages. There was evidence that on contract work the men make from 20 per cent to 35 per cent more than on day work. The Union representatives disputed the figures only in reference to the allowance for timber, but claimed that the method of computation by allowing a differential for contract work was not fair. In a number of other mines the rate paid is equivalent to a nine-tenths cent rate and in several others to a six-tenth cent rate. In explanation of so great a discrepancy it was stated that the nine-tenth cent rate was paid only in lignite mines and the six-tenth cent rate in bituminous mines to which latter class the Canmore Mine belongs. Also in some of the mines no allowance is made unless the rock exceeds four inches.

The Chairman's ruling on this point was as follows: "The great discrepancies in the rates paid make a decision on a fair rate very difficult but after the best consideration I can give I have come to the conclusion that a six-tenths cent rate would be fair to all parties and I rule accordingly.

Another point at issue was the price for handling rock in gangways. It was agreed that a substantially higher rate must be allowed owing to the necessity of keeping the gangways constantly cleared. The Company suggested a 60 per cent increase, and as the Union representatives made no other proposal the Chairman fixed the rate at one cent.

A claim by the men for a higher rate for shovelling coal than was paid in the Stewart seam was rejected by the Chairman as the conditions in these two seams were similar. The Union further claimed an allowance in the event of the seam going below normal thickness. The Company claimed that such a provision applied only in lignite mines but was unheard of in bituminous mines. The Chairman found that no reason had been shown for such an unusual provision, intended to cover a contingency which had not yet arisen.

The second group of questions at issue was in connection with payment for cap rock in the Stewart seam. It appeared that there had recently been found in this seam a layer of rock above the coal, but below the body rock which must either be taken down or be shored up. This layer varies from three to eighteen inches in depth and its fall depends on the strength of the arch. The men asked for a rate of one and one-quarter cent as allowed in the Brazeau mine, which also is the usual rate for brushing (including gobing). The Company contended that the work in the Brazeau Mine was much heavier as the seam there was from 12 to 18 feet in thickness and that much of it required double handling, while in the Canmore mine the seam was about eight feet. The Chairman found that the miners had given sufficient evidence to warrant an allowance for the removal of this rock on the basis of cap rock, but that the conditions did not warrant as high a rate as

in the Brazeau Mine. He thought a rate of one cent would be fair. If it proved excessive the Company could protect itself by methods of shoring. The rate will not however be retroactive.

At the conclusion of the discussion on the foregoing points the Chairman was asked to deal with the following questions:—

(1) *The Union's claim for the definite fixing of a contract price for slopes.*—The Chairman's statement follows:—

It appears that the Company has run a number of crosscuts at a considerable slope, all but the last of these having been paid for at a uniform contract rate. The seventh slope was paid for on day rates. The miners ask for payment for the work done in this seventh slope on the same contract rate as the previous slopes and the fixing of this rate as a permanent rate for such work. The Company contends that the contract rate paid in these six slopes was a matter of independent agreement in each case and that no general agreement was ever made or any general rate established. The Union representative understood that a general agreement had been made but they had not the evidence available at the hearing to establish this claim. I ruled that the onus was on the union to establish the fact of a general agreement having been made if the Company disputed it. If such an agreement were proven to have been made it would apply to the work done on the seventh slope. As to the fixing of a general contract rate on all future slopes nothing can be done as neither party was at the time ready with the evidence necessary.

(2) *Change in Pitches.*—The men claimed that the pitch in the pillars in the Stewart seam had so decreased as to create a new condition and to call for the fixing of a new rate. The Chairman's ruling was as follows:—

The difficulty in determining whether a new condition has arisen from the fact that the change is one of degree rather than one of kind, and that the variations in this mine have been irregular. No application for a special allowance was made by the miners when the pitch went down to about twenty degrees, and the Company contends that as between a twenty degree pitch and a nine degree pitch there is no material difference in the nature of the work. After considerable discussion I ruled that there was sufficient evidence of a new condition to warrant the claim being gone into.

The men contended that a similar change had been made in the Hillcrest Mine in 1920 but it appeared that this mine was not one of those in the Operators' Association.

On further inquiry it appeared that the question of the proper difference in rate in pillars with a high pitch and flat pillars had been gone into in an arbitration presided over by Mr. James Smith in September, 1923, in regard to the Luscar Collieries. After taking considerable evidence Mr. Smith had fixed the rate in pitch pillars at seventy cents per long ton and in flat pillars at eighty cents per long ton after taking into account certain compensatory advantages in the flat pillars. It did not appear from his finding that there was any question of degree in that case it being assumed that all pillars were either pitch or flat and no angle being given to draw a line between them. While I am not bound to follow this finding it ought to be given every consideration and followed so far as circumstances are the same unless there is clear evidence to the contrary.

After going into this matter at length I came to the conclusion that it was impossible to give a satisfactory decision without having before me the evidence of earnings which have heretofore been made by the men in the different parts of this mine and the evidence of what could be earned in the present low pitches. I therefore proposed that the matter should be stood over for three months until the necessary evidence can be procured. At the same time I suggested that the parties might agree on a rate which I suggested as the best conclusion I could come to from incomplete evidence. After consideration both parties agreed that it would be better for me to give a definite decision on such evidence as was now available rather than leave the matter in a state of uncertainty for the next three months with the consequent liability to friction. I accordingly agreed to reconsider the suggestion and make a finding.

The evidence appears to show that there is less difference between the pitches in this mine than those in the Luscar mines but that there is sufficient difference from the pitch existing in this mine when the present rates were fixed to warrant some allowance for the increased handling of the coal required where there is little pitch. Mr. Smith allowed an increase of 10 cents or one-seventh or fourteen per cent in the flat pillars. I think an increase of 10 per cent would be fair when applied to the conditions in this mine wherever the pitch is less than 15 degrees. I am confirmed in this view by a comparison of the rates paid in the Canmore Mine and those allowed in the Luscar mine. The rate paid at Canmore is equal to 66 cents per long ton and with an increase of 10 per cent will be about 72½ cents. I therefore find that the miners are entitled to an increase of 10 per cent in the present rate for the work of removing pillars where the pitch is less than fifteen degrees.

All the above findings which involve any change from the existing practice were to become effective on January 1, unless otherwise agreed between the parties.

Apprenticeship in Building Trade

The seventh annual convention of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries will be held at Montreal from the 28th to the 29th of the present month, as was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. One of the principal questions to be discussed will be that of apprenticeship, particularly in the bricklaying trade. It is stated that the Association will probably ask the Provincial Government to establish schools, or conduct technical courses at Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and other industrial centres. The aim is to have boys apprenticed for three years, spending seven months each year at work and five months in school. Many contractors are in favour of paying the boys while they are in school in order that suitable boys may offer themselves for apprenticeship and training.

A feature of the convention will be a seven-hour contest by apprentices in bricklaying and carpentry. Contractors attending the convention have been invited to bring their apprentices to compete for prizes.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

THREE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This Board was established under an Order in Council dated July 11, 1918, the war still being in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods. A summary of the recent decisions of the Board is given in the following paragraphs. Summaries of earlier decisions appeared in the issue for November, 1924, and in previous issues.

Case No. 220—The Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A train on mixed service was held up by snow on the return journey of its run and the crew was obliged to return to the distant terminal from which it was ordered for plough service on two trips, not returning to the home terminal for seven days from the time of leaving. The crew put in for continuous time for the seven day period. The railways had paid them continuous time for each trip.

The Board denied the employees' claim on the ground that the crew was paid considerably more money than it would have received if covering its regular assignment, and because the members of the crew resided at the distant terminal where they were laid up, and had therefore enjoyed the comforts of home, avoiding extra expense that would otherwise have been incurred.

Cases Nos. 221 and 222—These cases were outlined in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette* (pages 927 and 928).

Case No. 223—The Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Rule 34 A of the Trainmen's schedule provides that unassigned crews will run "first in first out" of terminals on their respective subdivisions. A conductor in unassigned service was detained at the distant terminal, another conductor on turn-around service, who arrived later, leaving 6½ hours sooner on the return trip. The Railways contended that as the latter was on continuous duty, he could run ahead of a conductor on "straight away" service.

The Board sustained the employees' claim for the enforcement of the Rule 34A, holding that local arrangements as to the different ways of paying crews should not interfere with its application.

Case No. 224—The Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

An agreement was entered into in 1914 between the general manager of the Canadian Government Railways and representatives of the conductors and trainmen to the effect that the crews manning certain four trains could be pooled, and would be reduced in number from six to five. In applying this agreement it was found that this reduction created a grievance for a number of old employees manning these trains, and further application of the agreement was subsequently postponed until such time as the old employees referred to should have retired or left the service. All these retirements had taken place by September, 1924, and in that month therefore the Railways put into effect the original agreement of 1914, providing that the four trains should be handled by five crews. The employees contended that about three years ago when the Railways pooled certain trains, causing a reduction of one crew, they had proposed to amend their agreement by conceding to the Railways the right to rearrange pool runs and assignments in order to reduce as far as possible the payment of premiums to conductors and trainmen, the understanding being that crews would not be reduced in number or home terminals changed. This offer was declined, they stated, and the Railways had continued to pool crews, causing a reduction in the number of crews, and in some cases changing the established home terminal. The employees claimed that the question was covered by Article D section (*b*) of their agreement, which read:—

> (*b*) Reduction in crews or increases in mileage, in passenger train service from assignments in effect January 1, 1919, shall not be made for the purpose of offsetting the above increases in wages, this, however, is not to be understood as preventing readjustment of runs in short turn-around, branch or suburban service that are paid under the minimum rates for the purpose of avoiding the payment of excess mileage or overtime that would accrue under these rules, without reducing the number of crews.

The Board denied the employees' claim in so far as affected the particular assignments referred to in the claim.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1924

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of December was two, the same number as in November. The time loss for the month was less than in December, 1923, being 1,845 working days, as compared with 28,693 working days in December, 1923.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
December, 1924.....	2	95	1,845
November, 1924.....	2	313	4,808
December, 1923.....	13	2,446	28,693

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

Two disputes, involving 95 workpeople, commenced during December, and one remained unsettled at the end of the month. The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include any dispute after information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the union or organization concerned has not yet called off. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely, moulders at Galt, commencing August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924, and street railway employees at St. John, N.B., June 29, 1921.

The figures printed are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received till some time after its commencement.

CLOTHING WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—On December 2, 70 clothing workers went on strike because the company violated the agreement with the union by discharging several of its employees and then refused to appear before a Board of Arbitration provided for in the agreement. The employer closed down part of the operations in the factory affected by the strike and opened a factory in another locality. At the end of the month this strike remained unterminated.

HOTEL EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—Twenty-five chambermaids employed in a hotel went on strike December 3, in protest against longer hours, without payment for overtime, alleged to be in violation of the Minimum Wage Act of Ontario. A committee of the District Trades and Labour Council negotiated with the employer to have the girls reinstated but were informed that the girls had been given an opportunity to return and had been replaced by other workers. The Council then placed the case before the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, with claims for extra pay for overtime worked in the past.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING DECEMBER, 1924

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
Strikes and lockouts commencing during December, 1924.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing:			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	70	1,820	Commenced December 2, against discharge of employees. Unterminated.
SERVICE—			
Domestic:			
Hotel employees, Toronto, Ont.	25	25	Commenced December 4, against longer hours without payment for overtime. Strikers' places filled.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING NOVEMBER

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for December contains the following table which analyses the disputes in progress in November, 1924, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved in the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress. (Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those lasting less than one day, are not reckoned).

Of the 40 disputes beginning in November, 9, directly involving 600 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 15 directly involving 2,600 workpeople, on other wages questions; 7 directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 9, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 5,000. In addition about 10,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 32 disputes which began before November, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 72, involving about 15,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during November of about 134,000 working days.

Settlements were effected in the case of 28 new disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 10, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in November			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Nov.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Nov.
	Started before 1st Nov.	Started in Nov.	Total		
Mining and quarrying	7	4	11	6,000	47,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	5	8	13	1,000	11,000
Textile	3	6	9	3,000	26,000
Transport	2	8	10	2,000	7,000
Other	15	14	29	3,000	43,000
Total, Nov., 1924	32	40	72	15,000	134,000
Total, Oct., 1924	37	37	74	36,000	377,000
Total, Nov., 1923	15	38	53	54,000*	1,016,000*

*A dispute involving about 40,000 boilermakers, etc., in Federated shipyards accounted for most of the loss of time in November, 1923.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1924

THE Sixteenth Legislative Assembly of British Columbia opened on November 3 and continued until December 19, 1924. A summary of the principal measures directly affecting labour is given in the following paragraphs:—

Licensing of Barbers.—An act to incorporate the barbers of the province was the subject of considerable discussion in the Legislature. The Barbers Act as finally passed, applies to persons operating barber shops in the strict sense, and excludes "beauty parlour or hairdressing shops patronized by women and children only." It provides for the registration of The Barbers' Association of British Columbia, all recognized barbers being required to become members. A board of examiners in barbering is created, composed of three persons, one a master barber, and two others who are journeymen barbers, these persons to be elected by ballot, and to hold office for three years. Neither the Association nor the Board has power to regulate or interfere with the prices charged to the public. Applicants for registration as barbers must submit health certificates, and evidence of skill in the trade, and certificates are to be kept posted in the shops. Certificates may be revoked by this Board, after due notice to the persons concerned, on account of misconduct, disease, lack of skill, etc., but persons who are dissatisfied with any action of the Board may appeal against any of their decisions to the courts. The Board will hold public examinations at least four times in each year, the scope of the examinations and

methods of procedure being fixed by them. Certificates are to be renewed each year on payment of a renewal fee of $2. The rule as to apprentices is as follows: apprentices must serve under a licensed barber and be registered as apprentices, the registration fee being $2. The apprentice's premit card must be kept posted up in the shop where he works. An apprentice who has so worked for one year becomes eligible for membership in the Association. Barbers practising without a certificate being liable to a fine up to $15 or 14 days' imprisonment for the first offence, and up to $50 or 30 days for subsequent offences. The Barbers Act does not apply in unorganized territory, or in municipalities where the population is less than 750 persons, or incorporated villages.

Inspection of Industrial Plants.—Certain administrative changes were made to reduce existing overlapping in the work of inspecting industrial plants in the province. The Workmen's Compensation Board, in addition to its other duties is to have charge of the administration of the Electrical Energy Inspection Act, formerly under the supervision of the Minister of Public Works of the province. All the inspectors, clerks and other employees engaged in the administration of the Act are to be civil servants within the meaning of the Civil Service Act. To the Workmen's Compensation Board was similarly assigned the duty of administering the Boiler Inspection Act. A new section was added to the Act forbidding the painting or operation of any steam engine or fly wheel which has been subjected to or damaged by fire, unless it has been first inspected and approved by an inspector, the penalty for the infraction of this provision being up to $500.

Fortnightly Pay.—The Semi-Monthly Payment of Wages Act (a measure enacted in 1917 to provide for such periodical payments in connection with work in mines, foundries and machine shops, lumbering, shipbuilding, pulp and paper mills and fishing) was amended by the raising of the penalty for infractions of the act from between $25 and $100, to between $100 and $500.

Mothers' Pensions.—Important amendments were made in the Mothers' Pensions Act of 1920. Provision was made for the creation of a Mothers' Pension Board to administer the act, which has hitherto been in charge of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The new Board, however, is to consist of the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board, with the addition of one other member, who must be a woman, and who may be appointed either by an order in council, or by the existing Board. The chairman of the Compensation Board is to be chairman of the Mothers' Pension Board, and may be paid out of the fund provided for the administration of the Act, such additional salary, up to $1,000, as may be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The definition of "mother" under the act was amended by a new subsection which entitles to a pension a widow whose husband was domiciled in the province "at the time of the appearance of the disability which caused his death," instead of "at the time of his death," as in the original act. Similarly, the provision of a pension for a woman whose husband is unable to support the family by reason of total disability, was limited by the addition of a proviso that such total disability must have resulted from sickness or accident "at a time when he was domiciled in the province, and which disability may reasonably be expected to continue for at least one year." The desertion allowance was also further restricted by the addition of the condition that, to have a pension, a wife must have been "deserted for at least two years by a husband domiciled in the province at the time of the desertion, but who does not reside or own property therein at the date of her application for an allowance." A new subsection is added to the effect that a woman is not to be debarred from receiving an allowance by the fact of having, in addition to the necessary household and personal possessions, personal property up to $500, or real property assessed at $1,500 above encumbrances thereon. By another amendment the pension may be discontinued if the mother ceases to be a fit or proper person to have custody of her children. On the other hand provision is made in cases where a mother dies leaving a child or children under 16 years of age, for the continuance of her pension to the relatives who assume care of these children, subject to the Board's recommendation.

Women's Institutes.—Provision for Women's District Institutes was made by an amendment to the Agricultural Act, the women's institutes within a district being authorized to organize a Women's District Institute to co-ordinate the work of the local institutes. Besides these district institutes there will be a Provincial Women's Institute, all members of local institutes being members also of the provincial institute. The provincial organization will have a Board of five directors, whose expenses in organization work may be defrayed out of money voted by the Legislature.

Licensing of Workmen.—Provision was made by an amendment to the Creameries and

Dairy Regulation Act for the licensing of cream graders, the existing act providing only for the licensing of persons operating creameries and dairies, and of milk testers. The Motor Vehicle Act was amended so as to require all drivers of motor cars to take out licenses. Formerly only persons employed to drive for wages were required to carry licenses. The definition of "professional engineer" as given in the Engineering Act, was amended by including among the duties already outlined that of reporting on, designing or directing the construction of any works which call for such experience and technical knowledge as are required by the Act for the admission by examination to membership in the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia. The working of the subsection as to the licensing of non-resident engineers was changed to permit the recognition, under certain conditions, of the qualifications of engineers who have been trained outside Canada. The "Act relating to trade and other Licenses without the Boundaries of Municipalities" was amended by the reduction from $25 to $12.50, payable every six months, of the licensing fee to be paid by conveyancers, real estate and land agents having an office or place of business outside the limits of a municipality.

Co-operation.—The Co-operative Association Act was amended by the insertion of stricter provisions in regard to the enforcement of co-operative marketing contracts between an Association and its members.

An amendment to the Railway Act which is of interest from the standpoint of public safety enables the Minister of Railways to require the removal of any obstructions to the view of railway crossings, such as trees, buildings, earth, etc., so as to diminish the danger at any highway crossing.

Old age Pensions.—The following resolution was carried by the Legislature unanimously:—

Whereas it is the announced policy of the Federal Liberal Party in Canada that an "adequate system of insurance against dependence in old age should be provided in so far as is practical and having regard for Canada's financial position";

And whereas it is accepted as between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments that the Dominion has jurisdiction in respect of questions having to do with health insurance, unemployment, and old-age pensions, and the Provinces in respect of such other social legislation as may be in the public interest;

And whereas the Government of the Province of British Columbia passed the "Mothers' Pensions Act" in the year 1920, and has since been administering it at a cost of approximately $500,000 per annum;

And whereas State responsibility in the matter of the proper maintenance of aged citizens has been recognized by Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and a number of the nations of the Continent of Europe;

Therefore be it resolved, That this House puts itself on record as approving the principle of old-age pensions and as being favourable to the enactment of legislation by the Dominion Government bringing the same into effect in Canada at an early date.

And be it further resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be conveyed to the Secretary of State for Canada the foregoing Preamble and Resolution.

Unemployment and Oriental Labour.—The following resolution was adopted:—

"Whereas this Province has an unemployment problem; and whereas it is desirable that our employers of labour should do their utmost to give employment to men and women of the white race;

"Therefore be it resolved, That this House record its opinion that all employers of labour within this Province should employ members of the white race exclusively."

Another resolution bearing on the oriental immigration question was passed as follows:—

Whereas there were in British Columbia, according to the last Dominion census, 23,532 Chinese and 15,006 Japanese;

And whereas statistics show that there is a very large natural increase of Orientals in British Columbia, multiplying each succeeding year to an alarming extent;

And whereas the standard of living of the average Oriental is far below that of the white man, thus enabling him to live comfortably on a much lower wage than our white men;

And whereas the Orientals have invaded many fields of industrial and commercial activities to the serious detriment of our white citizens;

And whereas considerable unemployment always exists in British Columbia, partly due to the fact that large numbers of Orientals are filling situations in our industrial and commercial life which could be filled by our white citizens;

And whereas the Orientals are fast invading the commercial areas of many municipalities and districts of British Columbia, carrying on commercial and industrial pursuits;

And whereas many of our white merchants are being forced out of business by such commercial and industrial invasion;

Therefore be it resolved, That this House go on record as being utterly opposed to the further influx of Orientals into this Province; and, further, that this House places itself on record as being in favour of the enactment of such amendment to the "Immigration Act of Canada," as is necessary to completely prohibit Asiatic immigration into Canada;

Be it further resolved, That this House is also of the opinion that the field of industrial and commercial activities of all Orientals now in Canada, and particularly British Columbia, should be restricted by legislation.

And be it further resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he cause a copy of this Resolution to be transmitted to the Hon. the Secretary of State or other proper official at Ottawa, for presentation to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Be it further resolved, That the Government of the Dominion of Canada be respectfully requested to grant adherence on the part of Canada to no treaty or binding international obligation in any form whatsoever having the effect of limiting the authority or power of Provincial Legislatures in respect of the regulation of social and industrial activities within the Provinces;

and, further, that the Government of the Dominion of Canada be respectfully requested to forthwith take the action necessary to bring about the denunciation of any and all treaties in so far as the terms and provisions of the same have the effect of depriving the Dominion of Canada of the power of regulation, control, and prohibition of Asiatic immigration.

Acts not Passed.—Among the acts introduced during the session, but not passed, were the following: "Act to amend the Women's and Girls' Protection Act" (i.e. by prohibiting the employment of white girls and orientals in the same dwelling); an "Act to amend the Fire Departments Hours of Labour Act Amendment Act" and and "Act to amend the Fire Departments 2-Platoon Act Amendment Act"; an Act to amend the Master and Servant Act (regarding the workmen's choice of a medical attendant).

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOURS OF WORK ACT, 1923

Exemptions allowed by Board of Adjustment from 8-hour day provision

THE Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act of British Columbia, 1923, has issued the following regulations, which have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and published in the British Columbia Gazette:—

1. Under section 10 of the Act:—

Section 9. (2) Under the provisions of section 10 of the "Hours of Work Act, 1923," and for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act according to their true intent, the Board of Adjustment, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, after inquiry made pursuant to the said Act, hereby makes the following regulations:—

All workers employed in the ship-building and metal trades industries shall be permitted to work fifteen hours per man per month over and above the limitations of hours contained in section 3 of the said Act, in order to execute work necessary to keep other industries in operation.

A record of such overtime must be reported monthly to the office of the Board of Adjustment, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., in a form prescribed by the Board for such purpose. A copy of said form is hereto attached. [Form omitted.]

In all industries which use steam as a motive power and which operate on a one-shift basis, the engineer and fireman in charge of such plants shall be allowed to work overtime to the extent of one hour and a half per day to cover preparatory or complementary work.

2. Under section 9 of the Act:—

Section 10. (1) Having regard to the nature and conditions of the industrial undertakings hereinafter mentioned, the condition of employment, and welfare of employees, the Board of Adjustment, after inquiry held pursuant to section 8 of the "Hours of Work Act, 1923," and subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, hereby exempts from the operation of the said Act, to the extent hereinafter stated, the industrial undertakings and workers engaged therein hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

All workers employed in the logging industry as operators of launches; all persons engaged in booming operations; all workers in the said industry engaged as operators of transportation systems, such as railway crews, workers engaged in handling logs by trucks or horses, and engineers employed in the operation and upkeep of donkey-engines.

Section 10. (2) The fishing industry and all its attendant branches, such as the canning or otherwise preserving of fish and all by-products of fish.

Section 10. (3) All workers in cook and bunk houses shall be exempt from the provisions of the said Act.

Trial by Jury in Cases of Alleged Contempt of Court

Labour leaders in the United States have expressed the opinion that alleged abuses in the use of injunctions issued by Federal courts in labour disputes will be diminished in consequence of the recent judgment by the Supreme Court of the United States granting the right of trial by jury in cases of contempt of court in connection with alleged violations of such injunctions. The circumstances in this case were as follows:—

In 1922, Federal District Judge Luse, sitting in Superior, Wisconsin, enjoined striking shopmen on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad from having more than one picket "at each point of ingress or egress" of the railroad shops. The railroad management claimed that shopmen at Hudson, Wisconsin, were violating the court order and ten of the strikers were cited for contempt. They were brought to Superior and demanded a jury trial, as provided in the Clayton law. Judge Luse refused the request on the ground that the Clayton law did not apply in this case, and the shopmen were given various sentences, ranging from 15 days in jail to fines of $100. Appeal was made to the federal circuit court at Chicago, but Judge Luse's decision was sustained. The case was then carried to the United States Supreme Court which reversed the decision of the lower court, and found that the provision of the Clayton Act in reference to the right of trial by jury was applicable to the case.

RATES OF ASSESSMENT FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK FOR 1924

IN accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick, the Board has given notice to the employers in the various classes of industry in the Province of the rates of assessment to be charged against them in 1925 for the purposes of workmen's compensation, these rates being based upon estimates of the amounts required to provide funds in each of the classes sufficient to meet all claims for compensation payable during the coming year. The rates that were charged against the principal classes of industry last were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1924, (page 29).

The industries in which the rates of assessment have been changed for 1925 are shown in the following table. These changes are of interest as indicating to some extent the character of the accident record of the various classes of industry concerned.

	1925	1924
Class I. (Mining, quarrying, etc.).—		
Quarrying, etc..	$3 50	$3 00
Mining coal..	4 00	3 50
Mining coal (stripping operation).. ..	3 00	2 75
Manufacture of brick, tile, etc..	2 50	2 00
Manufacture of cement, etc..	2 25	2 00
Stone dressing or cutting, etc..	50	70
Plaster mills..	70	1 00
Class. II. (Lumbering, saw-mills, etc.).—		
Saw-mills, etc..	4 50	4 00
Planing & moulding mills, etc..	2 25	2 00
Logging, cutting timber, etc..	4 25	4 00
Pulp mills, etc..	1 70	2 00
Class III. (Manufacturing steel, etc.).—		
Manufacture of saws, skates, stoves, tools, etc..	1 50	1 25
Car building; engines, iron and steel foundries, etc..	1 50	1 25
Garages, etc..	1 10	1 00
Class IV. (Manufacturing-miscellaneous).—		
Manufacture of boots & shoes, leather goods, etc..	75	50
Bakeries, including delivery..	64	60
Cutting & storing of natural ice, handling, etc..	2 00	1 70
Canning fruit, vegetables, fish, etc.. .	1 75	1 50
Manufacture of beverages, etc..	1 50	1 00
Manufacture of fertilizers, etc..	2 00	1 50
Manufacture of dairy products..	1 25	70
Manufacture of biscuits, etc..	70	60
Sugar refineries..	1 75	1 50
Manufacture of boxes, cardboard & paper..	40	50
Class V. (Building construction).—		
Shipbuilding (wood)..	2 00	2 50
Class VI. (Construction of bridges, electric railways, etc.).—		
Bridge construction (wood)..	4 25	4 00
Construction electric power lines, etc..	1 00	1 20
Roads and streets..	2 00	1 80
Water works maintenance..	80	1 00
Sewers and water works..	1 75	2 00
Trenching for pipes..	1 75	1 50
Telegraph and telephone operation, extension, etc..	3 00	2 00
Class VII. (Storage, dredging, etc.).—		
Express companies..	80	1 00
Stevedoring Bay of Fundy..	4 50	3 50

PENSIONS FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN CANADA

SOME account was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1924, of the pension scheme on the Grand Trunk Railway system, the benefits of which had then recently been extended to employees on the western lines of the Canadian National, who had not formerly been included under any pension scheme. When that action was taken it was intimated that it was only a temporary expedient, and that a more general scheme would be evolved that would include the existing Grand Trunk, Intercolonial and any other pension systems that have been in effect in any part of the present Canadian National Railways. Action has since been taken in this direction, and certain proposals considered by the employees in some districts, of which further mention will be made in a future issue. The following pages give an outline of the superannuation system that has been in effect on the Intercolonial Railway since 1904. Some information is also given on the similar provision that is made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their employees on reaching the age of retirement.

Superannuation on the Intercolonial Railway

The following information is taken from the constitution of the Intercolonial Railway Employees' Relief and Insurance Association:—

All permanent male employees of the Intercolonial Railway are regular members of the Association during their employment provided their ages do not exceed 50 years at the time they enter the permanent service of the Railway, and provided also that their admission to regular membership is recommended by the Executive Committee of the district in which they are employed, and is subsequently approved by the General Executive Committee.

All permanent male employees under 50 years of age are required to fill in a form specifying that the employee is in perfect health, that he has never been afflicted with any sickness, or physical or mental defect, which would tend to shorten his life or incapacitate him from the performance of his duty as an employee of the Intercolonial Railway,etc., etc.

It is optional with permanent female employees, whether they enter any feature of the Association or not. They are allowed to become members of the Sick and Accident feature on the same terms and conditions as male employees under 18 years of age.

When a member ceases to be employed in the railway service, his membership terminates from that date, unless he has within 20 days thereafter, advised the general secretary in writing that he wishes to continue in the insurance fund. A member not employed in the railway service is not eligible to enter a higher class than that in which he was at the time of leaving the Intercolonial Railway service.

All male members over 18 years of age are required to contribute 40 cents per month except conductors, train baggagemen, brakemen, engine drivers and firemen, yard-masters, shunters and switchmen, who pay 50 cents.

Male employees under 18 years of age contribute to the sick fund at half rates, and are entitled to half the benefits. Upon attaining the age of 18, they contribute full rates and are entitled to full benefits.

Female employees who become members of the sick and accident feature, contribute to the sick fund at half rates, and are entitled to half the benefits.

All fees and assessments are deducted from the pay of employees on the pay rolls, and the paymaster pays the money as he may be directed by the general executive committee.

The sick allowance is at the rate of $3 per week of 6 working days, for 26 weeks. In no case must payment of sick indemnity exceed 26 weeks in any one year, such year to commence on July 1 and end on June 30 in each year.

A member after receiving sick benefits for 26 weeks, is not again entitled to go on the funds until he has returned to his work, and has been employed in the performance of his duty for at least 464 hours. In computing this time in the case of trainmen and enginemen, ten hours are allowed for each day when actually at work, and ten hours for each day when not actually at work, if subject to call. No sick allowance is given for less than one week. No member is entitled to sick allowance unless notice of his illness be given to the proper official without delay.

Medical attendance and medicine is furnished members when they are disabled and unable to work. In case of prolonged sickness, where the constant attendance of a physician is not required, the member must, if able, visit the physician's office at least once a week to receive his certificate. A member who suffers no loss of pay owing to his ailment, is not entitled to special or hospital treatment at the expense of the Association.

The insurance fund is divided into three classes, designated A, B and C. Every male employee must join one class, with the option to those under 50 years of age to join, either of the three classes. Those over 50 and under 60 are limited to classes B and C, and those over 60 to class C. All permanent male employees of the Intercolonial Railway are admitted to class C without medical examination. All applicants for membership in classes A and B must pass a medical examination at the hands of a medical officer of the Association. The following sums are required to be paid to persons totally disabled, or to the heirs or assigns of deceased members:—For class A, $1,000; for class B, $500; for class C, $250.

Upon the death or total disability of a member in the insurance section, every surviving member is required to pay an assessment proportionate to the amount of his insurance, made up on the following basis: one member of class A is counted as equal to four of class C; and one member of class B as equal to two of class C. The total of these added to the total of class C, is divided into the amount to be raised, and the product will represent in cents, the amount to be paid by each member of class C. Members of class B pay twice the amount, and members of class A four times the amount, paid by members of class C. Should the assessments produce more than the above sums, the surplus is applied toward the payment of death or total disability claims.

The insurance money which may be collected from death or total disability levies, is paid to the totally disabled person, or to the person or persons named by the deceased member. Failing such person or persons in the latter case, it is paid to the member's widow, failing his widow, to the executors or administrators of deceased member. Any regular member of the Association may make claim for total disability allowance.

Work in 1923.—The statement of receipts and expenditures in connection with the Provident Fund, for the calendar year 1923 shows

that contributions made by employees during the year, being one and one-half per cent of their monthly salary and wages, were $282,-290.62. The contributions by the railways during the same period totalled $100,000, this being the maximum amount they may, under the Provident Fund Act, contribute in any one year. The further amounts of $47,387 was provided to increase the retiring allowance of all retired employees receiving less than $30 per month, in order that the minimum allowance now paid under the act, namely $20, might be increased to $30 in accordance with a vote in the estimates whereby an amount was placed in the estimates to supplement retiring allowances payable under the provisions of the Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railway Employees' Provident Fund. During 1923 the sum of $478,893 was paid out of the Fund for retiring allowances.

Superannuation on the Canadian Pacific Railway

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in 1902, established a superannuation system for officers and permanent employees, who have reached an age when they are unequal to the further performance of their duties. The system calls for no contribution from the employees themselves. In a statement prefacing the rules and regulations of the Pension Department the President of the Company said: "The Company hopes, by thus voluntarily establishing a system under which a continued income will be assured to those who after years of continuous service are by age or infirmity no longer fitted to perform their duties, and without which they might be left entirely without means of support, to build up amongst them a feeling of permanency in their employment, an enlarged interest in the Company's welfare, and a desire to remain in and to devote their best efforts and attention to the Company's service."

The following information is taken from the Rules and Regulations of the Company's pension department, as revised to February 6, 1922:—

The administration of the Pension Department under the direction of a Committee composed of the president, the vice-presidents and the chief solicitor of the Company. The president is *ex officio* Chairman of the Committee, which has power to make rules and regulations for the efficient operation of the Pension Department; to determine the eligibility of employees to receive pension allowances; to fix the amount of such allowances; and to prescribe the conditions under which such allowances may inure. The proceedings of the Committee are subject to the approval of the Board.

The benefits of the Pension System apply only to those persons who have been required to give their entire time to the Company, or to the Company and some other Company or Companies jointly. In cases of joint employment, and when the whole salary is not paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the pension to be paid by the Company is estimated upon the proportion of salary or wages received from the Company.

All officers and employees who have attained the age of sixty-five years are retired, and officers and employees who have been ten years or longer in the Company's service are pensioned. The Committee, however, has power to vary the foregoing rule and retain in the service any employee who has reached the age of sixty-five years if in their opinion it is in the interest of the Company to do so; provided, however, that no employee who has reached the age of sixty-five years without having served ten years continuously in the Company's service, and who is retained in the service after he attains the age of sixty-five years, is eligible for pension allowance. No employee, however, notwithstanding anything in the above rule, who has entered the service of the Company after attaining the age of forty years is eligible for pension, except under special circumstances to be approved by the Pension Committee. This rule does not apply to employees who entered the service on or before the 4th day of July, 1904.

Officers and employees between the ages of sixty and sixty-five may, at the discretion of the Committee, be retired with a pension either upon the application of such employee or upon the recommendation of the Head of the Department. The Committee has power, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, to retire with a pension, in special circumstances, employees who have not reached the age of sixty years, and to add additional years to the actual term of service when there is sufficient cause for doing so. Physical examination is made of employees recommended for retirement who are under sixty-five years of age, and a report with the recommendation of the Company's Surgeon is transmitted to the Committee for consideration in dealing with such cases. Six months' previous notice is given to employees who are to be compulsorily retired.

Retirements are made effective from the first days of January or July in each year.

The terms "service" or "in the service" refer to employment upon, or in connection with, any other railway, express company, or

steamship line operated or controlled by the Company, and the service of any employee is considered as continuous from the date since which he has been continuously employed whether prior or subsequent to their control or acquisition by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; provided, however, that in no case is such service counted for any period prior to the incorporation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Service is reckoned from the day since which the person has been in the service to the date when retired. Leave of absence, suspension, dismissal followed by reinstatement within one year, or a temporary lay-off on account of reduction of forces, is not necessarily treated by the Committee as constituting a breach in the continuity of the service, and the time when so laid off or absent, unless the employee has during such absence entered other employment, may be allowed by the Committee to count as part of service. Persons voluntarily leaving the employment of the Company when their services are required thereby become ineligible for pension allowance.

The pension allowance is granted upon the following basis:—

For each year of service an allowance of one per cent of the average monthly pay received for the ten years preceding retirement, or preceding the date upon which the employee attained the age of sixty-five years, should he be retained in the service after such date; for example an employee has been in the service for forty years and received on an average for the last ten years sixty dollars per month, the pension allowance would be forty per cent of sixty dollars, or twenty-four dollars per month. No pension allowance authorized, however, is less than twenty dollars per month.

In calculating the period of service upon which the pension allowance is based, the broken period following the completion of a year, when it is less than six months, is not counted; when it exceeds six months, it counts as an additional year.

When pension allowances are paid monthly during the life of the beneficiary; provided, that the Company may cancel any pension whenever it is established in the opinion of the Pension Committee that the pensioner displays a decided lack of appreciation of the Company's liberality in granting the pension, or is guilty of other serious misconduct.

The Regulations point out that "the establishment and continuance of this system of pensions is entirely a voluntary act on the part of the Company, and as the employees do not in any way contribute towards it, neither the action of the Board of Directors in establishing such a system, nor any other action now or hereafter taken by them or by the Committee in the inauguration or operation of the Pension Department, shall be construed as giving to any officer or employee of the Company a legal right to be retained in its service, or any legal right or claim to pension allowance. While it is the policy of the Company to encourage its employees to remain with it and by faithful service to earn a pension, the Company expressly reserves its right and privilege to discharge at any time any officer, agent, or employee when the interests of the Company, in its judgment, may so require, without liability for any claim for pension or other allowance than the salary or wages due and unpaid."

LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN CANADA

ON the presentation of a request by the National Council of Women, which links together a very large number of women's organizations in the cities and towns of Canada, the Dominion Government recently agreed to publish a pamphlet designed to give briefly the main sections of the federal and provincial statutes which deal with the relations of women in the family, in industry, in the municipality and in the state. As the legislation involved is of a social character and various phases of it have been the subject of discussion and resolutions by labour organizations, it was decided that publication should be made under the authority of the Minister of Labour.

The Department of Labour has, therefore, issued a pamphlet containing extracts from the Dominion and provincial laws relating to naturalization, franchise, eligibilty of women for municipal, provincial or federal election and for service as magistrates or jurors, marriage, divorce, sexual offences, married women's earnings and property, dower, devolution of estates, insurance, mothers' pensions, maternity benefits, deserted wives and children, legitimation of children born out of wedlock, support of children of unmarried

parents, adoption of children, hours of labour and minimum wages for employed women, workmen's compensation and other minor subjects.

Though differing in many particulars, the provincial laws have shown an increasing tendency to uniformity in recent years and the last decade has been remarkable for the social legislation enacted. The extension of the franchise to women has been to some extent at least responsible for the attention given to this class of legislation in recent years.

Ontario and all the provinces west of it have passed laws providing mothers' allowances in case of the death or incapacity of the husband. In all the provinces but Nova Scotia, provision has been made for the legitimation of children born out of wedlock by the subsequent intermarriage of the parents. Acts compelling support of dependent parents by their children are now in force in Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Statutes regulating the adoption of children have been enacted in all the provinces but New Brunswick and Quebec. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and Quebec, all the provinces have provided for monetary assistance by the father of an illegitimate child in the expenses of the birth and the support of the child for a certain period.

Laws enabling the establishment of minimum rates of wages for the employment of women have been passed in all the provinces but New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The Quebec statute, however, is not in force and no regulations have been issued in Nova Scotia. Compensation to the dependents of a man or woman injured in the course of employment is payable in all the provinces but Prince Edward Island.

No attempt has been made to give an exhaustive statement of the law on any points, the purpose of the publication being merely to give a general idea of the law on these subjects and to facilitate comparison as between the different provinces.

WORKING WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN PENNSYLVANIA

ACCORDING to a study made by the Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania, the number of female workers in Pennsylvania 10 years of age and over increased by 80,796 from 1910 to 1920, but the increase was not uniform throughout all the industries. Decreases in the proportion of women to men employed were shown in the fur-felt hat industry, confectionery and ice cream, and printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals. Agriculture and domestic and personal service showed a marked decrease in the number of women employed. One-third of all women workers were employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries. The number of women engaged in clerical occupations, however, doubled during the period the chief increase being among women clerks not in stores. Women bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants grew from 17,344 in 1910 to 29,229 in 1920 while the number of men employed in these occupations increased from 26,157 to 27,288. In 1920, 74,390 women in professional service of one kind or another constituted an increase of 19,235 since 1910, while 75,881 men in professional service grew to 90,716 men. Among the unusual occupations in which a few women were employed were the following: 1 woman brick and stone mason; 1 woman dyer; 5 charcoal and coke works workers; 6 glassblowers; 1 loom fixer; 7 marble and stone-yard workers; 3 oilers of machinery; 3 building painters; 3 pattern makers; 2 plasterers; and 9 cobblers and shoemakers. "The most marked characteristic of distribution of the wage earners in a 20-year period" says the report "is the decrease in the number of children under 16 years of age employed in manufacture." The decline in the extent of child labour has been accompanied by an increase in the employment of women; the deduction is made that girls 16 and over take the jobs formerly held by children under 16.

Mr. Ben. W. Hooper, chairman of the United States Railroad Labour Board, in a recent address at Chicago, pointed out that the people of the United States, in the last two and a half years, have enjoyed virtually complete freedom from railroad strikes. "This condition," he said, "is without parallel in the history of our country." Mr. Hooper criticized the "Howard-Barckley bill" as based on the assumption that the public had no concern in railroad strikes, and announced that, instead of this bill, a measure was in process of incubation that would provide "elaborate facilities for mediation and conciliation."

MINERAL PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN 1924

ACCORDING to a preliminary report by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total estimated value of the mineral production of Canada during 1924 was $203,194,000. This total has only been exceeded in three years; in 1923, when the output was worth $214,079,331; in 1920, when it was valued at $227,859,665; and in 1918, when it was valued at $211,301,897.

Metal mining in Canada during 1924 showed an output not previously equalled in times of peace. In the three war years, 1916 to 1918, the metallic mineral production in Canada was valued in excess of one hundred million dollars, but during the years before and since, the highest metallic output recorded was $77,939,630 in 1920.

The following table shows the mineral production of Canada by classes since 1910:—

Year	Metallic	Fuels and other non-metallics	Structural materials and clay products	Total
	$	$	$	$
1910	49,438,873	37,757,158	19,627,592	106,823,623
1911	46,105,423	34,405,960	22,709,611	103,220,994
1912	61,172,753	45,080,674	28,794,869	135,048,296
1913	66,361,351	48,463,709	30,809,752	145,634,812
1914	59,386,619	43,467,229	26,009,227	128,863,075
1915	75,814,841	43,373,571	17,920,759	137,109,171
1916	106,319,365	53,414,983	17,467,186	177,201,534
1917	106,455,147	63,354,363	19,837,311	189,646,821
1918	114,549,152	77,621,946	19,130,799	211,301,897
1919	73,262,793	76,002,087	27,421,510	176,686,390
1920	77,939,630	103,027,947	41,892,088	227,859,665
1921	49,343,232	87,842,682	34,737,428	171,923,342
1922	61,785,707	82,976,794	39,534,741	184,297,242
1923	84,391,218	91,936,732	37,751,381	214,079,331
1924	96,034,000	73,830,000	33,330,000	203,194,000

Coal.—Coal, which is the most important item of the non-metallic field, showed a drop in 1924 of approximately four million tons and $18,000,000 from the quantity and value of the output in the preceding year, the total production amounting to 13.1 million tons, valued at $54,280,000. Nova Scotia mines showed a loss of more than 700,000 tons from the total for 1923; in New Brunswick the output was less by 71,000 tons; in Saskatchewan the loss was 31,000 tons; the greatest reduction was sustained in Alberta, the output of 4,525,000 tons being 2.3 million tons less than the total for 1923; the output from British Columbia coal mines showed a decline similar to that in Nova Scotia. The output of coal by classes included 9,512,000 tons of bituminous coal, 559,000 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 3,032,000 tons of lignite. Labour troubles in District 18, in which some of the principal coal mines of Alberta and British Columbia are located, were the chief cause of the lessened output. The following table shows the estimated output of coal from Canadian mines by provinces and by grades in 1924, with comparative data for 1923:—

	1923		1924	
	Net tons	Selling value	Net tons	Selling value
		$		$
Nova Scotia	6,597,838	28,170,458	5,855,000	25,044,000
New Brunswick	276,617	1,196,772	205,000	871,000
Saskatchewan	438,100	858,448	407,000	745,000
Alberta	6,854,397	28,018,303	4,525,000	17,458,000
British Columbia	2,823,306	13,813,520	2,111,000	10,167,000
Yukon	313	1,485	.....	.....
CANADA				
Anthracite	107	322	Nil	Nil
Bituminous	12,941,877	58,478,670	9,512,000	42,413,000
Sub-bituminous	466,492	1,399,424	559,000	1,676,000
Lignite	3,582,095	12,180,570	3,032,000	10,196,000
Total	16,990,571	72,058,986	13,103,000	54,285,000

Other Non-Metallics.—In the asbestos industry shipments were somewhat less than in 1923, their value being estimated at $7,200,000. The production of natural gas showed a slight gain both in quantity and value, sales reaching a total of $5,950,000. Progress in the

gypsum industry, noted in 1923, continued throughout 1924, and sales increased to a total value of $2,450,000. The general industrial depression of the year was reflected in a lowered output of cement, lime, brick, stone, sand and gravel. Cement sales dropped 1.6 million dollars in value to $13,400,000; lime sales were half-a-million dollars lower at $2,780,000; brick, tile, stone, sand and gravel sales were valued at $17,150,000 as compared with $19,420,112 in 1923.

Employment.—Returns on employment statistics based on data compiled from monthly reports supplied by approximately 200 mining companies employing about 48,000 hands showed a decline of about one per cent in the average number employed throughout the year, as against an advance of 6 per cent in 1923 over the totals for 1922. But in spite of the fact that the general employment situation in the mining industry showed such a slight variation in 1924 as compared with 1923, there were wide fluctuations within the several component groups. Employment in the metal mining industries increased gradually during August; during the remaining months of the year the number employed was somewhat below the totals for the earlier months. The average for the year, however, showed a very considerable improvement over the figures for 1923. With employment in January, 1920, as a base of 100, the index for the metal mining industry in Canada was 148.8 in 1923 as against 123.5 in the preceding year. The non-metal mines showed a better trend in that the employment toward the close of the year was maintained close to the peak established during the summer months. On the same basis as noted above, the index for employment in the non-metal mining group was 93.4 in 1924 as compared with 98.2 in 1923, a loss of about 5 per cent. The clay, glass and stone group of industries showed a distinct upward trend for the summer months; the average index of employment for the year was 86.6 a drop of two points from the average for 1923.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Reports of Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) slaughtering and meat-packing and allied industries, (b) harness and saddlery and miscellaneous leather goods.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports on the slaughtering and meat packing and allied industries, and on the harness and saddlery and miscellaneous leather goods industries for 1923. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November and in previous issues.

Slaughtering Meat-Packing and Allied Industries

In 1923 there were 76 slaughtering and meat-packing plants in operation in Canada. Of these 26 were in Ontario, 19 in Quebec, 7 in New Brunswick and 7 in Manitoba, 5 in Alberta and 5 in British Columbia, 3 in Prince Edward Island, and 2 each in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. The capital investment of the industry in 1923 represented a total value of $53,052,776 as compared with $56,-710,481 in 1922.

The total value of production was $138,-218,909, a decrease from the preceding year of $5,195,784, this being attributed chiefly to lower average selling prices of products. Increases in quantity of production are shown for most of the principal items, including beef and pork, sold fresh; beef, salted or cured; pork, salted; hams; shoulders; bacon and sides; sausage; cooked meats of all kinds; and lard. Decreases are shown for mutton and veal, sold fresh, for canned meats and for lard compound and other shortening. The cured meats and other manufactured products constitute the larger part of the value of output, these products representing 61 per cent of the total value shown for 1923 and 62 per cent of the value for 1922. The cost value of the animals slaughtered during 1923 was $82,010,741 and the cost of the dressed meat purchased $10,710,005. The number of beeves slaughtered in 1923 was 564,541 and the number of hogs slaughtered was 2,472,740.

The industry gave employment in 1923 to 9,914 persons, comprising 2,662 (2,275 male and 387 female) employees on salaries, and an average for the year of 7,252 (6,765 male and 487 female) wage-earners. The total amount paid in salaries and wages was $12,-708,253, of which $4,713,265 was for salaries and $7,994,988 was for wages. Employment was lowest during the month of March, when 6,852 wage-earners were employed. A steady increase was shown during the following months, the maximum for the year being reached in December, with 8,057 wage-earners employed.

Harness, Saddlery and Miscellaneous Leather Goods

The report on the harness, saddlery and miscellaneous leather goods industry is divided in four sections, namely, (*a*) harness and saddlery (b) the leather belting industry (c) the trunk and valise industry, and (d) leather goods, n.e.s.

Harness and Saddlery.—The number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of harness and saddlery in 1923 was 312, of which 148 were in Ontario, 117 in Nova Scotia, 46 in Quebec, 37 in Saskatchewan, 28 in Manitoba, 16 in Alberta, 12 in New Brunswick, 5 in British Columbia and 3 in Prince Edward Island. The total value of production during the year was $4,823,635. Compared with the preceding year a decrease of 21 is shown in the number of establishments, and a decrease of $4,855 in the value of production. The total capital invested in 1923 was valued at $6,643,211 as compared with $6,160,062 in 1922. The industry in 1923 gave employment to 1,295 persons, compared with 1,390 in 1922 and 1,262 in 1921. Among the salaried employees there were 212 males and 50 females, while among the wage earners the male employees totalled 955 and the females 78. April was the month of highest employment, with 1,081 persons employed and August the month of least employment with 1,002. The average number of days in operation during the year was 298.5, the average hours worked per day was 8.7 and the average hours worked per week, 49.7.

The Trunk and Valise Industry.—There were 15 establishments in operation in 1923 whose chief products were trunks, valises, suitcases and bags. The distribution of establishments by provinces was as follows: Ontario, 6; Manitoba, 4; Quebec, 3; British Columbia and Nova Scotia each 1. The value of the capital investment was $2,189,579 compared with $1,958,458 in 1922 and $2,104,832 in 1921. The total value of production in 1923 was $2,465,751, compared with $2,008,103 in 1922 and $2,226,474 in 1921. The average number of wage-earners employed during 1923 was 630 and the number of salaried employees, 92, a total of 722, of whom 118 were females. There were 66 male and 26 female salaried employees whose salaries totalled $185,489, and 538 male and 92 female wage-earners who received in wages $550,999.

The Leather Belting Industry.—In 1923 there were seven establishments making leather belting, five or which were in Quebec and two in Ontario. The total value of the products of the industry was $1,685,572. The capital invested in the industry amounted to $1,625,094. There were 52 salaried employees, of whom 40 were male and 12 were female, and 129 wage-earners. The amount paid in salaries totalled $110,995 and for wages, $135,075.

Leather Goods, n.e.s.—In 1923 there were 46 establishments engaged in the manufacture of leather goods which do not come under any one of the specially classified leather industrial groups, the principal items of manufacture being club bags, hand bags and satchels, purses, pocketbooks and folders, body belts, straps, sporting goods and fancy articles of leather. The total value of these products in 1923 was $1,594,863, compared with $1,361,136 in 1922 and $1,270,594 in 1921. The value of the capital investment of the establishments in 1923 was $1,326,101, compared with $1,185,219 in 1922 and $932,986 in 1921. The number of persons employed during 1923 was 617, comprising 110 salaried employees and 507 wage-earners. The total amount paid in salaries was $177,104 and in wages, $393,555. The average days these establishments were in operation during the year was 292.2, the average hours worked per day were 8.6 and the average hours worked per week 46.2.

British Columbia Superintendent of Neglected Children

The Reverend Thomas Menzies, who represented the constituency of Comox in the Legislature of British Columbia from 1920 to 1924, has been appointed Superintendent of Neglected Children for the Province. This appointment is made under the Infants Act of the Province (Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924, chapter 112). The duties of the Superintendent are to administer the sections of the act relating to the protection of children, exercising the powers conferred by the Act upon Children's Aid Societies; to encourage and assist in the establishment of such societies, and to advise them in the performance of their duties; to see that they keep a record of all committals and of all children placed in foster homes; to direct and supervise the visiting of children so placed, and to prepare annual reports to the Minister in charge of the general administration of the act.

Mr. Menzies has been connected with public work on behalf of children as well as with Red Cross work and other social activities.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities are also noted which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Vocational Guidance Movement at Montreal

The following article appeared in the *Montreal Gazette* on November 7, 1924:—

The "find yourself" campaign recently inaugurated in Montreal, as a preliminary to establishing a vocational guidance bureau in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, is an undertaking worthy of all commendation, promising as it does to aid in the solution of the crucial problem of selecting a life-career with which numberless growing youths and their parents are confronted. Any means which tend to substitute trained guidance and helpful suggestion, based on adult experience and scientific data, for a haphazard choice of occupation should be welcomed and supported. The lengthy, arduous and expensive courses of education and stiff examinations necessary to qualify for the learned professions or scientific pursuits operate to eliminate the unfit and deter all but the most determined and naturally gifted aspirants, but in the case of those occupations which demand only a primary or secondary school education as a basis of beginning, boys are too apt to drift into the first opening which presents itself, regardless of the prospects for advancement or their aptitude for the work. As a result, many find themselves in blind alley jobs, which, if taken, at all, should only be used temporarily while preparing for something better, while others, even though securing positions which provide a competence, find themselves assigned for life to work in which they can take only a perfunctory interest, and thus fail to reach the full measure of usefulness which would be theirs had they but discovered the niche for which they were suited by nature and abilities. It is to assist in the selection of a true vocation—literally, that to which one is "called"—that a group of earnest and practical men, with a genuine interest in the youths of to-day, who will be doing the world's work to-morrow, have taken up the project of a Vocational Guidance Bureau for Montreal. There is no intention arbitrarily to direct any young man to a specified occupation or method of livelihood, or to interfere with a formed ambition or the wishes of a boy's natural guardians. Rather is it the purpose of the promoters of the movement to present to the youth or young man the general principles connected with the choice of a life-work, to enable him by a process of self-analysis to discover in what direction his preference and his capabilities point, and to bring him into touch with men, already established and successful in the indicated line of work, who will enlighten him as to its advantages and its difficulties and advise him generally as to his course of action. Such an institution, in the hands of men, who have undertaken its foundation, cannot fail to be productive of far-reaching benefit to the coming men of Montreal, and if given adequate support should be the means of aiding many a lad to take his rightful place in life.

Social Workers' Courses at McGill University

Lectures opened in November at the School for Social Workers, McGill University, Montreal. The school, which is the only university school of its kind in Canada, is now entering upon its seventh year and is under the direction of Dr. C. A. Dawson, assistant professor of social science at McGill. A large number of new courses are included in the program for the 1924-25 session. One of the new courses on legal problems deals with the practical administration of the law in difficult cases of desertion, workers' compensation, and other questions which the social worker has to confront. There is also a course on immigration, which takes up political, economical and social phases of the immigration problem and the "Canadianization" of the immigrant. Other features of the program are courses of lectures on social case work, principles of mental and physical health, industrial history, a course in Child Welfare by Dr. W. Gettys, newly appointed assistant professor of social science, a course on organization and administration of social agencies, public hygiene, hospital social service, psychology, including the psychology of play, playground supervision and equipment.

Courses are provided also for partial students who are unable to attend for the fulltime diploma course. The school provides training for social workers who intend to take up social work as a vocation, and also for the girl and woman of leisure. To all it aims to give the scientific point of view in social work.

Registration last year at the School for Social Workers at McGill reached a record figure, and it is expected that registration this year will be equally satisfactory. A series of special lectures open to the public will be given again.

Apprenticeship in the Building Trades

"How can the spirit of craftmanship be revived in the building industry?" was the question E. J. Mehren, Vice-President of the McGraw-Hill Company, tried to answer for the employers in the New York Building Congress at a recent luncheon in the Hotel Biltmore. The speaker declared the spirit of craftmanship had departed, and that public estimation of completed work had been lowered. There was no single cause and no single

remedy, and the revival of the guild spirit would be a long and difficult task. An educational programme should be started, he said; workmen should be encouraged to do their best, and employers should come into personal contact with their men. He further suggested that the existing custom of posting the names of bank tellers, soda clerks and Fifth Avenue bus drivers in the public sight be carried into the building trades, and that completed buildings should bear tablets giving the craftsmen's names.

"We seek the development of more mechanics well trained. But our efforts cannot stop there. We must have foremen who are craftsmen of outstanding rank. We must have superintendents, sub-contractors and general contractors who demand good work, who take pride in what they are doing, who look on each building not as another structure to be thrown together and to be forgotten but as part of their own business monument. We must have more architects who will battle with owners for workmanlike construction and refuse to prostitute their high calling by aiding and abetting slipshod work. The revival of craftsmanship involves, finally, the education of owners to the higher economic value of good work, so that they may gladly invest 15 or 20 per cent more in their building operations, confident that over the long life of the structure the additional expenditure will prove a profitable investment because of lower maintenance cost and slower depreciation. There is a large shortage of skilled mechanics in every branch of the building industry. Poor workmanship is common and there is much spoilage of the work of others through carelessness and lack of skill. Accompanying these faults of workmanship is a rather common indifference to the interests of contractors and owners, a feeling that the worker owes them no responsibility in return for the wage he is drawing. In thus citing the shortcomings of the worker, it is not with any desire of 'picking' on him. Craftsmanship, however, is the object of our inquiry.

"The parties responsible are those of the public who demand cheap building, regardless of quality. Among these the outstanding offender is the speculative builder, the person, be he capitalist or constructor, who builds not for the purpose of owning and operating a structure, but for selling it at a profit just as quickly as possible. These people—the bargain-counter public and the speculative builder—have no interest in good construction. They do not expect to hold the bag when rapid depreciation and high maintenance costs come along. By that time they expect to have their profit or to be otherwise finished with the structure. Their demand upon architects, contractors, general contractors, superintendents and foremen is for speed and cheapness. Under these conditions, not merely the worker but those who supervise his activities abandon all idea of craftsmanlike performance and acquire the habit of getting by with the delivery of as little value as possible. From top to bottom the incentive for good workmanship is destroyed.

"There is much food for thought in the plan now being used by the Building Congress of Portland, Ore., through its 'Guild of Building Handicrafts.' This guild selects workmen of outstanding competence, true craftsmen, and, after examination of their work by a jury of five, awards to them, if the jury reports reports favourably, the title of Guildman."

Apprenticeship System of the Canadian National Railways

The system of training apprentices on the Canadian National Railways was described by Mr. A. H. Williams, western supervisor of apprenticeship, at a recent teachers' convention in Saskatoon. Approximately 300 boys are now serving a five year apprenticeship on the western lines of the Canadian National, and there is a long waiting list at every large training centre.

Mr. Williams emphasized the need of providing a thorough system of training including physical, moral and intellectual development as well as vocational training and stated that his experience has shown that with such a system no difficulty was encountered in securing the right type of boys.

A complete description of the Canadian National Railways' apprenticeship system appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1922.

Apprenticeship of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company

In the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal, 430 apprentices are being trained in various mechanical occupations. The courses last five years and provide thorough training which enables boys to advance to the highest positions in the company.

Evidence of the interest taken in the training of young workers by the company officials was displayed at a recent dinner given to one hundred boys in the Montreal Windsor Street station. These boys are employed in the company offices and have enrolled in evening courses conducted by the Y.M.C.A. in typewriting, shorthand, business correspondence, etc. Classes meet twice each week and last for eight months. A small fee is charged but part of this is refunded by the company to boys who make satisfactory progress. Several prominent officials addressed the boys and expressed the hope that they would become the future executives of the company.

Apprenticeship for Printers in Small Centres

According to an announcement made at headquarters of the International Typographical Union, efforts will be made through union locals to carry educational advantages to apprentice printers in all small towns of the United States and Canada.

Apprentice committees of the local organizations will be asked to make a survey of conditions in small towns contiguous to their jurisdictions for the purpose of extending to young men in the printing trade opportunity to take the International Union's course in printing. The purpose, according to officials of the union, is to maintain a high standard of educational qualifications in the trade and to prevent growth of specialization with consequent deterioration of the printing art. The

plan was adopted on recommendation of the standing committee on apprentices and supplemental education at the Typographical Union convention in Toronto last August. Local committees are also being urged to aid in promotion of printing instruction in vocational departments of the public schools. In addition to the correspondence course, the Typographical Union is maintaining schools of printing in a number of large cities.

Training in the Bell Telephone Company

The Bell Telephone Company has always adopted the policy of recruiting the supervisory officials from the rank and file of the staff. Considerable attention has been given to the training of telephone workers, both male and female, and this educational work has progressed to the stage when regular training staffs have been established in several of the departments. The employees on these training staffs devote their whole time to the instruction of the junior employees.

In the traffic department, whose task it is actually to provide the service, regular schools have been established in the larger centres to train the operators in the proper method of completing telephone calls. These schools are divided into two main branches—those teaching the method of operation on local calls, and those teaching the various operations in connection with long distance. Operators are required to spend from two to four weeks in the school, while male employees of the traffic department must also spend part of their training period in the school.

The plant departments also have regular schools where instruction is provided for the men engaged in the installation and maintenance of telephone equipment. These schools teach the proper method of installing telephones in subscribers' premises, the construction of telephone lines and the maintenance of the switchboards. Cable splicing, line construction, telephone circuits, repair and maintenance of apparatus are among the subjects taught. In addition, correspondence courses are carried on in these schools. These correspondence courses are free to all employees and teach the theory of electricity, mathematics, etc. Hundreds of employees each year are engaged on these courses in their spare time, and the result in the quickened interest and increased efficiency of the men has been marked. Men completing these courses are building on a sound foundation for advancement of the organization.

The traffic plant and correspondence courses cover most branches of telephone work, including the manual and the automatic methods of operating. They do not, however, cover all the requirements of this large corporation. A certain number of men are required each year with special training. Such positions as power engineer, transmission expert, accountant, legal counsel, etc., are filled from those having adequate preliminary education and experience. A majority of such men are drafted from colleges and universities, and are given special facilities for learning how to apply their knowledge to the telephone business. The number of such men engaged is, of course, a small percentage of the total employed each year by this company, but is steadily increasing, as the problem of giving satisfactory service especially in the larger centres, becomes more complex. Last year, about fifty technical men were absorbed, while this year the number will be somewhat higher.

In addition to the regular facilities provided for training the employees, it is considered to be the duty of every supervisory official to teach and train his own immediate staff in the work of his department. It is recognized that only by constant training in this way can satisfactory officials be developed to carry on the work of the company and ensure a high standard in this vital service to the community.

Forestry and Paper Schools in Quebec

It is expected that orders-in-council will be passed shortly by the Government of the Province of Quebec to provide for the extension of the work of the new Forest Rangers School at Berthierville and the Papermaking School at Three Rivers. There is now an enrolment of 30 pupils in the former school and 21 in the latter. At present these two schools are providing the pupils with theoretical and practical courses, but it is intended to further extend the advantages by placing at the disposal of pupils some of the forestry reserves where in addition to the two groups above mentioned, pupils of the Forestry School will also be given the opportunity of going through all the operations connected with the exploitation of the forest resources.

Chatham Vocational School

The new Chatham vocational school was formally opened by the Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, on December nineteenth. The Minister complimented the people of Chatham on their keen interest in vocational education and paid a tribute to the School Board whose energy and faithful service have made the school possible. Faced with the difficult task of providing suitable accommodation for vocational work in Chatham without incurring the heavy expenditures neces-

sary for a new building, the Board purchased an hotel building which is centrally located and which, with minor alterations, has made a very complete and convenient vocational school. The building cost the city approximately $50,000, including alterations, and it is estimated that similar accommodation in a new building would have cost at least $200,000. Mr. H. Collins, formerly in charge of manual training work in Chatham, has been appointed principal of the new school.

The Owen Sound Collegiate-Vocational Institute

The following article by Mr. Elmslie, Principal of the Owen Sound Collegiate-Vocational Institute, appeared in the *Owen Sound Daily Sun-Times*, of December 3, on the occasion of the opening of the new school:—

The Owen Sound Collegiate-Vocational Institute is one of a score of a new type of secondary school that has been developed during the past five years. It is a composite school, and offers all the advantages of an approved Collegiate Institute with its various departments, mathematics, science, English, and history, classics, moderns, art, physical training, and in addition to these an industrial, a commercial, and a homemaking course. The last three courses were added in response to an insistent popular demand that secondary schools be made of more direct practical value.

It would have been an intolerable burden upon the public to establish technical schools in smaller centres, but it was a reasonable thing to add technical departments to the Collegiates already functioning. Ministers of Education, under successive administrations, that differed radically in policy on other public matters, agreed that the more bookish studies of the Collegiate were not functioning towards, but rather away from, fitness for jobs boys and girls were actually entering. In so far as the Collegiate studies were enabling a boy or girl to be a better citizen, more intelligent, more loyal, more contented with his job and his leisure-time occupation, they were doing all any school could be expected to do, but many students were escaping from school before they had a chance to reap the greatest benefits from these studies; many were growing up with the regret in their hearts that they had stopped too soon; many were going out into commerce and industry without any other motive than blind necessity, so a system of so-called vocational education was adopted. Industry and commerce were both calling for greater efficiency, and the nation, as always, but more especially during the war, was alive to the need of better manhood and womanhood, and was determined to act in every way that might help to satisfy that need.

The vocational branch is founded upon the theory that boys can be made more efficient in skill of hand and brain by giving them training in practical work half a day, and training in class-room work the other half. When they are through school they will have less breadth of intellectual thought maybe, less science and language than the graduate of the Collegiate, but more technical skill and more readily applied knowledge. The cultural side of education is not neglected. A boy is not doomed to be a wage slave. He is not to be hemmed in and handicapped by any stunting process from being the man he would like to be. English, history, science, mathematics and the option of a foreign language are extended to him by teachers of qualifications just as high as those of Collegiate Institute teachers. Likewise, a girl is extended the opportunity of entering a homemaking course in which, instead of being immersed in books all day she will be permitted to think and work upon the actual problems of the home whether they be problems of cooking, sewing, shopping, nursing, setting table, decorating, or any of the score of things involved in adding comfort, health and security as well as interest and inspiration in the home, all under supervision of expert artists. Likewise, also, the commercial course holds definitely before it a career in business. The old commercial course was too stereotyped; its graduates were supposed to become bookkeepers or stenographers. Business efficiency is the new ideal and some of the most skilled teachers in the province are engaged in working out a curriculum and text books that will be approximate to this ideal. They study office methods, consult employees, confer with successful employers, all with a view to carrying to the class-room the real spirit of business and create there an atmosphere likely to stimulate effort in a wide field. Students in this department carry along with these practical commercial subjects cultural studies. They may not have the same chance of penetrating deep into the heart of problems of mathematics, science or language, but they go as far as is necessary to show them the way further if they care to follow it at their leisure. In the case of all the vocational departments students are well equipped with skill and knowledge that will immediately purchase them positions in the business or industrial world. The Collegiate graduate too often feels his training has not been practical enough.

But enough of contrasts—the prime factor is that the new composite school functions as an educational institution, not as a certificate factory nor as a trade school. There is no such emphasis on certificate getting and job getting on the part of students that the real purpose of education is sometimes lost sight of. Anxiety of students to prove their worth at examinations, over anxiety of parents to prove their children's claim to something above mediocrity too frequently are emotions that fill the heart to the exclusion of the less noisy emotions of love of education for its own sake, love of truth regardless of the commercial value, truth that lifts men's eyes from sordid materialism to the finer lights that shine only when he is at his best. The school has been generously endowed with space, light, comfort, fine finishings, appliances of the most approved style. Would that it might be endowed with those things that are most vital, the vision to see, the power to grasp the prize all education aspires to, the prize of a useful life.

Technical Courses at Saskatoon

Five winter short courses are being put on this year at the College of Agriculture, at Saskatoon, under the direction of the Department of Agricultural Extension, on gas and steam engineering, on threshing machine operation and on poultry.

In gas engineering there will be two courses, one commencing on January 6th and lasting to January 30th, and the other commencing on February 10th and lasting to March 6th. The courses will consist of lectures each afternoon and the mornings will be devoted to practical work, graded so that the student will be brought on step by step, in the Engineering Building, which is fully equipped with varieties of engines, testing equipment, sections and models.

The steam engineering course began on December 1st, lasting to December 20th, and the course was framed so as to increase the knowledge of steam engine operation among operators, and is designed particularly for those now holding operators' certificates, who wish to improve their training and standing.

The course in the operation, adjustment and care of threshing machines lasts from February 2nd to February 7th, and is designed to give training in the general operation, care and repair of the threshing machine.

The course in poultry husbandry is divided into three periods of one week each, divided as follows: First week, the selection and culling of flocks on a basis of egg production, considerations of rationing for egg production; second week, the reproduction of the flock; third week, problems of management and marketing.

Technical Education in South Africa

At the seventh annual convention of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries held in Johannesburg in July last the following resolution was passed:—

The attention of the Government is drawn respectfully to the following points: (1) This Convention is of the opinion that the present arrangements for industrial training in the various Provinces lack proper organization, and that a national policy is essential. It recommends the Government to secure the co-ordination of the various systems of industrial training at present in operation, by the establishment of a national board, upon which the Government, industry, commerce and education, shall be represented; and that this board shall be responsible for framing the conditions under which grants for technical education shall be made. It also urges that all schemes of industrial training shall be closely related to actual workshop conditions, and that, having regard to the varying industrial conditions in different centres of the Union, industrial training can be advanced most effectively by the establishment of local Technical Education Boards working directly under the Central Board, and receiving grants under the Higher Education Act of 1923; (2) This Convention desires to urge the desirability of the Government making provision to extend the system of granting industrial scholarships; (3) Attention is called, respectfully, to the disabilities of Port Elizabeth in regard to facilities for technical education, the lack of which compels ambitious boys to be sent to Cape Town, Johannesburg or overseas for training.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE eighth industrial census of the Union of South Africa, taken in respect of the period 1922-23, shows that the gross value of output was £74,486,000, as compared with £79,446,000 in 1921-22, a decrease of 6 per cent, and the value of materials £37,140,000, as compared with £42,823,000, a decrease of 13 per cent. The corresponding proportionate decreases recorded in 1921-22 were 19 and 26 per cent respectively.

Othere statistics shown by the census are as follows:—

—	1922-23	1921-22	1915-16
No. of establishments	7,029	7,055	3,998
No. of employees.....	172,047	170,951	101,178
Europeans.....	61,296	59,995	39,524
Fixed capital.....	£50,261,000	£47,869,000	£27,552,000
Salaries and wages—All races.....	£19,186,000	£20,130,000	£ 8,913,000
Salaries and wages—European	£13,904,000	£14,777,000	£ 6,740,000

Hart, Schaffner and Marx Prize Essay Competition

The committee to whom was assigned the decision upon the merits of the essays presented in the contest of 1924 for the prizes offered by Messrs. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, has agreed upon the following awards:—

Class A.—1. The first prize of one thousand dollars to George Ward Stocking, assistant professor of economics, Dartmouth College, 1924, for a study entitled "The Oil Industry and the Competitive System."

2. The second prize of five hundred dollars to C. B. Kuhlmann, professor of economics, Hamline University 1922, for a study entitled "The Development of the Flour Milling Industry" in the United States with Special Reference to the Industry in Minneapolis."

3. Honourable mention to Mildred Hartsough, instructor in economic history, University of Minnesota, 1924, for a study entitled "Development of the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, as a Metropolitan Center."

4. Honourable mention to Gladys Louise Palmer, professor of economics and sociology, Hollins College, 1924, for a study entitled "A Study on Labour Relations in the Lace and Lace Curtain Industries of the United States."

Class B.—1. First prize of three hundred dollars to George Inch Emery, Harvard College, for a study entitled "The Seasonal Movement of the New York Discount Rate, 1831-1914."

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

District 26, United Mine Workers

THE United Mine Workers of America, District 26, at their recent convention at Sydney, Nova Scotia, passed a resolution favouring an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province whereby an appeal to a higher court could be made from a decision by the Board. As the Act now stands the Board's decision is final. The convention also expressed a wish to have a representative elected by the miners or mine workers on the Board. (Under the Nova Scotia Act the three Board members are appointed by the Governor in Council).

The convention endorsed the "one hundred per cent strike" as the most effective method of the workers in a dispute with the operators, but decided that the matter of calling a strike in the district should be left entirely in the hands of the executive board. The president promised, however, that a strike would not be called by the executive without first consulting the rank and file of the miners.

A resolution asking that officers who had been deposed in July, 1923, should receive legitimate remuneration was adopted, on the understanding that their claims be presented and approved by the convention. Considerable time was given by the convention to settling the policy of the district in the coming wage negotiations, and a number of resolutions were adopted on this subject. Among these it was decided that all future wage contracts should be negotiated in Nova Scotia, that the new contract should expire on April 1, 1927, and that there should be an increase of 25 per cent for all datal workers and of 10 per cent for all contract miners; also a ten per cent increase for all men working double shifts and 15 per cent for men working three shifts in a place. It was also decided that the officers of the district should not sign any wage contract until it has been approved of by the men by a referendum vote. (The new wage agreement when adopted will be printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE).

The names of the new officers of the district were given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 1061.

United Textile Workers of America

Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, in her report to the convention of that organization held in New York City in September last, referred to the depression which had existed in the industry during 1923 and 1924. She stated that the industry employs a greater number of persons than any other industry in the United States, there being an average of 1,611,000 men, women and children weaving, dyeing and finishing cotton goods, woollen, silk, hosiery, laces, carpets, knit goods and kindred products. "It is more important" she said, "than even the steel and iron industry, which employs on an average of 1,586,000 workers." Child labour and the impoverishment of the toilers were mentioned by Mrs. Conboy as the two great evils of the industry. In some regions, she said, particularly the backward South, entire families must go to the mills in order to get enough earnings to eke out a precarious existence. The average wage paid to textile workers was stated to be $18 a week.

The convention endorsed the work of the Brookwood Labour College and it was decided to instruct the General Executive Board to give consideration to the establishment of one or more scholarships for members of the United Textile Workers at Brookwood, and to render other support as the conditions of the organization may warrant.

It was also decided that a request for a National Life Insurance Company controlled by the American Federation of Labour be submitted to the convention of that organization to be held at El Paso, Texas. The action taken by the American Federation of Labour in regard to insurance was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1924, page 1054. The Federation decided that there should be a voluntary conference of all national and international officers within the coming year for such action as shall appeal to the best judgment of those attending and as may be within their power to do.

The president Thomas F. McMahon and the secretary-treasurer Mrs. Sara A. Conboy were re-elected to office.

Printing Commission for New York Publishing Industry

Under an agreement entered into in July last between the Publishers' Association of New York City and the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, a printing commission was established to settle disputes between the pressmen and the publishers, in the event of inability of the joint conference committee to arrive at a decision within one week as required by the Pressmen's agreement. (The agreement allows of a longer interval in the case of differences over a contract respecting the scale of wages,

which may be considered for thirty days after the evidence has been submitted). All disputes must, however, be first referred in written form to the joint conference committee which is composed of one representative appointed from the New York local union, one representative from the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, and two representatives appointed by the employer.

The commission is composed of the four members of the joint conference committee and three impartial disinterested persons chosen by lot by the joint conference committee, or, in the event of their failure to act, by the mayor or acting mayor of New York City, from a panel of twelve men who have practical experience in settling disputes. They must be broad-minded men of judicial or business or professional experience, none of whom have any interest in or personal or business relations with any newspaper, publisher or union. Should the joint conference committee be unable to agree upon these twelve persons the Governor of the state of New York is to be requested to make the appointments. The remaining nine of the twelve men on the panel will be held in reserve in case substitutes are required, as after three months any of the three men chosen may be removed upon request of either party. A president and secretary of the commission are to be chosen from the three impartial members. These three members are to receive an honorarium of $25 each for each session they are required to hear evidence and arguments, and the commission is required to hold sessions during the first and third weeks of every calendar month whenever there are cases to be heard and determined. One week's advance notice in writing is to be given by the secretary of the commission to each member thereof when cases are noticed for trial, either by the union or the employer, the question at issue in each case being briefly stated in such written notice. The decisions of this printing commission will be binding upon both parties.

In all cases where appeal is made to the joint conference committee or the printing commission, pending the hearing and determination of such issue, any order given by the responsible foreman is to prevail and be complied with, and all work is to continue without interruption or curtailment such as strikes, lockouts, vacations, absenteeism, etc., which might interfere with the regular publication of the newspapers. To deter both the union and the employer from referring to the printing commission trivial complaints or presenting grievances without just cause, the commission may, in its discretion assess the cost of any session against the party presenting such case or cases for trial; otherwise the cost of the commission's sessions are to be divided equally between the two parties and to be paid monthly. In any case appealed to the commission from an order given by any foreman, the commission is first to ascertain if such order was complied with (even under protest) when given, and if it was shown that it was not properly executed when given, the commission is to dismiss the appeal without further hearing, and the discipline enforced by the foreman is to stand without further question. The foreman is to give no order to do work not pertaining to the pressmen's craft, as generally practiced, or in conflict with the terms of the contract. The printing commission is to be the final judge as to whether an order given is in conflict with the contract, and the order must be complied with when given. In the event that an unjust, unreasonable or illegal order is given by any foreman and complied with, the joint conference committee or printing commission (unless the office satisfactorily adjusts the difference) is to restore any pay lost during the consequent unemployment and may, in addition, impose a penalty upon the office by awarding one week's extra pay to the wronged union member. On the other hand, any union member found guilty by either the committee or the commission, after a hearing or through default, of disobeying any just, reasonable or legal order of the foreman, may, in addition to the discipline previously enforced by the foreman, be disciplined by the commission by a penalty to be imposed upon the union of one week's pay of the employee, which shall go to any charity designated by the commission.

Industrial Workers of the World

A convention of the Industrial Workers of the World was held at Chicago, Illinois, from October 13 to November 10. This convention was called in order to endeavour to heal a breach between the former executive officers. The outcome of the meeting was that the constitution of the organization was re-drafted, all the former officers were removed from office, and a temporary executive was set up to administer affairs until permanent officers have been elected by referendum. Mr. P. J. Welinder was elected temporary general secretary-treasurer. The dispute was taken to the courts, where numerous postponements occurred and up to the present time no decision has been rendered. As a result of the controversy a dual Industrial Workers of the World was set up but as to the following it has secured no definite information has been received.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Anthrax Poisoning

THE *Nation's Health* for December, 1924, contains an article "Anthrax As An Industrial Hazard" in which Mr. Henry Field Smyth, chairman of the industrial hygiene section of the American Public Health Association, is claimed to have stated that the general incidence of the disease is low, but that an extremely high incidence is recorded among those who are exposed to it. For instance, about two per cent of all Pennsylvania tanners contract anthrax every year. The whole situation it is stated, indicates that our present disinfection methods are inadequate. There is an average mortality in each state of 24 per cent, and the range in mortality from 12 per cent in Pennsylvania to 81 per cent in Ohio, shows plainly that education is needed both in diagnosis and treatment methods. On the subject of disinfection methods, Dr. Smyth declared that the accepted measure of consular certificates on the purity of imported raw materials is open to too many pitfalls for safety, and that exposure of such materials to from 165 degrees to 200 degrees Fahr. (dry heat) or soaking in alkaline solutions is not effective. The procedure prescribed in Pennsylvania and New York kill the anthrax bacillus, but this process gives a "permanent wave" to hair products which is objectionable to the trade. England immerses hides in hot alkaline solutions, followed by formaldehyde treatment, the accuracy of the process being assured by requiring disinfection at government stations at small expense to the importer.

Human Anthrax in New York

Dr. William Jacobson, industrial medical inspector of the New York City Department of Health, has made a clinical and epidemiological study of 61 cases of human anthrax occurring in New York City during the five years 1919-1923. He found that about one-third of the cases of anthrax occurred among brush makers, warehousemen, truckmen and longshoremen. Forty-two persons were infected by animal hair or articles made from animal hair, and sixteen by animal hides, skins or articles made therefrom. In the treatment of the disease the administration of antianthrax serum gave, in the greatest number of cases, the best results. The mortality rate in sixty-one cases was 31 per cent. Fatal cases usually terminated before the ninth day after onset.

As a result of the increase in the number of cases of anthrax in New York City in 1920 (from 14 cases in 1919 to 24 in 1920), the authorities of the department of health were stimulated to adopt more stringent measures for suppression and control of the disease. These measures consisted in:—

(1) The enactment of regulations regarding sterilization of all animal hair to be used in brushes or hair cloth, and requiring manufactured hair products to be identified by trade marks or manufacturer's name.

(2) Tracing the source of infection and seizing and destroying or disinfecting infected material; and

(3) Public health education, by which means the worker, the employer and the public generally were informed concerning anthrax.

Following the adoption of these measures, the number of cases of anthrax declined. In 1921 only 9 cases were reported; in 1922, 8 cases; in 1923, 6 cases; and only one case was reported for the first six months of 1924.

Accidents in Meat Packing

"Accident frequency in meat packing plants represents the principal and largest factor in economic loss in the entire industry," according to an article appearing in the December issue of *National Safety News* (Chicago). The article proceeds:—

The first illustration is that of a plant having approximately 14,000 employees. Of this number 6,500 employees experienced wounds in one year that necessitated lost time, Of the 6,500 lost time accidents, 660 were caused by knife tools in the hands of workmen. These figures do not include wounds of greater or less severity that did not result in lost time. No accurate data were attempted to record the facts of the non-loss time wounds. The reason given was that the number of such cases was too great.

The second illustration is that of a report of a plant having 2,000 employees covering a period of one year and confined exclusively to knife wound accidents that caused lost time. The wounds are reported under the one classification, "cuts."

We find of 2,000 employees engaged, 510 (25.5 per cent) employees lost time from knife wounds, 506 knife wounds were self-inflicted, four knife wounds were inflicted by fellow-workers, and 743 days of lost time resulted.

Coal Mine Safety Conferences in United States

The mine safety movement noted in recent issues of this GAZETTE as in progress in the United States during 1924 will culminate in a national conference that is to be called by President Coolidge early this year. Steps have already been taken by the Department of Interior and its Bureau of Mines to arrange a programme for the conference, and invitations will be sent out soon after Governors-elect in the coal States have taken office. All States in which coal is mined will be asked to send representatives, including Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Utah, South Dakota and Wyoming. The frequency of coal mine explosions have brought officials to the conclusion that the Federal Government might properly seek the co-operation of the States in procuring greater safety to coal mine workers.

Mine inspectors and representatives of the coal companies and mine workers of the anthracite field meet in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on February 24, 1925, for the purpose of discussing various methods of preventing and reducing fatalities and accidents in hard coal mines. Officials of districts 1, 7 and 9 of the United Mine Workers will be invited to attend. Among the papers to be read are "Falls of Roof," "Accidents from Mine Cars," "Premature Blasts," "Exploding Gas," and "Mine Fires."

Mine and Quarry Accidents

Reports received by the United States Bureau of Mines for the first eight months of 1924 indicate that 1,628 men were killed in mine accidents, as compared with 1,793 during the same period last year. The 8-months fatality rate for 1924, namely, 4.58 per million tons, as compared with 4.12 in 1923, was entirely in the bituminous industry and was attributable to explosions of gas and coal dust. The bituminous rate for the first eight months of this year was 4.40 per million tons. In 1923 the rate was 3.83. The anthracite rate for the same period in 1924 was 5.48; last year it was 5.63.

Statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines show that the operation of the stone quarries throughout that country required the services of 92,455 men in 1923, a larger number than had been employed in this industry since 1915. A total of 25,545,859 shifts were worked, constituting an average of 276 work days per man. Accidents during the year caused the death of 143 men and injured 14,990, showing a fatality rate of 1.68 and an injury rate of 176 per thousand full-time, 300-day workers. The corresponding rates for 1922 were 1.92 killed and 172 injured; for the five-year period (1916-1920), similar rates were 2.10 killed and 160 injured.

Causes of Lost Time Accidents

Mr. W. W. Adams, statistician of the Bureau of Mines, United States, Department of the Interior, presented to the 13th annual meeting of the National Safety Council, at Louisville, Kentucky, the following information with respect to the causes of lost-time accidents to underground workers:—

Of all causes of lost time from accidents underground falls of rock or face result in the greatest aggregate loss, both at coal mines and metal mines. This cause of accidents, while proportionately more important as regards fatalities than nonfatal injuries, nevertheless was responsible for 33 per cent of the lost time at coal mines and 26 per cent at metal mines. In coal mines most of the falls occurred while the men were loading coal on the cars or while engaged in cutting or barring down the coal; in metal mines the largest number occurred when the men were drilling although quite a number occurred when the men were loading ore or engaged in taking down loose rock or preparing to set props. Haulage accidents which rank next to falls as a cause of fatalities also rank second as a cause from nonfatal injuries. About 18 per cent of the deaths in the coal mines are due to haulage accidents, but 30 per cent of the lost time at coal mines and 16 per cent at metal mines were due to accidents in this group. Being struck or run over by the cars formed the largest single class of haulage accidents, and of these the largest number occurred while coupling cars. Next in point of lost time were injuries resulting from the men getting squeezed between the car and side. Handling materials, including the loading of coal or ore, caused the third largest loss of time at both coal and metal mines. Not many fatalities are included in this group but 11 per cent of the lost time at coal mines and 16 per cent at metal mines resulted in handling materials, principally coal or ore, although quite a large time-loss resulted from injuries while handling props. At this point the parallel of the causes of lost time at coal and metal mines ceases, and the various classes of accidents assume different degrees of importance in the two branches of the mining industry. Hand tools ranked fourth as a cause of lost-time accidents at coal mines and were responsible for 9 per cent of the aggregate loss of time, while at metal mines they ranked fifth and caused nearly 9 per cent of the loss. Picks were, of course, the principal tools involved in this class of accidents at coal mines. The sixth most numerous class of accidents at both coal and metal mines was falls of persons, to which was attributed over 3 per cent of the lost time at coal mines and more than 8 per cent at metal mines. This class of accidents is also an important one because of the number of persons killed by falling, although it is not a major cause of fatalities. Machinery ranked fifth among the causes of accidents at coal mines and seventh at metal mines; in each case about 6 per cent of the time lost was included in this group. Undercutting machines at coal mines and drills at metal mines are the principal types of machinery referred to. Accidents connected with shafts or cages caused a little over two per cent of the time-loss at metal mines and about one-half per cent at coal mines. Lost time from falling objects amounted to nearly 11 per cent of the aggregate loss of time at metal mines but only 1.2 per cent at coal mines, the difference being due mainly to injuries from objects falling down chutes, winzes and raises in metal mines and the non-existence of this type of hazard in most coal mines due to level coal-beds. Explosives are the direct cause of relatively few accidents either in coal mines or metal mines. Indirectly they may be charged with some of the accidents usually attributed to falls of roof, but to what extent they are thus chargeable is not known. . . . Electricity is likewise the cause of relatively few deaths—about 4 per cent is the usual proportion—and a still smaller percentage of non-fatal injuries.

"Taking a Chance" in Coal Mines

The Safety Service Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, writing in the *Journal of Personal Research,* calls attention to certain conditions of employment in coal mines that tend to danger. Among these conditions he mentions the common practice

in connection with payment for the time spent by the miners in timbering. Nearly half the deaths in coal mines are caused by falls of coal or rock. To prevent falls of material the miner must set up timber and remove loose fragments. The miner is paid on the basis of the number of tons of coal he gets out, and it is only when an excessive length of time is required that any allowance is made for setting timber. The usual arrangement is that the company allows the miner all the timber he needs, while the miner sets it up in his own time. When doubt exists as to the necessity for timbering, the miner is left the option of setting timber and taking down loose material in his own time, or of taking a chance of being safe without taking these precautions. The Director remarks that "discouraging such chance-taking is a very real personnel problem for which as yet no satisfactory solution has been found, although many have been proposed. Five times as many deaths result from this cause as from explosions, and there does not seem to be any preventive measure that does not involve working through the individual miner".

Causes of "Textile" Accidents

Mr. Glenn W. Cook, supervising inspector, The Travellers Insurance Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, in an address before the 13th Annual Safety Congress, Louisville, Kentucky, classifies accidents in the textile industry under three headings (1) accidents common to all industry, such as falls, hand tools, bumps, strains, hernias, etc., (2) accidents which occur in that part of the plant which is not strictly textile, such as machine shop, carpenter shop, power plant, or in the parts of the plant which are essential to the industry, but also found in many other industries, and (3) accidents which occur on textile machines and in the process of converting a fiber into a woven fabric. He claims that the engineering side of safety in the textile mill, that is: the construction, installation, and maintenance of mechanical safeguards, if properly carried out, would mean the permanent elimination of nearly 50 per cent of the textile mill accidents. An analysis of accident causes based on the experience of some 350,000 plants showed that 44 per cent of the cost of accidents in the cotton industry is due to mechanical causes; 54 per cent in the woolen industry, and 26 per cent in the silk industry. They are divided as follows:—

—	Cotton	Woolen	Silk
Elevators	2·5	2·5	4·5
Power transmission	1·5	1·5	1·5
Machine drives	2·0	2·0	2·0
Moving parts on machines	8·0	8·0	8·0
Point of operation	30·0	40·0	10·0
Total	44·0	54·0	26·0

The machines found to have caused the greatest number of accidents were: revolving flat type cards, carpet trimmers, roller type body ironers, band knives, moire machine rolls, pickers, calender type ribbon finishers, rope stranding machines, shearers, carpet frayers, centrifugal dryers or extractors, flat work ironers, circular knives, openers, pile cutters, dyeing, printing and finishing rolls, sewing machines, sliver and ribbon lap machines, dry tumblers, willowers, washers. Of these the most hazardous are carpet frayer, opener, picker and willower. Belts, gears and other machine parts cause 11½ per cent of the accidents in this industry. The practice of washing the floors while the mill is in operation causes many slips and falls, as does also a soapy condition of floors around wool washers, and wet floors in dye houses. Many workers are injured while picking waste from machines, or while repairing or adjusting machines. Many are caught in looms, mules, cards, willowers, etc., when other employees start the machines. The locking of machines under adjustment and repair would eliminate most of these accidents. Weavers are subject to the greatest variety of accidents. They are frequently struck by flying shuttels, or caught between the lay and the beam, or by the picker stick, and weights sometimes fall on their feet. They receive infection from broken heddle wires, fall over beam shafts, and slip on spools scattered on the floor. The practice of slashing beams causes bad cuts in the legs. In the dye house, men are scalded by hot water, particularly by tubs boiling over, and some men are subject to poisoning from dyes. Steam vapour in the dye house is responsible for many trucking and other types of accident. Exposed steam pipes cause many burns, and dye house employees fall into the old-fashioned tubs. Bale hooks and carelessness in cutting bale bands, the installation of mules without proper clearance between the walls and the columns, slivers in the feet of mule operators, slivers from bobbins, the falling of spools from spinning and the twisting of frames are also common causes of textile mill accidents.

A report has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the recent visit of the British Overseas Settlement Delegation to Canada in 1924 for the study of the existing system of child migration and settlement. As already noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE the delegation was composed of Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mrs. F. N. Harrison Bell, Mr. G. F. Plant and Mr. W. Garnett. An outline of the findings and recommendations of the delegation will be given in the next issue.

ADVANTAGES OF ROCK DUSTING IN COAL MINES

THE United States Bureau of Mines has published a study of stone or rock dusting to prevent coal dust explosions, as practised in Great Britain and France. The report is written by Mr. George S. Rice, whose services in connection with the mining industry of Nova Scotia have been noted in previous issues of this Gazette. At present stone dusting is practically universal in British collieries, although the efficiency with which the method is applied admittedly varies in different districts and different mines.

The Mines Department of France has approved shale dusting as a preventive of coal dust explosions, and this method is extensively applied in the mines of the Pas-de-Calais and Nord Departments. The French officials are urging a wider use of rock dusting in the more dangerous mines. The admirable precautions that the French authorities have always taken as to ventilation and preventing accumulations of fire damp and the ignition of gas and coal dust have minimized the danger from coal dust. In fact, there is no other country, unless it be Belgium, which is as careful in preventing explosions as is France, and there have been only a few disasters of this type since that at Courrières in 1906, proportionately less than in any other country except Belgium. However, under the natural conditions generally found in France and in Belgium, there is much less explosive road dust than in coal mines of most other countries. Furthermore, the mining methods in those two countries are conducive to much less danger from coal dust than is found elsewhere. The beds are so folded and faulted that the main roads are tunneled through the rock or shale of the coal measures, and only the secondary working levels and inclines are in coal. The shales of the coal measures are generally so friable that particles of roof and floor mix in and dilute the coal dust.

Discussing the application of rock dusting in the mines of the continent, Mr. Rice points out that American mines have heretofore relied on watering and the prevention of ignition to avoid coal dust explosions. Although it is agreed that watering is successful if done with absolute thoroughness, engineers of the Bureau of Mines have rarely, if ever, found watering so perfectly done that if a source of ignition was present in imperfectly watered parts of the mine a coal dust explosion would not follow. This remark, of course, does not apply to Pennsylvania anthracite mines, the dust of which has not been found to be explosive, but does apply to all bituminous, semibituminous and subbituminous coal mines. The report states that recent explosions in the United States have practically demonstrated the failure of the watering system as ordinarily practised. Some of the advantages of the rock dusting are stated as follows:—

The effect of rock dusting is not so ephemeral. Many roadways do not have to be redusted for a week or two. Other parts of the mine may not need redusting for months. A light-coloured dust is visible and has the advantage of greatly increasing the illuminating effect of a miner's lamp instead of decreasing it by making the walls black, as watering does; the increased illumination prevents many smaller accidents along the passageways. If properly applied, the stone dust fills the cavities and crevices and lies on the ledges ready to be dislodged by a concussion and to extinguish an explosion—an effect directly opposite to that of coal dust lying in such cavities, on ledges, and on timbers. If there is an explosion of gas where rock dusting is used the air waves carry the incombustible dust along with the coal dust inevitably present, and the rock-dust particles extinguish the flame by absorbing heat and by coming between particles of coal dust.

One of the greatest advantages of rock dusting is that failure or delay to apply the dust for a day or a few days is not so vital as the omission of watering. The condition of the roadways can be largely determined by inspection and checked positively by the gathering of samples. This applies not only to inspection from day to day by the management, but also to the more occasional State inspection. For example, a State inspector may find the condition of a watered mine admirable as far as coal dust is concerned on the day of inspection, but he cannot tell whether the mine will be safe the next day. Usually a month or more will elapse before he makes another inspection of that particular mine. Meantime the effectiveness of the watering cannot be positively checked in the same way that samples of dust gathered and tested by the management can be if made a matter of daily record.

Canada and Child Labour

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labour, in the course of a statement of labour policy on New Year's day, referred as follows to the position of Canada in regard to the proposed child labour amendment to the constitution of the United States:—

"Although that portion of our movement which is in Canada is not directly concerned in this effort for the child labour amendment yet they are directly affected by whatever standards we may secure. Is not the time opportune for the workers in Canada to weld another link in the bond uniting our economic movement by making the conservation of child life the paramount issue for the coming year?"

A summary of the laws of the provinces of Canada regulating the employment of children in various occupations was given in the issue of the Labour Gazette for December, 1923.

A STUDY OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICE SYSTEMS

"PUBLIC Employment Offices—their Purpose, Structure and Methods," recently published by the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, is a volume of nearly 700 pages. It embodies the results of research work and study into the subject indicated by the title, covering a period of five years. Years before the Great War broke out, the evils associated with private, fee-charging, commercial, employment agencies and the inadequate service inevitably associated with such agencies, had begun to impress themselves upon the public mind. More or less feeble efforts had been made on the North American continent by several provincial, state or municipal governments to create some form of free public employment service.

Every competent authority, including several government commissions, that had investigated the subject of employment office methods, had roundly condemned the general practices and inefficiency of private commercial agencies and had recommended the establishment of free public employment offices. Notable among these in Canada were the Royal Commissions appointed by the governments of British Columbia and Ontario in the years 1912 and 1914 respectively. Both these commissions sensed the need for a co-ordinated, national system of employment offices to supersede the ineffective and often mercenarily disposed fee-charging agencies who frequently not only robbed and deceived the worker who used them as the means of obtaining information concerning opportunities for employment, but also caused unnecessarily large and expensive turnovers in the staffs of employers.

The labour conditions created by, and immediately post-dating, the war so vividly exposed the economic wastefulness incident to the private agency system, that the Federal Governments of Canada and the United States enacted legislation providing for the establishment of a nationally co-ordinated system of free public offices in the respective countries. The first International Labour Conference (League of Nations), held in Washington in 1919, urged upon all the component powers the need for the adoption of similar policies and further recommended that, as quickly as possible, private fee-charging agencies should be outlawed. President Wilson's Industrial Conference of 1920 and President Harding's Conference on Unemployment held the following year were both unanimously in favour of an adequate system of public employment offices.

The publication of the Russell Sage Foundation contains the record and findings of a remarkably exhaustive survey of the subject, particularly as it effects the United States, although a considerable degree of attention has been paid to Canada. And while it is not, and it must be confessed cannot, be claimed that the Employment Service of Canada realizes the ultimate ideal of service conceived by the investigators, complimentary references are quite generously made to Canada in connection with the work accomplished in this field.

Fluctuations of Employment

It has for many years been obvious to students of social and economic conditions that unemployment is not a problem limited to periods of trade depression. Full time employment for all who must be constantly engaged in gainful occupations in order that the prime necessities of life may be obtained, and the wolf of poverty kept on the outside of the home, is no longer available. This stern and challenging fact is clearly revealed in the report. "Unemployment is at present a constant phenomenon and therefore a continuing problem. . . large enough to cause serious loss, waste, and suffering, and to compel attention." The machinery, that has been set up for the purpose of collecting and tabulating statistical data relating to unemployment on the North American continent, is incapable of providing the accurate and complete information concerning the number of workers who are unemployed. Nevertheless, "there is plenty of evidence that the amount has reached great proportions at certain periods, various estimates for the years of depression since 1900 ranging from 1,000,000 to over 6,000,000 people idle for weeks and sometimes for months at a time." Interesting diagrams are contained in the report, which afford a comparison between unemployment among trade unions in Canada from January 1916 to June 1923; in the State of New York for the period January 1904 to June 1915, and the State of Massachusetts January 1908 to June 1923. The peak of unemployment in Canada during the period plotted in the diagram was reached in March, 1921, when the unions reported 16.48 per cent of their members out of work. This mark was exceeded by the returns made to the New York Department of Labour, as shown in the diagram, during each year of the period covered with the exception of 1906, while during the years 1908, 1914, and 1915 the peaks soared above the 35 per cent

point. Contemporary comparison is afforded in the diagrams depicting the trade union returns in Canada and Massachusetts, and it is interesting to note that, with the exception of the first half of 1916, a greater degree of unemployement is indicated in Massachusetts throughout the whole period than in Canada. For more than a year and a half the peak of unemployment among trade unions in Massachusetts exceeded the high peak of March, 1921, in Canada, which, to repeat, was 16.48, while the greatest degree of unemployment among the unions in Massachusetts was at the beginning of 1920, when it reached the mark of 28 per cent.

Functions of Employment Offices

Although most exaggerated claims have sometimes been made regarding the practical effect of a free, co-ordinated, nation-wide public employment service, these claims sometimes running to the absurd lengths of asserting that such service was a panacea for the ills of unemployment, the Russell Sage Foundation investigators have steered clear of such extravagance. Public bureaus are only one plank in the platform. Properly planned and operated they can, and do, reduce labour reserves by the matching of jobs and workers seeking jobs to a degree which the private agencies are incapable of reaching. They are capable of still further assisting in this direction by influencing the flow of immigration in accordance with the requirements of industry. They may be of service to the governing and administrative bodies in determining when public works should be carried on or when such work should be postponed. They can be made the medium for the collection of all statistical data concerning labour, and their reports should furnish the most reliable information respecting general conditions of employment. They can also be made a useful guide to young persons in the selection of vocations by affording information regarding the trends of trade and new lines of development in industry, and they are indispensably necessary as an auxiliary agency to government unemployment insurance schemes. These are some of the positive contributions which public employment bureaus, properly organized, can make to the solution of the problem which challenges the statesmen, the captains of industry and finance, and all who have the welfare of society at heart, namely, that of the constant and, in ever recurring cycles, serious and widespread unemployment.

Non-Partizan Administration

The voluminous and exhaustive character of the report of the study undertaken by the Russell Sage Foundation investigators precludes the possibility in this notice of more than fragmentary reference. As a guide and inspiration to those whom it was planned to assist, namely, "those who, both inside and outside the service, are already seeking to lift it to an increasingly higher plane of accomplishment," it is invaluable. It will well repay the public employment service worker and student for all the time devoted to reading it. It is a wealthy mine of detailed information regarding the nature of the work, its organization and administration. Some surprise will be occasioned to Canadian readers who are familiar with the record of the Employment Service of Canada to learn that United States employers have strongly opposed the United States Employment Service, mainly on the ground that it was partial to the interests of the workers and prejudiced against those of the employers. Evidently, the investigators regard this antipathy as ineradicable and fatal so long as the United States Employment Service is administered by the Federal Department of Labour. "In view of the procedure and practice in England and Canada, the presumption would seem to be in favour of placing the federal responsibility for the Employment Service in the United States Department of Labour; and it is there that it seems most logical, in conformity with approved modern tendencies in governmental administrative organization, to place it. Extended consideration of the question, however, leads to the conclusion that whatever the strict logic of the case, and whatever form it may ultimately take, the practical situation makes it undesirable at the present time for the United States Employment Service to be made a part of the Department of Labour." This conclusion is somewhat startling in view of the fact that the Federal part of the United States Employment Service is administered by the Department of Labour. No exception, however, can be taken to the finding of the report that "impartiality is the only principle upon which the government can conduct a service of this kind." Stress is also laid upon the menace to the highest interest of a Federal-State service owing to appointments that are made by political patronage, and the turnover of staffs under the operation of the spoils system, when changes in government take place. Since the inception of the Employment Service of Canada, there have been changes in Government, both Federal and Provincial, but there is no instance known to the writer where a member of any staff in the Employment Service of Canada has been removed for political reasons. As recommended in the

publication, appointments to the Federal and Provincial staffs are made in accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations, and the period of service depends upon the satisfactory performance of the duties appertaining to it.

Unemployment a Local Problem

It is the view of those who conducted the inquiry that as between the Federal-Provincial system of the Employment Service of Canada and a federal-provincial-local scheme of support and administration, the balance of favour belongs to the latter. In their opinion the problem of unemployment is, and should remain, primarily local. Canadian readers will recognize in this statement an echo of the policy of the Federal Government regarding responsibility for unemployment relief. In support of this contention the report claims that local participation insures greater flexibility in the methods of administration adopted to correct the varied conditions prevailing locally; stimulates the interest and co-operation of the community; promotes efficiency and economy; and satisfies "that primary impulse for responsibility and self-expression which is a part of community life."

Advisory Councils

Emphasis is laid upon the value of local and national advisory councils. These are regarded as being much more useful and necessary than provincial or state councils. The experience of Canada in this particular is interesting. If a census of opinion on the subject of provincial or local advisory councils were taken among the provincial authorities in Canada, a large body of such opinion would probably be widely at variance with that of the investigators. It is claimed that under normal conditions the interest of the members wanes, largely because they recognize that, apart from the assistance they may render during such periods as those of establishing the system, when the country is at war, or when unemployment is rampant, the officials of the Service know more about the matters referred to the advisers for their advice than do the latter themselves. Unemployment insurance, as in Great Britain, particularly when coupled with widespread and long continued periods of unemployment, provides ample work to hold the interest of advisers. British local councils, or committees as they are called, have been consulted on a variety of problems arising out of unemployment, other than that of the operation of the Employment Exchanges.

Concerning such activities and certain other recommendations contained in the report, it should be borne in mind that the undertaking of them is contingent upon the willingness of governments to accept responsibilities and provide the necessary finances. Immediately following the Armistice the peoples, including the governments, of Canada and the United States were largely under the spell of emotionalism produced by the war and the victory of the Allies. Menacing problems called for solution and governments were disposed to provide liberally for agencies then considered to be imperative. The usefulness of a public employment service was readily recognized and a disposition exhibited to provide somewhat generously for its establishment and operation. These conditions have changed. In Canada, at least, enormous disabilities were inherited through participation in the war and full recovery has not yet been achieved. Under such circumstances economies have had to be effected and forward movements halted for the time being.

The Russell Sage Foundation has rendered a conspicuous service in undertaking this investigation and releasing its report for the benefit of all who are interested in promoting the greatest measure of success in public employment service work.

United States Trade Commission on Co-operation

In the summer of 1923, the Chairman of the United States Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Huston Thompson, and Dr. William Notz, Chief of the Export Trade Division, studied co-operation in fifteen European countries. The Commission has now made a voluminous report to Congress dealing with certain specific phases of the subject. Insurance and housing are omitted.

The Commission recommends development of co-operation in the following directions:—

1. Farmers' co-operative societies.

2. Rural credit societies of the Raiffeisen deposit and loan type, adapted to local conditions and needs, managed by the farmers themselves, with a centralized auditing system and central banks for diverting funds from one section to another as needed.

3. The distribution of electric power in rural communities through farmers' co-operative societies.

4. Retail consumers' co-operative societies.

5. Co-operative distribution of household coal.

6. The distribution of milk by consumers' co-operative societies.

7. Co-operative export associations.

8. Decentralization of power and administration in co-operative organizations.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

THE twelfth annual report of the Secretary of Labour of the United States covers the work of the Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924. The Department of Labour consists of the office of the Secretary, which comprises the Division of Conciliation, the United States Employment Service and the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation; the other Departmental bureaus being the Bureau of Labour Statistics, the Bureau of Immigration, the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Naturalization and the Women's Bureau. The Department employed during the year a staff numbering 3,457, of whom 2,837 were employed outside the District of Columbia.

Conciliation Service

Commissioners of conciliation were assigned during the fiscal year 1924 to 544 trade disputes—strikes, threatened strikes, and lockouts. Of the 544 cases in which the representatives of the conciliation service of the Department of Labour exercised their good offices, 415 disputes were settled, 346 through the individual efforts of the commissioners, and 69 cases were adjusted in co-operation with State or local agencies, or with committees of citizens or State and municipal officials. The number of workers directly and indirectly involved in the controversies handled through this service aggregated 497,469, this estimate being extremely conservative. The report states that "it is the earnest desire of the Secretary of Labour to continue developing the conciliation service so that it will ultimately become a more important factor in the prevention of strikes and lockouts through the adjustment of differences arising between the interested parties while production continues and the wages and returns to the management are uninterrupted. Gratifying progress is being made along this line of endeavour."

U. S. Employment Service

This service placed in employment 1,806,990 men and women during the fiscal year, the several States co-operating in the work of the Federal office. The Service comprises a Farm Labour Division, handling the problem of harvesting; a Junior Division, acting in co-operation with the State services, public school systems and other local agencies; and an Industrial Employment Information Division. The latter Division formerly published a monthly bulletin of statistical information, but this work is now done by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Valuable information is thus compiled, and distributed throughout the country for the purpose of supplying the demand of the labour market.

Immigration

The number of aliens admitted and charged to the quota during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, was 357,642, as compared with 243,953 and 335,480 in the fiscal years 1922 and 1923, respectively. During the year just ended the quotas of all countries, with the exception of Esthonia, Fiume, and Iceland, were completely exhausted. Attention is called, however, to statistics of immigration from Canada, Mexico, South and Central Americas, etc., which under the law were exempt from quota limitation.

The immigration act of 1924, approved May 26, 1924, changes the basis for computing the quotas in two particulars; the per centum limit act of 1921 took as a basis the foreign-born persons in the United States as shown by the census of 1910, while the new law takes as a basis the number shown by the census of 1890; further, the old law applied 3 per cent to the census enumeration of 1910, whereas the new law applies 2 per cent to the census enumeration of 1890. Beginning July 1, 1927, however, the numerical limitation will be based on the number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100.

Numerous complaints were received from representatives of labour organizations against the unlawful entry of deserting alien seamen, on the ground that their presence in the United States afforded opportunities to the large industries to employ them at a low rate of wages, to the detriment of unemployed union labour. Recently an investigation conducted in the anthracite coal region in Pennsylvania disclosed that one of the large companies had in its employ approximately 200 alien seamen who had entered the United States contrary to the provisions of the immigration laws, and it is likely that as a result of that investigation several hundred aliens who thus entered illegally will be deported. The Immigration Bureau succeeded in deporting under warrant proceedings, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, 6,400

undesirable aliens, the largest number for any one year, during its history.

The report contains full information on the subject of the recent developments of the immigration policy of the United States. The Department undertook special investigations into the conditions in various foreign countries and found evidence of a policy in certain countries of "dumping" their undesirable citizens in the United States. "By analysis," the report states, "it must be evident that there is much that is undesirable in immigrant prospects, especially if all limitations were to be removed. Perhaps the actual numbers of desirable labour admitted would be greater by a letting down of the bars, but the influx of unassimilable and undesirable aliens would be more than proportionately increased. The quota law, however, has increased 'bootlegging' of aliens across our borders, and this practice has been a prolific source of dangerous types."

Bureau of Labour Statistics

The functions of this Bureau are purely educational, rather than administrative, and have remained unchanged since its organization in 1885. The act creating the bureau provides that it "acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labour in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word and especially upon its relation to capital, to hours of labour, to earnings of labouring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity." Under the act organizing the Department of Labour the bureau is to "collect, collate, and report at least once each year, or oftener if necessary, full and complete statistics of the conditions of labour and the products and distribution of the products of the same." The main publication of the Bureau is the *Monthly Labour Review*, containing invaluable periodical information on labour and economic conditions in the United States, with special articles on current topics. The Bureau also acts as an agent for unifying State Statistics. For example: co-operative arrangements have been entered into with the several State compensation commissions to compile uniform statistics of industrial accidents so that the Bureau will be able to collect and publish annually for the United States the number of industrial accidents and the accident rates.

The Department has continued to co-operate with the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, the Association of Government Labour Officials, and the State labour bureaus, to the end that State Labour legislation and administration may be harmonized and labour statistics made more comparable. State bureaus are kept informed of the current activities of the other bureaus by means of the *Monthly Labour Review*. Co-operation has also been maintained with the American Engineering Standards Committee in the development of industrial safety codes. A representative of the Department is now aiding in the formulation of the following safety codes: Rubber machinery, electrical safety code; sanitation; machine tools; electrical power control; and walkways; he is also a member of the safety code correlating committee.

Children's Bureau

This Bureau deals with the subjects of maternal and infant mortality, and administers the maternity and infancy act, which has now been accepted by the forty states in the Union, but perhaps its most important work, as regards labour, is in connection with the employment of children, on various phases of which valuable studies were made during the year.

Bureau of Naturalization

The fiscal year 1924 showed the highest peak attained in the number of naturalizations in any year since 1906 when the Naturalization Act took effect, 601,657 papers being filed. This work is allied to that of citizen training. During the past year the names and addresses of 371,860 candidates for citizenship were supplied to public-school authorities in 699 cities and towns, or 82,127 more than during the preceding year. During 1924, 2,500 industrial concerns were assisted in various ways in furthering the training for citizenship of their foreign-born employees. To date this brings the total number of employers of foreign-born labour who have sought the Bureau's aid to over 22,000.

Women's Bureau

The duties of this Bureau are classified as follows:—Investigations of conditions of employment of women in industry in the several States, special studies of problems particularly related to wage-earning women, co-operation with State and Federal officials on such matters, conferences for the exchange of ideas about women workers, and research and educational work. In view of the more than eight and one-half million women employed in gainful occupations, the task has proved to be beyond the present resources of the Bureau.

Summary of Recommendations

The report concludes with a number of recommendations intended to enable the Department of Labour to increase its usefulness:

The broadening of the field of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and the establishing of a Division of Labour Safety in the bureau which would co-ordinate the work for industrial safety now being done in the various States.

A gradual increase in appropriations to enable the Conciliation Service to develop and expand its functions; and specially trained commissioners should be appointed to handle controversies arising out of the basic industries.

The Employment Service should be made a statutory Bureau of the Department of Labour.

The Children's Bureau should be extended, and its reports distributed to the public.

The Women's Bureau should be provided with adequate means for carrying on its work.

The immigration law should require that all applicants for admission are qualified before they leave their homes, and the quota rule should be made applicable to Canada, Mexico and Central and South America, and the activity of the surreptitious entrant and the smuggler of aliens be thus prevented; that provision should be made for the admission, regardless of quota limitations, of farmers and skilled labourers needed in the United States, when such labour is fully employed in this country, and when no strike or lockout exists or impends in the industry which needs such labour. To compensate for this the President of the United States should be authorized to prohibit all, or further limit, immigration whenever the Secretary of Labour and the Secretary of Commerce shall find that unemployment in the country makes such a suspension desirable; that immigration laws should, wherever possible, be humanized and should not operate to keep members of the same family apart; that while the 1924 act makes such provision for wife and unmarried children under 18 years, it should further include the dependent father and mother of such a citizen; further, that within the quota preference should be given (1) for admission to the families of aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens; (2) to immigrants who served in the military forces of the United States during the World War; (3) skilled labourers; (4) all other labourers, including domestic servants.

Finally, a complete revision and codification of United States naturalization laws.

CANADA AND THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

Eight Hour Day Convention of International Labour Conference referred to Supreme Court of Canada

IN pursuance of a resolution which was adopted by the House of Commons at its last session a reference has been made by the Dominion Government to the Supreme Court of Canada to secure a judicial determination of the question whether the Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) "Limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to Eight in the Day and Forty-Eight in the Week" is within Federal or Provincial legislative jurisdiction.

The Draft Convention in question was adopted at the first session of the International Labour Conference in 1919. Its object is to secure the adoption of a maximum working day of eight hours and week of forty-eight hours for persons employed in public or private undertakings. Certain exceptions to this proposed rule are noted in the text of the Convention.

The Order in Council providing for the above-mentioned reference was approved by His Excellency the Governor General on January 12, and is as follows:—

Text of Order in Council

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 23rd December, 1924, from the Minister of Justice, stating that he has under consideration, upon reference from the Honourable the Minister of Labour, the report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations, which was adopted by resolution passed by the House of Commons of Canada on the 18th July, 1924, and is in the terms following:—

A resolution was adopted by the House of Commons on May 23, declaring it expedient that a certain Draft Convention which was adopted at the 1st Session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations in 1919, limiting the Hours

of Work in Industrial Undertakings to Eight in the day and forty-eight in the week should be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations for examination and report, having regard to the Labour Provisions of the Treaties of Peace and to the Order in Council of November 6, 1920, dealing with the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures.

Your Committee has held several sittings and made a careful examination of the Draft Convention, the Labour Part of the Treaties of Peace and the Order in Council of November 6, 1920, dealing with the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and of the provincial legislatures. Evidence was taken with respect to the present position of the eight-hour day in industrial employment in Canada and other countries. Information was presented to your Committee with reference to a Conference which was held in Ottawa in September last between representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments which indicated that notwithstanding the view expressed in the Order in Council of November 6, 1920, doubt existed in certain quarters as to the jurisdiction of the federal and provincial authorities, respectively.

It is accordingly recommended that measures be taken to refer the "Draft Convention Limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week" to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration under Section 60 of the Supreme Court Act together with such questions as will serve to secure an advisory judgment from the Court on the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and of the provincial legislatures, respectively.

The Order in Council of November 6, 1920 (P.C. 2722), referred to in the foregoing report, was passed on the report of the then Minister of Justice (the Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty) and deals, in part, with the nature of the obligation of the Dominion of Canada as a member of the International Labour Conference, constituted under the Labour Part (Part XIII) of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding provisions of the other treaties of peace with relation to the draft conventions or recommendations which may from time to time be adopted by the International Labour Conference and in order to appropriate legislative or other action being taken to give effect to them, and the opinion expressed by the Minister upon this point was set forth in the following paragraph of the said Order in Council:—

The Minister further states that he is of opinion that the provisions of the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles do not impose any obligation on the Dominion of Canada to enact into law the different draft conventions or recommendations which may from time to time be adopted by the Conference. The obligation as set forth is simply in the nature of an undertaking on the part of each member within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within a period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment, and in any case not later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference "to bring the recommendations or draft conventions before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action." The treaty engagement being of this character, it is not such as to justify legislation on the part of Parliament under the authority of Section 132 of the British North America Act, 1867, to give effect to any of the proposals of the said draft conventions and recommendations, which must be held, as between the Dominion and the provinces, to be within the legislative competence of the latter. The Government's obligation will, in the opinion of the Minister, be fully carried out if the different conventions and recommendations are brought before the competent authority, Dominion or Provincial, accordingly as it may appear, having regard to the scope and objects, the true nature and character of the legislation required to give effect to the proposals of the conventions and recommendations respectively, that they fall within the legislative competence of the one or the other.

The said Order in Council of the 6th November, 1920, also embodied the Minister's opinion upon the question whether the provisions of the "Draft Convention Limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to Eight in the Day and Forty-Eight in the Week," adopted at the first session of the International Labour Conference at its first annual meeting 29th October—29th November, 1919, came within the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada or of the provincial legislatures. The Minister reported that the proposals of this Convention "involve legislation which is competent to Parliament in so far as Dominion works and undertakings are effected, but which the provincial legislatures have otherwise the power to enact and apply generally and comprehensively."

The Minister observes, however, that the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations of the House of Commons received information which indicated "that, notwithstanding the view expressed in the Order in Council of November 6, 1920, doubt existed in certain quarters as to the jurisdiction of the federal and provincial authorities, respectively."

The Minister considers it expedient, in view of the said report of the Committee on Industrial and International Relations and of the importance of the subject-matter involved, that the question which has arisen as to the respective legislative powers of the Parliament of Canada and the provincial legislatures in relation to the enactment of the legislation required to give effect to the provisions of the said draft convention should be judicially determined, and he, accordingly, recommends that the following questions, together with copies of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the "Draft Convention Limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to Eight in the Day and Forty-Eight in the Week," be referred by Your Excellency in Council to the Supreme Court

of Canada, for hearing and consideration, pursuant to the authority of Section 60 of the Supreme Court Act,—

(1) What is the nature of the obligation of the Dominion of Canada as a member of the International Labour Conference, under the provisions of the Labour Part (Part XIII) of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding provisions of the other Treaties of Peace, with relation to such draft conventions and recommendations as may be from time to time adopted by the said Conference under the authority of and pursuant to the aforesaid provisions?

(2) Are the legislatures of the provinces the authorities within whose competence the subject-matter of the said draft convention (copy of which is herewith submitted) in whole or in part lies and before whom such draft convention should be brought, under the provisions of Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, for the enactment of legislation or other action?

(3) If the subject-matter of the said draft convention be, in part only, within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, then in what particular or particulars, or to what extent, is the subject-matter of the draft convention within the competence of the legislatures?

(4) If the subject-matter of the said draft convention be, in part only, within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, then in what particular or particulars, or to what extent, is the subject-matter of the draft convention within the competence of the Parliament of Canada?

The Committee submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Doctor and the Psychologist in Industry

THE subject of "The Doctor and the Psychologist in Industry" was discussed at the annual conference of the Institute of Industrial Welfare of Great Britain held at Swanwick from 26-29 September, 1924.

Dr. C. S. Myers, Director of the Institute of Industrial Psychology, dealt with the part which psychology can play in industry. Dealing first with "work-curves", he discussed the various factors by which they were influenced. He showed how "rest-pauses" gave rise to increased output, and how "ease" of movement and "rhythm" tended to reduce fatigue, and as a result to improve the quality of work performed and reduce spoilt work and accidents. Finally, he laid stress on the importance of psychology in vocational guidance.

Dr. W. F. Dearden examined the question of what medical science can do for industry. He recalled the basic principles laid down more than 200 years ago by Ramazzini, of Padua—the primary necessity for the study of the human machine, and the capital importance of cleanliness and ventilation. It had taken two centuries for industrial hygiene to become a properly defined branch of medical science. In the present state of trade, the medical profession had a very definite function, and could do its share towards putting industry on its feet. In the United States special courses of training existed for this branch of medical science. Co-operation was necessary between the physiologist and the pathologist; the former to discover how bodily powers reacted to occupational conditions and by suitable adjustment of those conditions to get a maximum output without waste of energy; the latter to study the morbid effects, local and general, brought about by fatigue. The health of the workers must be studied in the workplaces themselves. In this connection, he referred to the value of the work of the certifying surgeons in Great Britain, and also to the importance of the work of the medical inspectors of factories. He pleaded for a development of medical inspection in industry and for the periodical medical examination of young persons.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Dr. H. M. Vernon, member of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, dealt with the physiological aspect of accident prevention, and Dr. Millais Culpin with its psychological aspect. Dr. Culpin called attention to the importance of the personal factor in the occurrence of accidents, and to the need for investigation into that factor in order to discover in each case what particular characteristic was associated with the special susceptibility to accidents to be found in certain people, a susceptibility often attributable to functional or organic troubles.

Dr. Vernon contended that accidents could be largely prevented by maintaining the workers in the best of health and under the best factory conditions, and training inexperienced workers on "fool-proof" machines. Lack of experience was a potent cause of accidents; speeding-up of production, temperature, and humidity were other factors to be considered, having regard to their physiological effects on the workers.

Mr. F. N. Epworth, speaking from the employers's point of view, welcomed the advent of the psychologist in industry. He strongly urged that medical men should get to know thoroughly the actual conditions of factory work.

PRACTICE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES REGARDING "HOLIDAYS WITH PAY"

THE subject of the provision of holidays with pay for workmen forms the third item on the agenda of the 8th International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in 1926. A note in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE outlined the existing practice in Canada in this respect. No legal provision is made by any province of Canada for annual vacations with pay for industrial employees. Moreover, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, at its last annual convention rejected a proposed resolution favouring legislation that would compel all employers of more than ten workmen of over ten months standing, to allow them annual vacations with pay. On the other hand, industrial agreements often contain clauses requiring this concession to be made to the employees affected thereby, particularly where employment is steady and regular.

Some account may now be given of conditions in other countries in the matter of vacations, whether provided by legislation or by collective agreement:—

Provision by Collective Agreement

Great Britain.—The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* published articles in August 1920 and December 1922 on the question of holidays with pay. The first article states that "apart from the general increases in rates of wages and reductions in weekly working hours, perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the improvement in the conditions of employment of workpeople in the United Kingdom which has taken place since the conclusion of the Armistice has been the widespread extension of the principle of payment of wages for holidays." "It is estimated that about two million workpeople are now covered by collective agreements between employers and workpople, or by less formal arrangements, providing that certain holidays with pay shall be granted annually." The second article states that since August 1920 there had been a considerable extension of the principle of holidays with pay and that the Ministry of Labour then knew of over 100 cases of collective agreements or less formal arrangements providing that certain holidays with pay should be granted annually. In most of the formal agreements it was laid down that wages would be paid for legal public holidays and in addition for holidays of a certain length, generally ranging from 3 to 12 days per year. Generally, however, holidays with pay were only allowed to workers with 6 or 12 months' service, and in some cases the number of days' holiday with pay varied according to length of service.

France.—In almost all cases employees in commercial undertakings and non-manual workers in industrial undertakings have in practice from a week to a fortnight's holiday in the year. It is, however, extremely rare for manual workers to have annual holidays. Only 4 out of 144 collective agreements included in the statistics published in the *Bulletin du Ministère du Travail* for 1923 have clauses dealing with holidays.

Germany.—According to the publication of the Ministry of Labour entitled "Collective Agreements in Germany at the end of 1922", of the 10,768 collective agreements which applied to 890,237 undertakings, employing 14,260,000 wage-earners, 80.1 per cent instituted annual holidays for 92.7 per cent of the workers. The minimum holiday allowed was 3 working days or less in 54.5 per cent of the agreements, covering 54.3 per cent of the undertakings, and applying to 53.8 per cent of the workers. It was from 3 to 6 working days in 38 per cent of the agreements, covering 37.7 per cent of the undertakings and 38.6 per cent of the workers. It exceeded 6 working days in 7.5 per cent of the agreements, covering 8 per cent of the undertakings and 7.6 per cent of the workers. The maximum holiday fixed by the agreements was 6 working days or less in 31.9 per cent of the agreements, covering 41.3 per cent of the undertakings and 29.1 per cent of the workers. It was from 6 to 12 working days in 42 per cent of the agreements, covering 31.1 per cent of the undertakings, and 44.2 per cent of the wage-earners. It was from 12 to 18 working days in 20.1 per cent of the agreements, covering 20.9 per cent of the undertakings and 13.3 per cent of the workers. It was more than 18 working days in 6 per cent of the agreements, covering 6.7 per cent of the undertakings and 13.4 per cent of the wage-earners.

It should be noted that the above figures apply to all wage-earners, both manual and non-manual. The corresponding figures for non-manual workers alone are much more favourable.

Sweden.—According to the statistics of labour disputes and collective agreements in 1923, published by the Government, there are clauses concerning holidays with pay in 671 out of 899 collective agreements. These agreements apply to 77 per cent of the total number of workers whose conditions of work are regulated by collective agreement. Most of the agreements which do not lay down holidays with pay apply to seasonal industries. For most of the workers the holiday allowed is less than one week. In the most important industries it is, as a general rule, 4 working days.

Czechoslovakia.—Annual holidays are instituted by law for commercial workers and miners. They are, also, laid down by collective agreements in nearly all industries. Most of the collective agreements summarized in the recent publication of the International Labour Office: "Hours of Work in Industry in Czechoslovakia" contain clauses relating to holidays. The holiday is rarely less than three days. It generally increases with length of service to a maximum of 7 to 14 days in the chemical industries, breweries, distilleries and spirit refineries, the paper industry and the match industry. It ranges between a minimum of 4 to 8 days and a maximum of 12 to 14 days in the metal industries, the textile industry, furniture manufacture, boot and shoe making, tanneries, the milling industry and the sugar refining industry.

Provision by Legislation

Legislation on workers' holidays may be divided into two groups: (1) Legislation making it compulsory to grant holidays either to all wage-earners or to large departments of national economic life such as industry or industry and commerce. (2) Legislation making it compulsory to grant holidays to wage-earners belonging to certain industries and occupations.

The first group includes the following measures: in

Austria, the Act of July 30, 1919, concerning workers' holidays, which applies to all undertakings coming under the Industrial Code, and to certain other industries such as mines, railways and state undertakings; in *Finland,* the Act of June 1, 1922, concerning labour contracts, which applies to all wage-earners except those employed on work carried out by order of the public authorities; in *Latvia,* the Act of March 24, 1922, concerning hours of work; in *Poland,* the Act of May 16, 1922, concerning holidays for workers employed in industry, mines and commerce, with the exception of persons employed in seasonal industries and in artisans' undertakings employing not more than four workers; in *Soviet Russia,* the Labour Code of November 9, 1922, which applies to all wage-earners.

Eleven states, including three Swiss cantons, have legislation belonging to the second group. *Austria* has a series of laws making it compulsory to grant holidays to private employees of all kinds, employees in agricultural and forestry undertakings, actors, domestic servants, and door-keepers, as well as for agricultural workers in Upper Austria, Lower Austria and Carinthia. *Denmark* has made the granting of holidays compulsory for domestic servants, *Spain* for seamen, *Finland* for commercial employees, *Iceland* for commercial apprentices, and *Italy* and *Luxemburg* for private employees. In *Switzerland,* the canton of Berne has instituted holidays for women workers, the canton of Ticino for non-manual workers employed in industrial and commercial undertakings, and for workers in bakeries and confectioners' establishments, and the canton of Zurich for women domestic servants. *Czechoslovakia* has maintained the Austrian Act of January 16, 1910, which makes it compulsory to grant holidays to commercial employees, and has passed an Act dated July 14, 1921, making holidays compulsory for miners.

MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Methods of fixing and enforcing rates

AN account of existing minimum wage legislation in the Provinces of Canada was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1923, and the orders of the several Boards have been noted as they were issued. A general outline of the practice in various countries in regard to the legal fixing of minimum wage scales is given in the following paragraphs.

Legislation in Various Countries

Minimum wage legislation is a comparatively recent development. The first minimum wage law was the New Zealand Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894, but subsequently the system has extended with considerable rapidity in the English-speaking countries—Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, the United States of America and Canada. In certain other countries also the minimum wage principle has been applied to some extent, for example in France, Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Norway, the Argentine Republic, Hungary and Uruguay.

In Australia and New Zealand the principle is widely applied either by means of wage boards or by arbitration courts. The wage board system has been adopted in Victoria and Tasmania. Arbitration courts have been set up for the Commonwealth of Australia and in Western Australia, while in New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland and New Zealand a combination of the industrial arbitration court system and the wage board system has developed.

In Great Britain the minimum wage principle is applied by the Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918, and about three million workers are covered by the Trade Boards set up under these Acts. The Agricultural Wages Act 1924 and the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act 1912 also apply the principle.

In the United States of America the first State to adopt the minimum wage principle was Massachusetts, legislation giving effect to it being passed in 1912. This example was followed in 1913 by eight States, and in 1923 by the State of South Dakota. In these States the laws apply to female workers, and generally to male juvenile workers.

In Canada minimum wage legislation similar to that in the United States, except that male juvenile workers are not covered, has been adopted in seven Provinces and is in actual operation in five of the Provinces.* The legislation in Canada is of comparatively recent date, the first law being that incorporated in the Factories Act of Alberta in 1917. During the three following years the principle was applied in all provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

In a number of countries of Continental Europe the principle has been applied particularly in the case of out- or home-workers.

In France an Act of July 1915 provided for the setting up of Wage Committees for determining the wage rates of female home-workers in the clothing industry. The real purpose of the committees is to secure to home-workers the payment of wages at rates equal to those of similar groups of factory workers.

In Norway an Act was passed in February, 1918 providing for the fixing of the minimum wages primarily of home-workers, regardless of sex, in industries engaged in the manufacture of clothing and articles of needlework generally. The Act was passed for a period of five years only, but was extended for a further period of five years by an Act of July, 1923.

In Germany a Law providing for the protection of home-workers was passed in 1911, but the only power of the Boards set up under the Act as regards wages was that of encouraging the conclusion of collective agreements. In 1923, however, the Act was amended, the Boards being empowered under certain conditions to fix wage rates for home-workers.

In Austria in December, 1918, and in Czecho-Slovakia in December, 1919, Acts were passed providing for the regulation of conditions of work and wages of home-workers.

In Hungary the minimum wage principle was applied in the case of agricultural workers by an Act passed by the National Assembly in 1923.

In the Argentine Republic a Minimum Wage Law applying to home-workers was passed in 1918, while in Uruguay an Agricultural Minimum Wage Act was approved by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies early in 1924.

An examination of the legislation mentioned above indicates that minimum wage laws may

* No minimum wage board has yet been appointed in Nova Scotia, though the Minimum Wage Act is in effect.

be divided into two groups—those which cover certain specified groups of workers only, and those which are of general application.

In the first group the limitation may be considerable as is the case where laws apply only to workers in a given industry, for example agriculture, or to home-workers. On the other hand they may have a much wider application as in the case of the British Trade Boards Acts, and may cover all workers without distinction of sex in industries in which wages are unduly low, or in which the workers are badly organized.

In the second of the above-mentioned groups may be placed the minimum wage laws of Australia and New Zealand which generally apply to all workers without distinction of industry or sex. Their scope is wider and extends beyond the limits of sweated trades.

Object of Minimum Wage Laws

The chief object of most minimum wage laws appears to be the improvement of the wages of the workers in trades in which wages are unduly low. In addition to the advantage conferred upon the workers the view is held that as a consequence of such legislation an increase in the efficiency of the workers may result.

As the payment of unduly low wages often occurs where there is a lack of organization, in certain countries minimum wage legislation has been applied to trades where the workers are badly organized. An indirect object of certain minimum wage laws would therefore appear to be that of stimulating the development of organization among the workers. In the British Trade Boards Act of 1909 attention was directed merely to trades in which wages were unduly low, while by the Trade Boards Act of 1918 the Minister of Labour was authorized to establish Trade Boards empowered to fix minimum rates of wages in trades in which "no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages."

In the United States and in Canada in a number of States or Provinces minimum wage laws have been generally adopted in the case of female workers only, it being considered that owing to lack of organization they are less able than men to secure adequate wages by agreement. In Germany, Austria and in Czecho-Slovakia a study of the minimum wage laws appears to show that collective bargaining is regarded in these countries as the most satisfactory means of fixing wages, and that legislation is mainly required to protect the workers where necessary if this means is not employed.

A third object of the fixing of minimum wage rates is the removal of the element of unfair competition which results from the policy adopted by unscrupulous employers of cutting the wage rates of their workers to a level considerably below those paid by the better employers.

Another object of minimum wage legislation which has been prominent, particularly in Australia and New Zealand, is the prevention of industrial disputes. In this case, however, the laws and the machinery set up are often less concerned with low-paid and unorganized workers than with various grades of more or less strongly organized workers.

Methods of Fixing Rates

The methods adopted for fixing minimum wages vary to a greater or less extent according to the object in view. Where the object is the prevention of disputes the Arbitration Court system is generally adopted. Under this system the rate is fixed after a case has been brought before the court and the evidence given by tho employers' and the workers' representatives has been examined. The award of the court is usually binding only on the parties to the dispute brought before it, although the fact of the award has an indirect influence on the rates of wages of similar groups of workers, as the court would probably make similar awards if other cases, in which the same conditions prevailed, were brought before it.

A method of fixing minimum wages which has been introduced or proposed in a few countries is that of declaring of general application the wage rates fixed by collective agreements the parties to which represent a sufficiently large proportion of employers and workers in the industry.

The method generally adopted in the case of the lowest paid groups of workers is that of establishing Trade Boards or Minimum Wage Boards. Trade Boards generally consist of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers, together with a number of disinterested members. They are usually appointed for a given trade or industry, and charged with the function of fixing wages irrespective of any question of a dispute. Such Boards are largely independent of one another and the wages fixed for workers of similar skill in different industries may differ considerably. Such differences may be avoided or reduced by establishing some form of central control or liaison between the Boards.

Under the minimum wage laws in force in certain States in the United States, or Provinces in Canada, a Minimum Wage Board is set up consisting of three or five members only, that is, much smaller bodies than the Trade Boards described above. They determine the minimum wages for different industries, and in doing so generally either set up Trade Boards or call together conferences consisting of equal numbers of employers and workers in any industry for which the Board is considering what rate to fix. Where this course is adopted the system in practice resembles closely the Trade Boards system.

The body charged with the determination of minimum wage rates may fix the same rates throughout the area covered by it, or may fix different rates in different districts. Generally Trade Boards fix uniform rates throughout an industry, although in certain cases special district rates are fixed. In various Australian States a basic wage may be fixed as the minimum throughout the State and covering all industries. In other cases, however, local variations are made. In Norway, France and other countries local wage boards are set up to fix or recommend the minimum wages for the area they cover.

Many bodies which fix minimum wages determine the rates not only of unskilled workers in the trade or area covered but also of groups of workers who, owing to their greater degree of skill, are paid at higher rates. Where the object in fixing the wages is to secure to the workers a minimum of subsistence, evidently only the former group of workers need be taken into consideration, and the rate fixed should be a minimum time rate. Piece work rates may, however, be fixed in relation to the minimum time rate, and such rates appear particularly necessary in the case of out—or home-workers who work at irregular times. The fixing of higher rates for workers of higher grade by the same body as that which fixes the minimum rates appears desirable, although, as has been suggested in Great Britain, the case for enforcement of such rates by criminal prosecution is less strong than where the rates are fixed in order to guarantee the lowest paid groups of workers a reasonable minimum for health and efficiency.

Many bodies whose duty it is to fix minimum wage rates may make allowances in the case of "slow" workers who may be given permits to work for rates somewhat below the minima fixed for "average" workers.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Two Conferences in 1926

ACCORDING to a despatch from Geneva on January 9, the governing board of the International Labour Bureau has decided to hold two international labour conferences in 1926, one purely for maritime questions and the other dealing with general labour problems.

An American Estimate of the International Labour Organization

The International Labour Conference is the subject of an article published in the November issue of the *American Review of Reviews* by Amy Hewes, Professor of Economics and Sociology, Mount Holyoke College.

The writer begins by analysing the votes given at the first six sessions of the conference in order to remove the impression, not only among outside observers in the American labour movement and elsewhere, but also among labour delegates in the Conference itself, that labour, having only one-fourth of the voting strength, must always be outvoted by a coalition of employers' and government delegates. The records, it is pointed out, actually show that on divided votes the government delegates have been with the workers almost twice as often as they have been with the employers.

After discussing the group system, and the new procedure adopted by the last session of the Conference, the article concludes as follows:—

> No one can question that the influence of labour in the Conference is growing stronger, just as certainly as the Conference itself is each year becoming a more important body. The gravity of the questions with which it has to deal, many with far-reaching political and international consequences—as, for instance, the relation between reparations and working hours in Germany—has made necessary the appointment of able and experienced men. It is becoming the custom, more and more, to reappoint the same delegates to successive Conferences. In this way the personnel is gaining a degree of permanence which will greatly facilitate it in the building of a tradition that will one day make the Conference the effective Parliament for industrial reconstruction of which its founders dreamed.

Maternity Convention of Washington Conference

The Italian Government has definitely announced its intention of ratifying the Washington Maternity Convention adopted by the

International Labour Organization Conference in 1919. This convention prohibits the industrial employment of women for six weeks before and six weeks after child-birth, and insures free medical attendance and maintenance for mother and child during the period of absence from work. In Italy the maternity fund already provides for insured women a money grant during the weeks immediately preceding confinement. The adoption of the Washington Convention would simply entail a further development of the machinery now existing.

The Cost of Social Insurance

The International Labour Review, the monthly magazine published by the International Labour Office at Geneva, contained articles in its October and December issues dealing with "the financial resources of social insurance." It will be recalled that one aspect of social insurance, namely Workmen's Compensation, is to be further discussed at the Conference to be held at Geneva during 1925, with a view to the adoption of a Draft Convention on this subject. The conference will also consider the various other aspects of the subject of social insurance. The first of the articles in the *Review* discussed the advantages and disadvantages in the different branches of social insurance of the various possible financial systems (distribution of annual costs or capital values, fixed premiums, capitalization of individual accounts, etc.). In the second article the questions discussed are the raising of the necessary funds and the division of the cost between the state, the employer, and the worker, the arguments for and against a system of uniform contributions or of scales graduated either according to actual earnings or to a system of wage classes, and methods of collecting the contributions. After examining the solutions of these problems adopted in the laws of the different countries, the author is seemingly of opinion that, in spite of apparent divergences in the systems in force, the cost of social insurance is in the last analysis borne by production, and that it must therefore be entered as an item in the costs of production.

Germany and the Eight-Hour Day

At a meeting of German industrialists and heads of various Chambers of Commerce held at Berlin in December, a resolution was unanimously adopted to reject the eight-hour compact on the ground that it brought no advantages and was destined to become a menace to German production. It was held that the German people should be permitted to determine their own working hours in order to enable the country to meet its war burdens and avoid being placed under the control of competitive States.

Opposition to the ratification by Germany of the Washington eight-hour day agreement is stated to have been based on America's failure to ratify the treaty and England's disinclination to put it into full operation.

APPOINTMENT OF CANADIAN ADVISORY OFFICER (LEAGUE OF NATIONS) AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

AN Order in Council was adopted on December 17 authorizing the appointment of an officer at the seat of the League of Nations in Geneva, to be known as the Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer (League of Nations). A separate Order was passed at the same time appointing Dr. W. A. Riddell, Ph.D., to this position effective from January 1, 1925, and directing that he should be duly accredited to the League of Nations.

Dr. Riddell is a graduate of the University of Toronto and is also a practical agriculturist, having farmed in Western Canada. For several years he was Deputy Minister of Labour of the Province of Ontario, and in 1919 was a member of the delegation appointed by the Government of Canada to the first meeting of the International Labour Conference which was held in Washington in the fall of that year. In the year following Dr. Riddell accepted an important appointment at the headquarters of the International Labour Office, and removed to Geneva, where he now resides.

In the Order in Council authorizing the foregoing appointment it was stated that a report had been received from the Secretary of State for External Affairs pointing out that fulfilment of the duties devolving on the Dominion of Canada as a member of the League of Nations, under the Treaties of Peace, requires that she should be represented officially by three delegates at each annual meeting of the Assembly of the League and by two delegates at each annual or special meeting of the International Labour Conference, the headquarters and customary place of meeting of both organizations being in Geneva, Switzerland.

A seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was also awarded to Canada by the Council of the League of

Nations as one of the eight states of "chief industrial importance", and the Minister of Labour has been designated as its representative at the meetings of the Governing Body which are held quarterly.

The Order in Council contains the following further observations:—

The Minister of External Affairs states that the disadvantage under which overseas members of these organizations labour in taking their part in the proceedings has been the subject of report and comment by Ministers, officials and others, who have been members of a delegation from Canada. Countries adjacent to or near the place of meeting are able without difficulty to include in the personnel of their delegations various advisers and assistants, clerical and otherwise, so far as conditions may require at a minimum of expense, and the value of the work of their delegations is increased accordingly. In several instances the disadvantage of overseas countries in these matters has led to the establishment at Geneva of a system of permanent representation by which is supplied in some measure the advisory and other assistance which cannot be supplied direct from distant countries; Japan is understood to have set an important precedent in this respect which has been followed by other non-European States. In other cases overseas members of these organizations have drawn advisory and clerical assistance for the Geneva conference from their continental embassies. Canada is of course without embassies and though it has occasionally obtained assistance from the offices of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, and from the Commissioner General in Paris, yet these offices have not the equipment which permits them to undertake such duties without considerable derangement of their work.

The Minister is therefore of opinion that the efficiency of the representation of Canada in the organization above named will be increased by the appointment of a permanent officer to be known as "Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations," and to be duly accredited to the League of Nations, who shall reside in Geneva and shall be supplied with necessary clerical assistance and office accommodation, and whose duty it shall be to establish and maintain as close relations as possible with the Secretariats of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, and who shall communicate with the Government of Canada as to all matters arising and requiring its attention, and generally shall act in all such matters in an advisory capacity to the Government of Canada and to delegates from the Government of Canada to Conferences arising out of the organizations before named, and such officer shall be a person qualified by character and training to act when and as an occasion may require and as the Government may determine in substitution for a Government delegate.

The Minister observes in regard to attendance at Sessions of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held at intervals of approximately three months, that the Minister of Labour, though formerly designated as the representative of Canada on the Governing Body, has been unable to attend these gatherings personally on any one occasion during the last two years, and it has therefore been necessary at each meeting to designate a person to act as a substitute for the Minister.

It is considered that the appointment of a Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations, would ensure greater permanency and continuity of representation at the meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and that such officer acting as a substitute for, and under the instruction of the Minister of Labour, would improve the present plan of Canada's representation, and that the expenditure on account of travel and fees of the substitutes heretofore appointed for attendance at Sessions of the Governing Body would be in a large part obviated by the appointment of a Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer.

Twelve countries have already representatives accredited to the League of Nations who live in Geneva. These countries are as follows: Albania, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Poland, Sweden and Siam. Four other countries, namely: Denmark, Greece, Persia and Roumania, have representatives who are accredited to the Swiss Government as well as to the League of Nations and therefore according to Swiss law must reside or maintain an office at Berne.

Sunday Law in Minnesota

A case involving the validity of the One Day Rest in Seven law, enacted by the State of Minnesota in 1923, was decided recently by the Fourth Judicial District Court. A Minneapolis gas company was prosecuted under the act for requiring one of its employees to work seven days a week. The court held that the defendant should be acquitted on two grounds; first, that the business was one of necessity and so within the general exception of the statute, and second that the statute was so arbitrary in its classification as to be a denial of equal protection of the laws and hence unconstitutional. Commenting on this decision the *American Labour Legislation Review* says it is a "sharp reminder that the preparation of a statute to carry into effect even so simple a policy as one day rest in seven is a task requiring some degree of care in draftsmanship."

The Child Welfare Department of Manitoba, acting under the authority of the Child Welfare Act which became effective on September, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, page 534) has given notice to the proprietors of theatres in the Province that the provisions of the Act restricting the employment of children in places of amusement would be strictly enforced.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1924

ACCORDING to returns from employers of labour tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the employment situation early in 1924 was more favourable than in the same months of the three preceding years, a result of the upward movement that began in 1922 and continued during the greater part of 1923. The fluctuations in the curve of employment in the chart on page 68 were very much the same as in the first few months of 1923, although the contraction at the beginning of April, 1924, partly reflecting the Easter lay-offs, was less pronounced. In succeeding months, however, the rate of seasonal increase was slower than it had been in the preceding year, and by the beginning of June, the curve had sagged below its 1923 level.

Spring and summer expansion was recorded in 1924 only from April to July, when the peak index of 95.9 was reached; in 1923 the crest of employment was at the beginning of August and the index, for the first time since 1920, was above the base level (January 1920), standing at 100.2. Contractions were indicated in 1924 on the first of August and September. There was a brief recovery in October, but the downward movement was soon resumed, and on November 1 and December 1 there were losses, largely seasonal in character. The declines on the latter date, however, were less extensive than at the same period in 1923.

The average working force of the firms reporting (between 5,500 and 6,000 in number) was 760,405, varying between 730,000 persons on January 1 and 786,000 on July 1. The expansion in construction was as usual the most pronounced; large seasonal gains were also registered in lumber mills, canneries and some other manufactures, but, on the whole, manufacturing was dull during the year. Trade, services, logging and communication reported improvement as compared with 1923, while the index numbers in construction, mining and transportation were somewhat lower during 1924.

Employment by Provinces

The most favourable situation as compared with 1923 was in Quebec and British Columbia; elsewhere employment was in smaller volume.

Maritime Provinces.—Activity was less throughout the whole of 1924 than in the preceding year, the index number averaging 86.1 as compared with 94.2 in 1923. The peak of employment was in July, when the index was 90.6. Employment in iron and steel, particularly in rolling mills, and in textiles was generally dull; mining, transportation and construction also afforded less employment than in 1923, while logging, communication and services were rather busier. The pay rolls of the reporting employers averaged 64,324 during 1924.

Quebec.—Firms in this province recorded a more favourable situation than in any other except British Columbia; the index averaged 95.78 as compared with 95.18 in 1923. The working force of the employers whose returns were tabulated averaged 211,242. Manufacturing afforded more employment in the early part of 1924, but from June the level was lower; textiles, lumber, iron and steel, pulp and paper were not so fully employed. Logging showed improvement towards the winter, while transportation, construction, services and trade were more active on the whole.

Ontario.—Employment averaged nearly four points lower in 1924 than in 1923, according to the reporting firms, whose staffs averaged 318,460. Manufacturing generally was quiet; the iron and steel, textile, lumber and pulp and paper industries did not afford as much employment as in 1923. Construction and transportation were also slacker. Logging, mining, services and trade, on the other hand, reported a more favourable situation than in that year.

Prairie Provinces.—Activity in the Prairie Provinces was not as great as in 1923, partly owing to the smaller crop harvested in 1924. The index number, based on an average payroll of 98,741, was on the whole between two and three points lower. Long drawn out strikes in the coal fields during the summer affected employment adversely, but with their settlement, and seasonal demand for coal, some improvement was indicated towards the end of the year. Manufacturing as a whole was very slightly busier than in 1923; textiles, iron and steel recorded reduced activity, while pulp and paper and other manufactures reported a more favourable situation. Employment in logging and services was on a higher level than in the preceding year; communication, transportation, construction and trade, however, were dull.

British Columbia.—The index number of employment in British Columbia averaged 100.97 in 1924, compared with 98.49 in 1923; the index was above the base level for eight

months of the year. with the peak of 107.1 on August 1. The average payroll was 67,637. Employment in manufacturing was quieter than in 1923. Firms in the lumber, pulp and paper and textile divisions reported smaller staffs, but iron and steel and other manufactures showed gains. Logging was slightly less active, while improvement was indicated in mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade.

Employment by Cities

On the whole, employment in all the cities for which separate tabulations are made, except Vancouver, was lower than in 1923.

Montreal.—Textile and iron and steel works, together reporting from 25 to 30 per cent. of Montreal payrolls, were less active than in 1923, while communication, electrical apparatus plants and services recorded improvement. The reporting firms employed an average working force of 104,781. The high point in employment in 1924 was on June 1, when the index was 96.2; in 1923 it was 99.1 on November 1.

Toronto.—In the last two years the crest of employment in Toronto was on December 1, when there were large gains in retail trade and some other industries. The index number in 1923 was, however, higher than in 1924. Textiles and iron and steel were rather slack throughout 1924, foods were fairly active, while construction and transportation did not afford as much employment as in the year before. An average working force of 93,018 was recorded by the employers making returns.

Ottawa.—Employment generally was less active in 1924 than in the preceding year. Communication was busier, but manufacturing showed reductions. Statements were received from approximately 125 firms, whose working forces averaged 10,155 persons.

Hamilton.—The situation in Hamilton was not favourable during 1924; iron and steel and textile works were decidedly slack throughout the year. Electrical apparatus plants, on the other hand, registered large additions to staffs. Construction was very dull, and trade did not afford as much employment as in 1923. The payrolls reported averaged 24,858.

Winnipeg.—The highest point reached by the index number in 1924 was 86.4 on September 1; in the preceding year it was 92.6 on January 1. An average working force of 23,822 was employed by the firms making returns. Meat slaughtering and packing establishments showed moderate gains during the year and construction was fairly active. Other industries were generally dull.

Vancouver.—Trade, construction and communications reported improvement, as did also food, electric current and iron and steel plants. Lumber mills and shipping on the whole did not afford as much employment as in 1923. The reporting employers had an average pay roll of 21,628 workers, and the index number in 1924 averaged 99.6 as compared with 95.3 in 1923.

Employment by Industries

MANUFACTURING.—Employment at the beginning of 1924 was on a slightly higher level than in the early part of 1923. There were steady gains from January to the first of June, but these were less extensive than during the same months of the preceding year and the index number soon fell below the 1923 position. The peak of employment was reached on June 1, when the index was 88.4 In 1923 the high point was 93.6 on July 1. Lumber, pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel and some other manufactures employed smaller working forces, while the food, electric current, mineral product and electrical appliance divisions showed improvement. The average number of operatives employed by the reporting firms was 421,173.

Animal Products, Edible.—Fish and meat preparing and preserving plants were generally more active than in 1923. The index number at its peak of 101.3 on July 1 was over six points above the 1923 high level.

Leather and Products.—Boot, shoe and other leather using factories on the whole afforded less employment than in 1923. Quebec and Ontario shared in the depression in this industry.

Lumber Products.—The pronounced seasonal losses in lumber mills at the beginning of the year were followed by the usual expansion until midsummer, after which employment again waned with the completion of the season's cut. Neither the gains nor the succeeding contractions, however, were as extensive as in 1923; the index has consistently been on a lower level. Furniture and other wood using factories were not so fully engaged as in the preceding year.

Plant Products, Edible.—Employment in this division averaged higher than in 1923; the late season caused activity in canneries during the summer to sag slightly below the 1923 level, but speedy improvement was indicated and the index number at the peak was about three points above the high mark of the preceding year. Chocolate and confectionery factories showed the usual large gains in the autumn in preparation for the holiday

season, and sugar refineries were moderately busy, especially in the first half of the year.

Pulp and Paper.—This industry was very active in 1923, but in 1924 was somewhat less so. The gains were on a smaller scale than in the former year and were offset at frequent intervals by declines. At the peak of employment on October 1, the index was 101.1; in 1923 the high point of 105.5 was reached in August. Pulp and paper plants reported curtailment, while employment in printing establishments was generally on a slightly higher level than in the preceding year.

Rubber Products.—The fluctuations in employment in rubber works during 1924 were somewhat less marked than in 1923. The situation was not so favourable in the early part of the year, but improvement has been recorded in recent months.

Textiles.—Employment in textiles in Canada, as in the United States, was slack during 1924. Cotton, woollen, hosiery, knitting and garment factories employed smaller working forces than in 1923; the prolonged seasonal losses were more extensive than usual. During the autumn considerable recovery was indicated, but the downward movement was resumed at the beginning of December.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was continuous improvement in these industries from May 1 to November 1, and the index number averaged slightly higher than in 1923.

Clay, Glass and Stone.—Although there was steady seasonal expansion in building material factories during the spring of 1924 employment was in less volume than in 1923, when building on the whole was more active. The curtailment of operations was fairly general in all provinces.

Electric Current.—The development of electric power continued to afford much employment. The situation in 1924 was a good deal better than in 1923, the index number averaging 125.8 as compared with 117.8 in the latter year. The gains in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia were most extensive.

Electrical Apparatus.—A high level of employment was indicated in electrical appliance works chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. This partly reflected expansion in the production of radio equipment which is manufactured in many cases by makers of electrical devices. The index averaged 11.7, or 10.7 points higher than in 1923.

Iron and Steel.—Employment in iron and steel at the opening of 1924 was in greater volume than at the beginning of the preceding year, but this favourable position was soon lost. There were declines from May to September 1, followed by partial recovery in the next two months. The downward trend was, however, once more established on December 1, but the contractions on that date were not nearly as extensive as at the beginning of the same month in 1923. Railway car, automobile, agricultural implement, crude, rolled and forged works afforded less employment and steel shipyards were slacker; farm implements, however, showed considerable recovery on the first of December. The firms reporting had an average pay roll of 114,129 persons.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Some curtailment of operations as compared with the preceding year was indicated in these industries; nickel, copper, and other works were slacker during 1924. At the beginning of the year conditions were better than in 1923, but the improvement in succeeding months was not pronounced, and the trend soon became unfavourable.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.—Petroleum refineries, gas and other plants coming under this heading were busier than in 1923. The index number in the mineral products group averaged 102.5 as compared with 98.6 in the preceding year.

Other Manufacturing Industries.—Firms in the fur, musical instrument and chemical division generally afforded less employement during 1924 than in 1923.

LOGGING.—Employment in logging followed the usual seasonal trends. The index number was slightly higher on January 1, 1924 than on the same date in 1923, and on the whole continued to be higher until the early summer. During July and August, however, it was lower, but the situation improved in September and employment was slightly above its 1923 level in the following reports.

MINING.—Employment in coal mining averaged rather lower. At the beginning of 1924 the index was 92.1 compared with 101.3 on January 1, 1923. Employment declined almost steadily until the Autumn, when marked revival was indicated. The prolonged strikes in the western coal fields affected the situation considerably during the summer. Metallic ore mines were very busy in Ontario and British Columbia, the index of employment in this division averaging 148.9 as compared with 123.5 in 1923. The peak of employment, 159.2, was on August 1; in the preceding year it was 138.5 in the early winter. The production of non-metallic

NOTE.—The number employed by the reporting firms in January 1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district to the total number of employees reported in Canada as at December 1, 1924.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY DISTRICTS

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1922						
January 1	78·1	74·4	78·3	82·8	79·9	77·9
February 1	76·8	74·6	79·5	83·0	84·3	78·9
March 1	80·7	80·6	81·7	84·4	85·3	81·9
April 1	80·6	77·5	81·1	82·1	85·9	80·6
May 1	83·0	81·2	82·4	85·4	91·3	83·3
June 1	87·4	88·1	87·8	92·8	96·6	89·2
July 1	92·6	88·0	89·2	99·7	99·2	91·1
August 1	94·0	90·3	90·8	101·5	99·8	93·1
September 1	90·3	91·6	91·9	101·2	102·0	93·7
October 1	91·8	92·0	93·6	101·9	100·1	94·6
November 1	91·7	92·7	94·9	105·0	100·2	95·8
December 1	92·1	93·9	94·4	101·5	95·6	95·1
1923						
January 1	90·8	83·5	85·6	90·0	88·3	86·3
February 1	90·4	87·7	90·0	91·6	88·4	89·5
March 1	90·7	87·9	90·8	88·9	92·0	89·9
April 1	90·5	85·5	88·4	83·5	92·8	87·6
May 1	90·0	90·3	91·6	90·4	97·5	91·4
June 1	93·9	99·1	96·8	95·5	100·4	97·3
July 1	101·0	100·5	97·2	101·4	103·9	99·5
August 1	97·8	101·9	97·1	104·3	107·2	100·2
September 1	101·4	100·1	98·1	101·1	106·6	100·0
October 1	97·0	104·0	96·0	100·7	104·2	99·5
November 1	95·2	103·2	96·0	99·2	102·8	98·8
December 1	91·2	98·5	93·4	99·3	97·8	95·7
1924						
January 1	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	88·7
February	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	90·6
March 1	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	90·7
April 1	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	89·3
May 1	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	91·8
June 1	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	95·2
July 1	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	95·9
August 1	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	94·7
September 1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	93·1
October 1	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	93·9
November 1	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	93·0
December 1	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	90·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at December 1, 1924	7·9	28·1	41·9	13·2	8·9	100·0

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923							
January 1	79·8	.....	84·7	94·4	81·5	92·6	87·7
February 1	86·2	.....	88·5	95·7	86·0	89·0	85·8
March 1	85·9	.....	85·7	92·2	89·2	86·4	90·4
April 1	83·3	.....	86·7	90·6	88·4	85·7	86·9
May 1	88·8	.....	88·1	94·8	92·6	86·3	91·8
June 1	95·4	.....	89·9	109·6	94·6	87·1	94·7
July 1	95·9	.....	89·5	110·2	91·4	87·7	100·3
August 1	97·3	.....	89·1	109·3	93·3	87·5	103·6
September 1	93·6	.....	89·6	107·5	92·2	89·9	104·3
October 1	98·7	.....	90·1	105·5	91·1	89·4	101·6
November 1	99·1	.....	89·9	103·8	89·7	88·6	98·6
Dec. 1	93·6	.....	90·2	94·3	88·5	88·2	98·1
1924							
January 1	86·3	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	85·3	91·1
February 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	84·7	91·1
March 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·0	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	101·3	81·7	85·6	99·0
August 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	100·6	80·9	85·5	102·3
September 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	86·4	104·0
October 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	86·1	104·0
November 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	84·2	103·4
December 1	93·1	100·3	87·4	92·3	77·3	83·5	104·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at December 1, 1924	13·7	1·1	12·1	1·3	3·1	3·1	3·0

minerals was on the whole smaller, although there were considerable gains for many months of the year.

COMMUNICATION.—Pronounced and consistent expansion was indicated in this division from the beginning of March until August 1; the index number averaged 109.0 as compared with 102.0 in 1923.

TRANSPORTATION.—The level of employment in this division was higher than in 1923 until June, but from then on the situation was not so favourable. This partly reflects the influence of the smaller harvest upon transport. At the beginning of December, 1924, however, the seasonal contractions were very much less extensive than on the same date in the preceding year. Street and electric and steam railway operation reported reduced employment, while the index in shipping and stevedoring averaged nearly six points higher than in 1923.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.—These industries were very active in 1923 and on the whole only slightly less so in 1924; the index number averaged 131.9 in the former as compared with 130.8 in the latter year. The

NOTE.—The number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district to the total number of employees reported in Canada as at December 1, 1924.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	All Industries
1921									
January 1	78·4	88·6	100·3	105·4	103·0	102·9	94·5	100·4	87·7
February 1	84·8	94·3	95·8	104·6	101·3	100·1	94·2	92·5	90·1
March 1	84·6	81·8	92·8	104·1	95·8	89·2	96·3	92·0	88·0
April 1	80·7	44·5	88·0	101·8	95·5	86·7	97·8	92·5	84·1
May 1	80·2	49·5	86·9	103·1	94·0	92·7	98·3	94·2	84·1
June 1	81·1	47·3	88·7	106·1	98·1	111·9	103·8	92·5	86·6
July 1	80·9	35·4	92·2	107·4	99·6	126·7	108·0	92·7	87·5
August 1	81·3	32·3	91·0	107·1	102·7	144·6	107·7	91·4	88·9
September 1	79·3	41·9	96·0	106·8	106·6	141·6	107·3	92·1	88·7
October 1	81·3	48·1	96·4	105·1	109·6	142·5	104·5	92·4	90·2
November 1	81·1	59·7	98·1	104·5	110·5	139·3	96·0	93·0	90·2
December 1	79·3	61·2	98·0	103·8	106·9	113·2	93·4	96·3	87·2
1922									
January 1	68·7	59·5	93·0	101·1	99·2	92·4	92·9	96·9	77·9
February 1	73·0	61·5	89·7	95·7	97·0	79·8	91·7	90·3	78·9
March 1	78·1	54·8	90·3	97·5	97·1	83·7	93·0	88·2	81·9
April 1	78·0	27·2	88·9	98·2	96·8	81·4	94·6	88·6	80·6
May 1	79·0	37·0	90·2	100·4	98·7	101·1	95·6	90·1	83·3
June 1	84·2	37·5	92·6	100·6	106·2	129·5	100·3	90·0	89·2
July 1	84·2	31·4	94·4	100·6	109·2	157·4	104·4	90·7	91·1
August 1	85·8	27·9	96·2	103·1	111·6	169·4	104·7	90·1	93·1
September 1	86·5	36·5	97·1	103·4	111·9	164·3	105·0	90·8	93·7
October 1	86·7	42·1	101·1	102·8	114·0	166·2	102·0	91·9	94·6
November 1	87·7	66·0	104·5	102·2	114·7	153·2	96·6	93·8	95·8
December 1	87·7	84·7	102·8	101·5	115·3	122·6	95·8	97·0	95·1
1923									
January 1	78·1	87·0	100·8	97·4	104·8	96·0	92·8	98·2	86·3
February 1	85·0	95·1	101·3	96·5	101·5	86·0	92·4	93·7	89·5
March 1	87·5	88·8	98·6	97·4	99·8	83·8	93·4	88·9	89·9
April 1	85·6	57·8	97·0	98·0	100·2	85·2	94·9	90·2	87·6
May 1	90·5	48·0	96·7	99·7	101·7	101·6	97·1	91·7	91·4
June 1	93·5	53·5	101·6	102·2	109·0	140·2	108·8	91·9	97·3
July 1	93·6	48·4	101·6	103·4	112·2	169·1	115·1	92·3	99·5
August 1	93·5	42·2	101·0	105·2	113·4	183·7	118·7	91·7	100·2
September 1	93·0	43·1	104·0	106·4	113·4	180·9	120·3	92·0	100·0
October 1	91·8	51·7	104·9	106·6	116·2	171·8	113·7	93·2	99·5
November 1	91·2	62·6	105·4	105·3	116·8	159·3	108·5	93·1	98·8
December 1	88·2	82·2	105·9	106·1	113·8	125·2	106·2	96·8	95·7
1924									
January 1	80·1	92·1	100·5	104·2	107·3	98·8	106·6	99·4	88·7
February 1	84·9	97·0	104·0	104·0	103·7	94·2	106·3	91·2	90·6
March 1	86·0	90·8	99·7	105·4	103·1	93·1	106·2	91·2	90·7
April 1	86·5	54·2	99·5	106·0	103·7	91·4	107·9	91·0	89·3
May 1	87·7	54·5	103·3	108·2	105·3	111·2	108·0	91·9	91·8
June 1	88·4	53·6	103·7	109·8	110·1	147·3	113·8	92·5	95·2
July 1	87·7	43·1	99·9	111·7	110·0	175·8	122·5	92·1	95·9
August 1	86·2	36·2	99·4	113·9	110·8	173·1	122·4	91·7	94·7
September 1	84·5	43·7	99·1	113·1	107·8	165·3	121·7	92·1	93·1
October 1	85·7	53·4	99·0	111·2	109·0	157·5	115·0	93·1	93·9
November 1	84·2	71·8	100·5	111·3	108·2	144·9	109·3	93·8	93·0
December 1	82·0	85·1	99·2	109·3	108·2	116·6	107·2	99·1	90·8
Relative weight as at Dec. 1, 1924	54·0	4·5	6·1	3·0	14·7	8·0	1·8	7·9	100

peak index of employment in 1923 was 183.7 on August 1. In 1924 it was 175.8 on July 1. Employment in construction was relatively most active in the Prairie Provinces, where the index rose to 198.7 at midsummer; this was due to large seasonal expansion in highway and railway construction. The number employed by the contractors making returns varied between 47,000 on April 1 and 89,000 on July 1.

SERVICES.—Improvement over the preceding year was registered in services, mainly in hotels and restaurants and laundries. The index number averaged 112.2 as compared with 105.2 in 1923.

TRADE.—On the whole, trade was slightly more active during 1924; the usual increases in anticipation of Christmas and the holidays were larger than in preceding years, especially in Ontario. The reporting firms employed a sales force of over 59,000 persons at the beginning of December, but employment would increase considerably during the next three weeks. The index number averaged 93.3, compared with 92.8 in 1923.

The tables on pages 64 and 65 give index numbers of employment by provinces, cities and main industrial groups for the past few years; these are based upon the number of persons employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100, while the relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada as at December 1, 1924. For index numbers by months in some fifty classified industries, reference should be made to the monthly articles on employment as reported to the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AS AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1924, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

CONTINUED contractions in the volume of employment was reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of December, when 18,837 persons were released from the pay-rolls of the 5,880 firms making returns; they employed 749,841 workers on December 1. The index number stood at 90.8, as compared with 93.0 at the beginning of November, and with 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on December 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. On the same date of last year, some 25,000 workers were let out by the employers reporting, but, as may be seen in the accompanying chart, the level of employment then was higher.

Employment declined in all industries except logging, mining and retail trade, in which there were important seasonal gains. The most extensive shrinkage was noted in construction and manufacturing and was also largely seasonal in character.

Employment by Provinces

Firms in all provinces recorded reduced activity; Ontario and Quebec registered the largest decreases.

Maritime Provinces.—Sawmills and highway construction showed a pronounced falling off in the employment afforded, and fish canning, iron and steel were also slacker. Logging, coal mining and retail trade, however, reported substantial improvement. Statements were received from 506 firms, employing 59,028 workers as compared with 62,454 on November 1.

Quebec.—There was a general slowing up of activity in manfactures in Quebec; sawmills, pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel recorded the heaviest losses, while electrical appliance works showed the only large increases in the group. Logging, trade and transportation also afforded greatly increased employment, that in the last named representing a final effort to clean up around the harbours before the close of navigation. On the other hand, construction showed pronounced curtailment. The working force of the 1,288 reporting employers aggregated 210,577 or 4,178 less than in the preceding month.

Ontario.—In spite of marked improvement in logging, trade, rubber and electrical apparatus factories, there was a 2 per cent decrease in employment in Ontario. Contractions in sawmills, textiles, transportation and construction chiefly caused the reductions. A combined payroll of 314,213 persons was employed by the 2,713 firms making returns; they had 321,540 employees on November 1.

Prairie Provinces.—Manufacturing as a whole afforded more employment, chiefly in abattoirs and iron and steel works. Logging, mining and trade also showed expansion. Declines on a larger scale, however, took place

in construction. The result was a loss of 2,093 in the staffs of the 767 employers whose returns were tabulated, and who had 99,052 persons in their employ on December 1.

British Columbia.—There was further seasonal shrinkage in lumber mills and fish canneries, while employment in construction, mining and transportation also decreased. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were much more active. According to reports from 606 firms, they employed 66,971 workers, as against 68,784 in the preceding month.

The following table gives the index numbers of employment in the five areas into which the country is divided in these statistics:—

(Number employed, January, 1920=100)

District	Relative weight	Dec. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1924	Dec. 1 1923	Dec. 1 1922	Dec. 1 1921
Maritime Provinces	7·9	79·3	83·7	91·2	92·1	89·5
Quebec	28·1	95·3	97·1	98·5	93·9	83·7
Ontario	41·9	88·4	90·4	93·4	94·4	85·9
Prairie Provinces	13·2	91·8	94·1	99·3	101·5	95·6
British Columbia	8·9	100·0	102·1	97·8	95·6	88·9
Canada	100·0	90·8	93·0	95·7	95·1	87·2

Employment by Cities

Employment declined in all the cities for which separate tabulations are made, except in Toronto; the losses in Hamilton were most extensive.

Montreal.—Further reductions in employment were recorded in Montreal, 510 persons having been released from the staffs of the 690 reporting firms; they employed 103,002 workers. There were large gains in transportation preceding the close of navigation and smaller increases in retail trade and electrical apparatus works. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, particularly textile, iron and steel plants, and construction and services afforded less employment. Contractions on a very much larger scale were reported at the beginning of December, 1923.

Quebec.—The staffs of the 92 employers from whom statements were received declined from 8,493 on November 1 to 8,339 at the beginning of December. Construction reported the only marked decrease.

Toronto.—Repeating the trend indicated on the same date in 1923, employment in Toronto increased on December 1, mainly on account of seasonal expansion in retail stores. Improvement was also indicated in abattoirs, but textiles and some other manufactures were slacker, and construction and transportation also afforded less employment. Statements were tabulated from 785 firms, whose working forces aggregated 94,380 persons, or 275 more than in the preceding month.

Ottawa.—Curtailment in construction caused a falling off in employment in Ottawa, where 367 persons were released by the 125 reporting employers; they had 9,692 persons on pay-roll on December 1. More extensive shrinkage had been indicated on the same time of the preceding year.

Hamilton.—The trend of employment in this city was downward on the first of December, 1924, as in 1923. The declines on the date under review occurred mainly in textiles and construction. Returns were compiled from 202 firms, employing 23,521 persons, as compared with 24,278 at the beginning of November.

Winnipeg.—Building contractors registered the most pronounced declines in Winnipeg, but there were also reductions in manufactures. Trade, on the other hand, was busier. An aggregate working force of 23,565 was indicated by the 285 reporting employers, as compared with 23,791 in the preceding month. Reductions on a slightly larger scale were indicated on December 1 of the preceding year, but the situation then was rather more favourable.

Vancouver.—Additions to staffs in retail stores were offset by contractions in iron and steel and construction. The payrolls of the 228 employers making returns stood at 22,638 at the first of December; on November 1 they totalled 22,840. Employment in Vancouver was considerably more active than on December 1, 1923, when the trend had also been retrogressive.

The following table shows the index numbers of employment in these cities:—

(Number employed in January, 1920=100)

City	Relative weight	Dec. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1924	Dec. 1 1923	Dec. 1 1922
Montreal	13·7	93·1	92·4	93·6	94·7
Quebec	1·1	100·3	100·3	.....	.....
Toronto	12·1	87·4	87·0	90·2	92·9
Ottawa	1·3	92·3	94·5	94·3	98·6
Hamilton	3·1	77·3	79·6	88·5	88·2
Winnipeg	3·1	83·5	84·2	88·2	97·8
Vancouver	3·0	104·0	103·4	98·1	90·7

The Manufacturing Industries

The payrolls of the 3,807 manufacturers making returns declined from 416,278 persons on November 1 to 404,459 at the beginning of December. The completion of the season's cut in many lumber mills accounted for more than half of this decrease; textiles, pulp and paper, iron and steel also registered large reductions while there were declines on a some-

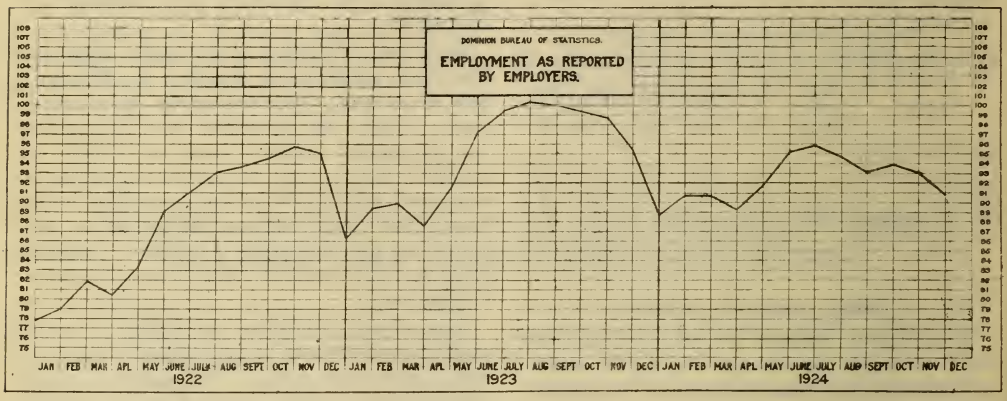
what smaller scale in fish, fruit and vegetable canning, chemical, clay, glass, stone, electric current, non-ferrous metal and mineral product works. On the other hand, rubber, meat packing and slaughtering, wooden vehicle, match, sugar refining, agricultural implement and electrical apparatus factories showed improvement. Although the shrinkage recorded on the same date of 1923 was somewhat more extensive, the index number then was higher than on Decmber 1, 1924

Animal Products—Edible.—Abattoirs and meat packing plants registered increased activity, while seasonal declines were again noted in fish canneries. Firms in the Maritime Provinces and Britsih Columbia recorded the decreases in the latter, while the largest gains in the meat industry were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Statements were received from 153 manufacturers, whose payrolls totalled 14,451 as against 14,604 in the preceding month. Employment on December 1, 1923, was in less volume than on the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Further important reductions in personnel in lumber mills were partly offset by moderate increases in wooden vehicle, furniture and match factories. The declines were heaviest in sawmills in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. The working force of the 703 reporting firms declined from 47,563 on November 1 to 41,027 at the begining of December. This shrinkage did not affect as many persons as that recorded on December 1, 1923, but employment then was in rather great volume.

Plant Products—Edible.—Sugar refineries were somewhat busier, as were also flour and cereal mills. Rather small declines, however, took place in chocolate, confectionery, biscuit and canning factories. According to reports from 322 manufacturers, they employed 28,248 persons or 270 less than at the beginning of November. Firms in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia registered the largest losses. At the beginning of December, 1923, minor reductions were indicated, but the index number was practically the same as on that date in 1924.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There were large declines in personnel in pulp and paper mills, while in other divisions coming under this heading little change was shown. Quebec and British Columbia reported the major part of the reduction. An aggregate of 50,712 persons



was employed by the 461 manufacturers making returns, who had employed 51,627 workers on November 1. The situation at the beginning of December 1923 was more favourable; the declines then affected a rather smaller number of persons.

Rubber Products.—Further pronounced additions to staffs were recorded by manufacturers of rubber products at the beginning of December, when their payrolls increased to 10,416 from 9,962 in the preceding month. The gain was chiefly confined to Ontario. During the corresponding period of 1923 a somewhat larger increase was registered, but the index number then was slightly lower.

Textile Products.—Garment and personal furnishing and woollen factories were less fully employed than at the beginning of November. Statements were compiled from 538 textile manufacturers, employing 64,237 persons on December 1 as compared with 66,670 in the preceding month. The most extensive reductions were in Ontario and Quebec. At the beginning of December, 1923, much smaller contractions were indicated, and the index number was several points higher than at the present time.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—The production of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations in Quebec and Ontario afforded less employment than in the preceding month, 180 persons having been released from the staffs of the 118 manufacturers reporting. They employed 6,234 workers on December 1. Conditions on that date in 1923 were somewhat better, the reductions reported having affected a smaller number of persons.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Brick, glass, cement and stone works reported curtailment of operations, which however, was less than that indicated on December 1, 1923. Firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces registered the largest losses. A combined working force of 8,108 was employed by the 111 firms making returns; on November 1 they employed 8,586 persons.

Electric Current.—There were moderate reductions in employment in electric current plants in every province. The result was a decline of 182 persons in the payrolls of the 85 reporting employers, whose staffs aggregated 12,265 persons on December 1. This shrinkage is less extensive than that indicated on the same date in 1923, when the index number was considerably lower.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in this industry in Quebec and Ontario increased substantially at the beginning of December, continuing the upward movement begun on September 1. The gain was larger than that noted on December 1, 1923, and the index number is higher. Statements were tabulated from 34 manufacturers, whose staffs were increased from 9,237 on November 1 to 9,742 at the beginning of December.

Iron and Steel Products.—Railway car shops, boiler, machinery, shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron and steel works afforded less employment, while agricultural implement factories, foundries and machine shops were busier. There were declines in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario; improvement was indicated in the Prairie Province and in British Columbia there was no change. The payrolls of the 640 employers making returns aggregated 102,153, or 849 less than on November 1. Contractions affecting about five times as many workers were reported on December 1, 1923, but activity then was greater than on the date under review.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Lead, tin, zinc and copper works were slacker, and there were minor declines in employment in smelters and refineries and some other divisions coming under this heading. Reports were tabulated from 102 manufacturers employing 10,285 persons as compared with 10,654 in the preceding month. Firms in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia shared in the decrease, which was smaller than that reported on December 1, 1923. Employment then, however, was above its present level.

Mineral Products.—A further reduction was reported in mineral product factories at the beginning of December, when 268 persons were released from the staffs of the 75 reporting employers. They had 9,617 workers in their employ. Gas and petroleum product works in Ontario and Quebec registered most of the decline. The situation was more favourable than at the same date in 1923, when a downward tendency was also noted.

Logging

Continued, pronounced improvement in all provinces was recorded in logging; 228 employers reported 33,917 workers, or 5,335 more than in the preceding month. Although this expansion is somewhat less extensive than that indicated on the same date of last year, the index number at the present time stands several points higher than on December 1, 1923.

Mining

Coal Mining.—Coal mining in Nova Scotia and Alberta was decidedly more active, while in British Columbia curtailment of operations was indicated. The result was a net increase of 1,059 in the staffs of the 92 operators making returns, who employed 27,109 workers on December 1. This gain was a good deal larger than that recorded on the same date in 1923. Employment then, however, was in much greater volume than during the month under review.

Metallic Ores.—The mining of metallic ores in Ontario and British Columbia employed a slightly smaller working force than at the beginning of November; conditions were, however, better than on December 1, 1923, although a slightly upward movement was noted then. An aggregate working force of 13,356 persons was registered by the 47 firms making returns, who had employed 13,576 in their last report.

Non-Metallic Minerals (other than Coal).—The number of persons employed in these industries declined from 6,185 on November 1 to 5,608 at the beginning of December, according to returns from 73 employers. Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces showed the largest losses. The index number on December 1, 1923, was higher than on the date under review; contractions were also reported then.

Communication

Fairly small declines were registered on telephones and telegraphs, according to returns from 165 firms employing 22,727 workers, or 225 less than in their last report. There were moderate reductions in all provinces except British Columbia. Practically no change in employment was indicated on December 1, 1923, when the index number was somewhat lower than at the present time.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—The volume of employment afforded in local transportation in Ontario showed a decrease, while elsewhere there was little change. The firms reporting, 117 in number, employed 19,865 persons or 374 less than on November 1. This contraction contrasts with an increase of about the same size registered at the beginning of December, 1923; employment then was on a considerably higher level.

Steam Railways.—There was a decided falling off in employment in steam railway operation, particularly in Quebec and Ontario. The working force of the 102 firms and divisional superintendents making returns declined from 76,524 on November 1 to 74,985 at the beginning of December. A minor increase in personnel was noted on December 1, 1923, and the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in shipping and stevedoring increased largely at the beginning of December, 1924; the gains represent a final effort to clear up around the St. Lawrence ports before the close of navigation. Statements were received from 64 employers, whose staffs aggregated 15,261 as compared with 13,395 on November 1, 1924. Marked curtailment was indicated at the first of December, 1923, when one index was much below its present level.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES, DEC. 1, 1924, ETC.

(January 1920 = 100)

Industry	Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1924	Dec. 1 1923	Dec. 1 1922	Dec. 1 1921
Manufacturing	**54·0**	**82·0**	**84·2**	**88·2**	**87·7**	**79·3**
Animal Products—edible	1·9	91·5	92·3	87·6	88·4	89·2
Fur and products	·1	88·0	86·4	110·8	108·3	105·8
Leather and products	2·2	75·6	75·6	82·0	85·1	86·2
Lumber and products	5·5	82·1	94·8	88·6	90·9	76·3
Rough and dressed lumber	3·4	90·2	114·4	100·2	98·5	77·1
Lumber products	2·1	71·7	70·0	73·8	81·0	75·5
Musical instruments	·4	67·9	68·8	69·6	77·5	67·5
Plant products—edible	3·8	100·6	101·0	100·7	100·7	96·1
Pulp and paper products	6·8	98·5	100·4	102·1	98·7	89·0
Pulp and paper	3·2	100·0	103·9	107·2	101·0	85·8
Paper products	·8	90·1	89·7	92·7	93·0	85·5
Printing and publishing	2·8	99·4	99·8	99·5	98·0	84·6
Rubber products	1·4	72·8	69·5	69·0	71·5	70·7
Textile products	8·6	82·5	85·8	88·7	90·7	85·6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·1	92·2	94·1	101·4	102·7	97·3
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	88·9	88·7	94·0	96·4	89·7
Garments and personal furnishings	2·6	66·5	74·1	73·5	77·6	74·1
Others	1·2	97·3	95·2	95·8	92·1	84·9
Tobacco distilled and malt liquors	1·6	101·9	101·7	102·0	97·4	98·9
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	122·0	116·7	114·9	102·6	82·5
Chemical and allied products	·8	79·7	82·0	88·3	87·9	84·1
Clay, glass and stone proucts	1·1	81·2	86·1	98·3	97·3	79·8
Electric current	1·6	132·3	134·4	120·4	115·5	107·0
Electrical apparatus	1·3	123·1	116·6	108·8	87·5	72·8
Iron and steel products	13·6	66·4	66·9	79·2	78·1	68·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·2	44·1	44·9	64·1	66·7	61·0
Machinery other than vehicles	1·0	64·7	64·9	75·9	66·3	62·0
Agricultural implements	·6	43·2	37·5	58·3	57·2	43·4
Land vehicles	6·7	83·4	84·2	97·1	97·2	84·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	26·1	27·3	25·7	22·2	23·9
Heating appliances	·6	83·0	85·0	87·9	94·3	87·8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·6	69·8	75·6	91·6	85·6	71·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	69·3	66·3	76·7	73·9	61·3
Others	1·9	66·4	68·4	77·6	75·2	65·1
Non-ferrous metal products	1·4	76·1	78·0	86·0	79·6	62·2
Mineral products	1·3	102·7	105·6	97·7	93·1	85·4
Miscellaneous	·5	82·9	83·1	85·3	91·9	83·1
Logging	**4·5**	**85·1**	**71·8**	**82·2**	**84·7**	**61·2**
Mining	**6·1**	**99·2**	**100·5**	**105·9**	**102·8**	**98·0**
Coal	3·6	86·9	86·0	97·3	101·9	104·8
Metallic ores	1·8	148·7	152·0	138·5	109·4	86·6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·7	89·8	99·0	101·7	97·6	79·2
Communication	**3·0**	**109·3**	**111·3**	**106·1**	**101·5**	**103·8**
Telegraphs	·6	103·9	106·7	107·9	102·6	103·2
Telephones	2·4	111·9	112·5	105·6	101·2	104·0
Transportation	**14·7**	**108·2**	**108·2**	**113·8**	**115·3**	**106·9**
Street railway and cartage	2·7	114·9	116·8	124·2	120·8	119·6
Steam railways	10·0	96·8	98·8	106·3	100·7	98·0
Shipping and stevedoring	2·0	219·0	192·0	170·3	287·3	187·0
Construction and maintenance	**8·0**	**116·6**	**144·9**	**125·2**	**122·6**	**113·2**
Building	3·0	119·2	130·8	127·5	105·1	85·2
Highway	1·1	984·7	1668·6	1230·2	2312·9	2760·1
Railway	3·9	91·9	113·1	98·8	108·0	105·2
Services	**1·8**	**107·2**	**109·3**	**106·2**	**95·8**	**98·4**
Hotel and restaurant	1·0	111·6	113·0	110·9	96·4	92·2
Professional	·2	104·7	111·1	108·2	97·8	86·3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	102·0	103·3	99·7	94·5	95·2
Trade	**7·9**	**99·1**	**93·8**	**96·8**	**97·0**	**96·3**
Retail	5·1	99·9	91·7	96·5	97·1	95·7
Wholesale	2·8	97·7	97·9	97·5	96·8	97·5
All Industries	**100·0**	**90·8**	**93·0**	**95·7**	**95·1**	**87·2**

Construction and Maintenance

Building Construction.—Further large contractions approximating those noted on December 1, 1923, were indicated by the 297 contractors making returns. They employed 22,428 persons or 2,667 fewer than at the beginning of November. A very large share of the shrinkage took place in Ontario, but there were also heavy losses in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

Highway Construction and Maintenance.—The trend of employment in this industry continued to be unfavourable, there being pronounced decreases in all provinces. Reports were received from 101 employers, whose staffs declined from 13,967 on November 1, to 8,242 at the beginning of December. This reduction is very slightly smaller than that reported on the corresponding date in 1923.

Railway Construction and Maintenance.—The seasonal losses in personnel reported on December 1, 1924, were considerably smaller than those indicated in 1923, but the index number then was higher than at the present time. The most extensive contractions occurred in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The working forces of the 36 firms and divisional superintendents making returns stood at 28,895 as compared with 35,719 on November 1, 1924.

Services

Hotels and restaurants were not quite as busy and laundries also afforded less employment. According to 173 firms in the service group, they employed 13,528 workers or 164 fewer than on November 1. Employment in this group was more active than on December 1, 1923, when the reductions were larger.

Trade

Further and much more pronounced seasonal gains were reported in retail trade at the beginning of December, while wholesale trade, on the whole, showed a minor decline. The additions to staffs in retail stores in Ontario were most pronounced. Statements were tabulated from 578 wholesale and retail establishments, employing 59,461 persons, as compared with 56,424 on November 1. These increases exceed those reported on December 1, 1923, when trade employed a smaller number of persons.

The accompanying table shows the index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of December and November, 1924, as compared with December 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921. The columns headed "Relative Weight" in the tables in this article show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated district or industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1924.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1924

A FURTHER decrease in the volume of business was reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of November, 1924, the decline from the preceding period being very precipitous. Compared with the corresponding period of 1923 a very marked contraction is recorded, the work available being at a minimum for this season. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half month periods, shows a steady and continuous decline in the curves of vacancies and placements, the latter following the same course as the curve of opportunities, though on a slightly lower level. The spread between demand and supply is noticeably greater than at the same time in other years, as the curves of applications registered, though declining somewhat, remained in approximately the same position as at the end of October.

During the first half of November, 1924, applications for work numbered 1,721 daily, as compared with 1,794 during the same period of 1923, and showed a decline from an average of 1924 daily during the latter half of October, 1924. During the latter half of November, 1924, applications averaged 1,619 daily, while during the same period of 1923 the average was 1,618. During the month under review employers notified the Service of an average of 1,084 and 869 vacancies daily during the first and second half respectively, in contrast with 1,456 daily and 1,073 daily during the first and second half of November, 1923. During the latter half of October, 1924, vacancies averaged 1,522 daily. During the first half of November, 1924, the Service effected an average of 1,014 placements daily, of which the average in regular employment was 710 daily and 304 in casual work, as compared with an average of 1,379 during the preceding

period and with 1,286 during the corresponding period of 1923. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 820 daily in contrast with 1,046 during the corresponding period of 1923. During the latter half of the month the placements in regular employment averaged 572 daily and in casual work averaged 248 daily.

During the period under review (November, 1924), the offices referred 23,587 persons to employment and effected a total of 22,004 placements, of which 15,387 were in regular employment and 6,617 in work of a duration of one week or less. Of the regular placements 12,556 were of men and 2,831 of women workers. Employers registered 23,438 opportunities for work with the offices during the month, of which 16,755 were for men and 6,683 for women. The number of applications for work totalled 40,078, of which 30,366 were from men and 9,712 from women.

Placements in regular employment were distributed by provinces as follows:—Nova Scotia, 162 men, 76 women; New Brunswick, 309 men, 81 women; Quebec, 829 men, 387 women; Ontario, 4,844 men, 1,048 women; Manitoba, 2,016 men, 406 women; Saskatchewan, 1,671 men, 273 women; Alberta, 1,838 men, 360 women; British Columbia, 887 men, 200 women.

The following table gives the placements made to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924 (11 months)	234,611	110,302	344,913

MARITIME PROVINCES

There was a reported decrease in the demands for farm labour and outside construction work was nearing completion. The consequent decline in opportunities available was reflected in the increased number of applicants registered as out of work. Logging operations provided many men with work as choppers, teamsters and camp workers, and the offices anticipated an improvement in the near future.

QUEBEC

Little change was recorded industrially in the Province of Quebec. Large numbers of building tradesmen were employed and fewer opportunities for mechanics and labourers were offered at the offices. A fair number of calls for bushmen was received at Montreal, Hull and Quebec, but the majority of camps had their complement of men until after the holiday season. Manufacturing and trade were very quiet with few calls for workers, most of these being of a temporary nature.

ONTARIO

Owing to the clear weather prevalent during the greater part of the month a considerable amount of outside work was still under way. The seasonal slackness in the building industries presented a problem of unemployment in the municipalities, which in some cases will be alleviated later by employment on storm sewers, winter drains and other temporary work. A few workers were placed in jobs as carpenters, labourers and extra gang hands for temporary and railway maintenance work at Cobalt, Timmins, Toronto and London. There was a falling off in the demand for farm labourers but the offices were able to fill most of the calls received. There were not sufficient applicants available to satisfy the improved demand for bushmen and loggers, especially in the vicinity of Cobalt, Timmins and Port Arthur. At Cobalt no difficulty was felt in supplying experienced men to meet the increased call for mine labourers. A few vacancies were offered for women workers in the textile and paper box industries at London and Toronto, but on the whole the manufacturing industries showed a considerable curtailment in demand. Extra freight handlers were required at Sarnia. Suitable women applicants for resident household positions were in great demand, and in other cases it was equally hard to find positions for the partially trained household workers.

MANITOBA

Although contraction from last month was reported in the agricultural group there were continued calls for men for fall and winter work. The supply of labour was more than adequate to meet present requirements and as little work was in view in the construction group the unemployment situation has been considerably aggravated. However, some temporary repair work was offered at Dauphin and Winnipeg and several carpenters and building labourers were well employed. The placements in the logging group occupied a large percentage of the business of the offices, a considerable number of men being sent as camp workers, bushmen and tie makers, to the camps near Port Arthur, Ont., and several were placed in the bush north of The Pas.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a surplus of applicants registered to supply the declining demand for farm workers. However, a large number of placements were made by the offices at Estevan, Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. A minimum amount of construction work was underway and no demand for tradesmen was recorded. In some localities some road work was not yet completed and in Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw, a number of carpenters and bricklayers were well employed. There were a few calls for mine labourers at Estevan, which were readily filled from the office at this point and from Regina. The logging industry was moderately active, several workers being sent to the camps north of Prince Albert, from Moose Jaw, Regina and Yorkton. A steady call for housekeepers and resident cooks was reported with plenty of applicants available. There was a decline in vacancies offered for casual work.

ALBERTA

Quietness characterized the agricultural group, the demand having declined to the normal number of calls for men for fall ploughing with more than sufficient applicants available. No immediate prospects were evident of improved conditions in the construction group and with the exception of casual and temporary jobs very little work was available. An increased registration of building tradesmen was reported at most of the offices. In the early part of the month many calls were received for loggers, but latterly a reduced demand was recorded at Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. Sufficient applicants were registered to meet the majority of calls for women domestics.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Work continued on the erection of buildings, dams and on some road work at Cranbrook, Nanaimo, Nelson and Penticton. There was a considerable surplus of building labour available at the offices at Vancouver and Victoria, as the jobs offering were mostly casual. Employment on railway construction and maintenance had fallen off completely. There was an increase in the demand for bushmen during the early part of the month, but latterly at Kamloops, Nanaimo and Vancouver, many extra tie makers and loggers were registered. The farm group was very quiet. Calls for women workers were in much the same volume as previously reported and an increase in the casual work would be welcome.



Movement of Labour

During November, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,387 placements in regular employment, of which 9,899 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 2,348 were granted the Employ-

ment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,299 being persons going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,049 going to other provinces.

Quebec offices issued 188 transportation certificates, 26 of which were from Quebec City and were granted to bushmen going to camps in the northern part of the province. From

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1924

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1923
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**453**	**67**	**597**	**467**	**238**	**180**	**1,197**	**434**
Halifax	188	44	195	154	49	103	496	112
New Glasgow	142	15	224	167	135	6	404	140
Sydney	123	8	178	146	54	71	297	182
New Brunswick	**952**	**87**	**915**	**790**	**390**	**390**	**646**	**701**
Chatham	91	34	96	89	57	32	130	38
Moncton	511	42	380	344	137	197	65	361
St. John	350	11	439	357	196	161	451	302
Quebec	**1,179**	**273**	**3,422**	**1,423**	**1,216**	**43**	**1,479**	**1,851**
Hull	104	162	330	197	197	0	141	233
Montreal	564	31	2,236	600	530	26	1,121	1,135
Quebec	322	11	486	363	304	12	103	283
Sherbrooke	115	41	206	153	131	5	40	144
Three Rivers	74	28	164	110	54	0	74	56
Ontario	**10,636**	**2,553**	**17,062**	**9,506**	**5,892**	**2,731**	**12,495**	**8,696**
Belleville	117	2	121	113	66	47	11	117
Brantford	77	2	247	80	49	30	230	91
Chatham	247	12	242	241	32	209	16	202
Cobalt	332	60	329	273	232	7	67	440
Fort William	302	42	289	245	137	37	81	483
Guelph	100	7	219	108	51	35	168	73
Hamilton	556	85	1,297	621	191	323	2,812	481
Kingston	182	20	260	174	83	90	146	78
Kitchener	126	21	291	135	61	66	157	100
London	420	48	651	421	317	47	722	207
Niagara Falls	208	66	184	139	90	44	134	187
North Bay	328	36	362	284	267	17	75	459
Oshawa	195	9	390	199	163	36	241	103
Ottawa	565	71	870	689	485	65	677	652
Pembroke	222	73	205	194	164	30	20	120
Peterborough	132	15	204	159	100	31	108	194
Port Arthur	1,764	227	651	596	548	48	100	896
St. Catharines	226	3	413	249	166	83	405	220
St. Thomas	148	7	247	151	48	103	158	89
Sarnia	159	4	197	156	112	44	125	112
Sault Ste. Marie	225	522	418	240	176	43	106	252
Sudbury	399	774	338	310	288	22	28	490
Timmins	271	81	310	252	246	6	57	366
Toronto	2,888	344	7,669	3,005	1,525	1,092	5,190	1,908
Windsor	447	22	658	472	295	176	661	376
Manitoba	**2,926**	**67**	**6,015**	**3,984**	**2,422**	**1,377**	**2,151**	**2,979**
Brandon	297	12	279	238	198	35	28	213
Dauphin	128	18	181	93	65	28	120	97
Winnipeg	2,501	37	5,555	3,653	2,159	1,314	2,003	2,669
Saskatchewan	**2,432**	**158**	**2,759**	**2,383**	**1,944**	**397**	**682**	**3,247**
Estevan	74	9	82	71	66	5	12	92
Moose Jaw	415	40	583	484	363	79	303	570
North Battleford	50	5	67	64	45	19	4	52
Prince Albert	855	38	327	308	296	12	31	346
Regina	479	16	791	623	485	138	213	686
Saskatoon	283	16	622	553	478	75	90	1,263
Swift Current	119	16	132	125	103	22	10	98
Weyburn	84	9	85	81	63	18	10	78
Yorkton	73	9	70	74	45	29	9	62
Alberta	**2,822**	**68**	**4,044**	**2,826**	**2,198**	**593**	**928**	**3,229**
Calgary	816	5	1,673	928	731	197	410	1,032
Drumheller	229	5	392	182	169	13	118	220
Edmonton	1,184	50	1,304	1,161	867	259	260	1,463
Lethbridge	410	8	448	373	285	88	63	326
Medicine Hat	183	0	227	182	146	36	77	188
British Columbia	**2,038**	**249**	**5,264**	**2,199**	**1,087**	**906**	**3,658**	**2,254**
Cranbrook	170	0	548	170	166	4	159	559
Fernie	23	100	17	17	11	1	6	33
Kamloops	95	76	376	100	72	9	247	73
Nanaimo	20	0	33	8	3	5	54	7
Nelson	120	3	155	116	117	2	43	202
New Westminster	39	1	170	35	20	15	130	56
Penticton	36	4	83	37	18	9	59	42
Prince George	123	0	122	122	122	0	0	148
Prince Rupert	27	0	112	24	12	12	137	134
Revelstoke	23	6	108	28	24	4	60	35
Vancouver	1,013	24	2,899	1,168	366	674	1,842	785
Vernon	18	15	24	18	8	101	49	33
Victoria	331	20	617	356	148	161	872	147
All Offices	**23,438**	**3,522**	**40,078**	**23,578**	**15,387**	**6,617**	**23,236**	**23,652***
Men	16,755	2,718	30,366	16,487	12,556	3,608	18,879	20,668
Women	6,683	804	9,712	7,091	2,831	3,009	4,357	2,984

* 261 Placements effected by offices since closed.

the offices at Montreal and Hull 162 bushmen were transferred to the lumber camps at Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Cobalt, Timmins and Sudbury. The offices in Ontario granted the reduced transportation rate for employment at a distance to 605 workers. Of these 574 were bushmen, pulp wood cutters, tie makers and cord wood cutters, going to the camps near Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Timmins and Cobalt. From Sudbury one miner was transferred to Timmins and from North Bay six mill hands were sent to the same zone. To the Kingston office six rivetters, two hotel workers and three stone masons were transferred from Hamilton, Kitchener and Toronto. An engineer and 12 labourers travelled at the reduced rate from Port Arthur and Toronto to Timmins, Ont. The Winnipeg, Man., office despatched 753 workers at the special rate, one cement finisher going to Calgary, Alta., 17 farm hands, one cook, two bushmen and two household workers going to Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon and Prince Alberta, Sask., and 583 workers, including bushmen, pulpwood and cordwood cutters, log makers and teamsters, were sent to the Port Arthur district. Of the 147 provincial transfers 124 were bushmen, 11 were farm hands, the remainder included cooks, waitresses and houseworkers. Of the 595 workers transferred from the Saskatchewan offices two farm hands and one housekeeper were sent to Winnipeg and Brandon, Man., one cook and two farm hands to Medicine Hat and Edmonton, Alta., and 270 bushmen to Port Arthur, Ont. Provincially 276 bushmen, 22 farm hands, 9 miners, 3 housekeepers, a teacher and 8 household workers were sent at the reduced rate. Alberta offices placed 2 farm hands at Saskatoon, Sask., and 151 workers were sent to points within the province. These included 42 bushmen, 27 farm hands, 50 labourers, 22 miners, 2 engineers and 8 cooks. The number of reduced rate transportation certificates granted by British Columbia offices was 54, one of which was to a teamster going to Moose Jaw, Sask., and one to a cook and one to a farm hand destined to Edmonton, Alta. From Nelson, Prince George and Prince Rupert 22 tie makers and 7 muckers were sent to various points within these zones. One mucker was transferred from Vancouver to a mining camp within the zone, 12 carpenters and 2 farm hands were sent to Nelson and Penticton, while the remainder of the 51 provincial transfers included stenographers, waitresses, labourers and engineers.

Of the 2,348 workers, who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 1,641 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 699 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, one by the Pacific Great Eastern and 7 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Compensation Appeals in New York

Governor Al. E. Smith, of New York State, in his annual message to the State Legislature on January 7, after referring to the recent important amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State, called attention to the delay that results under the present system when appeals are taken by employers and insurance carriers from decisions of the referees and of the Industrial Board. "The theory of the Workmen's Compensation Law," he said, "was that claims for compensation would be disposed of expeditiously, and while the number of appeals is relatively small when compared with the large number of compensation cases disposed of every year, a serious problem is nevertheless presented."

The Governor made a series of recommendations in order to lessen the delay and hardship caused by these appeals, as follows:—(1) Increase in membership of the Industrial Board from three to five; (2) Separation of procedure in court from that before the Industrial Court; (3) Restoration of the office of counsel of the Labour Department, for the purpose of expediting appeals; (4) Interest should be paid on all awards from a date of 30 days after day of award; (5) The time limit for appeals should be reduced from 30 to 15 days.

The experience of New York State in the matter of appeals is of interest in Canada in view of proposals recently made in some provinces for the provision of the right to appeal against decisions of the several Boards. Workmen's representatives generally oppose such proposals on the ground that they would revive litigation proceedings that were formerly associated with compensation for industrial accidents.

BUILDING PERMITS REPORTS ISSUED DURING NOVEMBER, 1924

ACCORDING to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during November as compared with October, but there was an increase over November, 1923. As was pointed out in the last report, the comparison in any one month with the same month of previous years is more significant than is that between succeeding months in a country where the seasonal element is as important as in Canada. The total for November, 1924, stood at $9,555,472; this was 17.1 p.c. lower than the total of $11,533,111 for October, 1924, but 18.9 p.c. higher than the November, 1923, aggregate of $8,035,466.

Reports in some detail were furnished by 46 cities which issued nearly 1,000 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $4,800,000 and about 2,000 permits for other buildings valued at over $4,650,000.

Nova Scotia was the only province to show an increase as compared with October; the permits during November were 128 per cent higher than in the former month. The decline registered in Ontario of $1,158,830 or 22.4 p.c. was the largest actual loss, while Manitoba, with a reduction of $188,045 or 58.4 p.c., recorded the greatest proportional reduction.

As compared with November, 1923, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia issued permits of a higher valuation; the remaining provinces showed declines. The most pronounced gain, of $1,779,732 or 69.6 p.c., was in Quebec. Manitoba reported the largest decrease, of $323,150, or 70.7 p.c.

The permits issued in Montreal, though lower in value than in October, were over twice as large as in November of last year. In Toronto there were minor gains in both comparisons, while Winnipeg registered losses. Vancouver recorded a rather greater total of building authorized than in October, 1924, but a decline as compared with November, 1923. Sydney, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Woodstock, St. Boniface, Calgary, Prince Rupert and Victoria showed increases over both October, 1924, and November, 1923.

The value of the building permits issued during the first eleven months of 1924 was 7.2 p.c. lower than in 1923 and 15.8 p.c. lower than in 1922. It was, however, 4.8 p.c. higher than the January-November total for 1921. The eleven-month aggregate for 1924 is $114,106,014, for 1923, $122,994,546, for 1922, $135,543,521 and for 1921, $108,929,544.

The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued during November and October, 1924, and November, 1923. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	Nov. 1924	Oct. 1924	Nov. 1923
P.E.I.—	$	$	$
Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	3,000
Nova Scotia	**68,285**	**29,885**	**51,637**
*Halifax	27,920	23,660	29,642
New Glasgow	1,000	2,145	295
*Sydney	39,365	4,080	21,700
New Brunswick	**10,750**	**187,950**	**19,190**
Fredericton	.....	162,000	2,400
*Moncton	4,250	14,550	6,190
*St. John	6,500	11,400	10,600
Quebec	**4,337,736**	**4,513,288**	**2,558,004**
*Montreal — *Maisonneuve	3,956,900	4,105,125	1,862,214
*Quebec	142,061	122,735	516,000
Shawinigan Falls	11,250	20,600	Nil
*Sherbrooke	7,500	6,000	64,000
*Three Rivers	26,400	34,200	60,340
*Westmount	193,625	224,625	10,450
Ontario	**4,020,745**	**5,179,575**	**4,096,790**
Belleville	8,800	15,400	5,000
*Brantford	5,650	8,855	25,202
Chatham	18,250	21,125	11,822
*Fort William	23,400	528,950	5,925
Galt	8,510	17,535	2,825
*Guelph	30,949	37,070	24,495
*Hamilton	176,850	175,850	337,550
*Kingston	24,988	85,339	2,300
*Kitchener	81,515	162,229	60,075
*London	151,610	244,265	163,600
Niagara Falls	52,465	83,997	87,380
Oshawa	27,225	25,325	52,560
*Ottawa	228,480	231,919	194,040
Owen Sound	14,400	5,500	10,000
*Peterboro	33,665	50,959	12,855
*Port Arthur	3,387	10,380	2,681
*Stratford	11,090	24,895	39,230
*St. Catharines	39,085	37,900	28,676
*St. Thomas	3,095	27,725	14,230
Sarnia	142,700	62,325	21,015
Sault Ste. Marie	20,190	146,643	10,348
*Toronto	2,213,585	2,202,215	2,013,513
York Township	389,400	475,250	606,150
Welland	13,190	23,215	41,640
*Windsor	256,730	467,395	304,415
Woodstock	41,536	7,314	19,263
Manitoba	**133,700**	**321,745**	**456,850**
*Brandon	3,300	45,300	4,200
St. Boniface	26,800	17,345	18,400
*Winnipeg	103,600	259,100	434,250
Saskatchewan	**47,610**	**198,765**	**60,827**
*Moose Jaw	3,770	76,310	777
*Regina	27,435	64,520	19,775
*Saskatoon	16,405	57,935	40,275
Alberta	**107,921**	**265,150**	**80,475**
*Calgary	74,070	73,480	27,500
*Edmonton	28,675	92,125	41,550
Lethbridge	4,791	65,845	7,590
Medicine Hat	385	33,700	3,835
British Columbia	**828,725**	**836,753**	**708,693**
Nanaimo	2,500	13,350	10,395
*New Westminster	24,420	16,950	49,650
Point Grey	230,100	425,600	120,500
Prince Rupert	16,275	14,535	6,065
South Vancouver	26,650	48,123	31,390
*Vancouver	302,950	293,085	427,125
*Victoria	225,830	25,110	63,568
Total—56 cities	9,555,472	11,533,111	8,035,466
Total—35 cities*	8,499,055	9,846,239	6,963,593
Accumulative total for first eleven months —56 cities	1924	1923	1922
	114,106,014	122,994,546	135,543,521

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

SASKATOON, SASK.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, LOCAL NO. 85.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1924, until October 31, 1925, and from year to year unless two months' notice of termination is given.

Hours per week, forty-four. Wages per week, journeymen, $40.35. Overtime, time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

No girl shall be allowed on any part of journeymen's work.

Apprentice scale for men, first six months, not less than 35 per cent of journeymen's scale; second six months, not less than 40 per cent; third six months, not less than 45 per cent; fourth six months, not less than 50 per cent; sixth six months, not less than 60 per cent; seventh six months, not less than 80 per cent; eighth six months, not less than 90 per cent; thereafter scale.

One apprentice shall be allowed to every three journeymen or major fraction thereof.

No recognized apprentice who has served part of his apprenticeship in a bindery shall leave to follow the trade in another bindery without permission.

Wages per week, journey women, $15. Apprentices, minimum wages, first six months, $10; second six months, $11; third six months, $12.50; fourth six months, $14; thereafter, $15.

In case of a reduction of staff, last employed shall be first laid off, and reinstatement shall be in reverse order.

Disputes between the parties to the agreement shall be submitted to arbitration, one representative being elected from each party and a third selected by them, the award being final.

Construction: Building and Structures

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, NO. 67.

Hours per day, eight, with four on Saturdays.

Minimum wages per hour, 90 cents. Overtime, until midnight, time and one-half; from midnight until 8 a.m., and Sundays and holidays, double time. Absolutely necessary repairs or finishing up a repair job if not taking longer than one hour, may be done at regular rate.

Apprentices after having served four years at the trade and having passed the examination shall be paid 70 per cent of journeyman's wage for first year and 80 per cent for second year; and thereafter minimum rate.

An employee doing unsatisfactory work, through his own fault, shall make it right in his own time.

Provision is made for out of town work.

Only union members are to be employed, and these are to work only for established sanitary and heating engineers.

The employees agree not to make rules or regulations which will curtail output or restrictions that will interfere with directions of employers—other than those in the agreement.

One helper to each journeyman, labourers being used for unskilled portions of work if additional help is necessary.

Grievances are to be settled by a Joint Conference Board composed of three from each side, meeting when necessary. Matters not thus settled shall be referred to the General Office of the United Association, no strike or lockout taking place until matter has been investigated.

Transportation: Electric Railways

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISIONS 101, 109 AND 134.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1924, until September 1, 1927, and thereafter until changed on thirty days' notice.

The agreement is the same as that in effect for the previous period, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1923, page 1425, with the following changes:—

Wages per hour—one-man car operators, Vancouver Island, 64 cents; mainland, 68 cents. Barn janitors and car cleaners, first six months, 45 cents; thereafter 51 cents. Track maintenance men, Interurban, first three months, 44 cents; thereafter, 48½ cents. City, first three months, 48½ cents, thereafter 53 cents.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1924

DURING December, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to seven fair wage contracts, six of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. All of these contracts contained the usual fair wage clause as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates. and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours. unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rate so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorzed representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Repairs to wharf, Port Simpson, British Columbia. Name of contractor, John Currie, Prince Rupert, British Columbia. Date of contract, November 27, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, $2,548.40.

Wharf extension and repairs, Bella Coola, British Columbia. Name of contractor, John Currie, Prince Rupert, British Columbia. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, $7,770.78.

Reconstruction of portion of wharf at Lotbiniere, Quebec. Name of contractors, Messrs. L. Lemieux and O. Roberge, Lauzon, Quebec. Date of contract, December 1, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, $10,-899.60.

Dredging outer portion of channel at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia. Name of contractors, Minas Basin Dredging Company, Limited, Amherst, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, December 10, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B", $1.25 per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, $25,000.

Works to be done in connection with the Fisheries Patrol Station at New Westminster, (Poplar Island), British Columbia. Name of contractor, Fraser River Pile Driving Company, Limited, New Westminster, British Columbia. Date of contract, November 26, 1924. Amount of contract, $13,700.

Reconstruction of wharf at Repentigny, Quebec. Name of contractor, Hector Grenier, Repentigny, Quebec. Date of contract, November 24, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, $3,655.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Construction and completion of Section No. 7 of the Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Midland, Ontario. Date of contract, December 30, 1924. Amount of contract, $9,284,635.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in December, 1924, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 1,358 76
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	119 90
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	10,228 66
Stamping pads, ink, etc	298 11
Mail bag fittings	7,552 36
Scales repaired	46 50
Satchels supplied	1,097 96
Mail bagging	1,634 65

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1924

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices continued upward. Index numbers of wholesale prices were substantially higher while the family budget in terms of retail prices showed a slight advance.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.58 at the beginning of December as compared with $10.46 in November; $10.73 for December, 1923; $10.39 for December, 1922; $11 for December, 1921; $14.84 for December, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for December, 1918; and $7.96 for December, 1914. Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance while there were less important advances in bread, flour, milk, coffee and potatoes. Meats, butter, rice and sugar declined slightly. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $20.90 for December as compared with $20.81 for November; $21.21 for December, 1923; $20.97 for December, 1922; $21.49 for December, 1921; $25.67 for December, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.64 for December, 1918; and $14.26 for December, 1914. Rent declined slightly in some localities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the importance of the commodities, advanced to 160.9 for December as compared with 157.7 for November; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 223.4 for December, 1919. Sixty-two prices quotations were higher, twenty-four were lower and one hundred and fifty were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material five of the main groups advanced, one declined, and two were practically unchanged. The vegetables and their products group and the animals and their products group both advanced substantially, the former because of higher prices for grains, flour, shorts, bread, tea, coffee and rubber and the latter because of higher prices for cattle, sheep, meats, eggs, hides, leather and fur. The fibres and textiles group was higher because of advances in the prices of wool and binder twine which more than offset the declines in cotton, jute and silk. Higher prices for pig iron, steel billets and steel sheets caused an advance in the iron and its products group. Non-ferrous metals advanced because of increases in the prices of copper, lead, tin, zinc, and antimony. The chemicals group declined slightly while the wood and wood products group, and the non-metallic minerals group were practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' and producers' goods advanced. In the former group foods were substantially higher, the increase being due to higher prices for tea, coffee, breadstuffs, bacon and eggs, which more than offset the declines in the prices of sugar, foreign fruits, and cheese. Little change occurred in clothing and household equipment. In producers' goods, building materials showed little change while manufacturers' materials advanced substantially, materials for the textile, fur, leather, metal working, meat packing, and milling industries being higher. Materials for the chemical using industries were somewhat lower.

In the grouping according to origin articles of farm origin advanced, domestic farm products because of higher prices for grains, cattle, sheep, eggs and wool being considerably higher. Articles of marine origin and of mineral origin were slightly higher while articles of forest origin were unchanged. Both raw or partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods were higher, the former because of higher prices for grains, rubber, tea, coffee, eggs, wool, furs, pig iron, steel billets and non-ferrous metals and in spite of declines in foreign fruits, raw sugar, and hogs. The latter group advanced because of increases in flour, bread, shorts, bacon, linseed oil, binder twine, steel bars, steel sheets and non-ferrous metal products.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 advanced to 228.0 for December as compared with 223.4 for November; 222.6 for December, 1923; 223.0 for December, 1922; 230.7 for December, 1921; 290.5 for December, 1920; 288.8 for December, 1918; and 137.0 for December, 1914. The advance was due mostly to higher prices for grains, bran, shorts, live stock, cheese, eggs, bread, flour, flax, linen rope, pig iron, steel billets, non-ferrous metals, birch, maple, carbolic acid, raw furs and raw rubber. The most important declines occurred in the prices of dressed veal, lemons, oranges, beans, potatoes, raw cotton, silk, jute and spruce deals. As compared with a year ago, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, iron and steel, fuel and lighting, building materials, house furnishings, drugs and chemicals were lower. All other groups were higher.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to 1913, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 236 commodities in 1913.* The reconstructed index has now been carried back to 1913 by months. From June, 1923, to the present month the Department has continued to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels back to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics has been used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The special index number comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 152.6 for December as compared with 151.5 for November; 153.7 for December, 1923; 154.2 for December, 1922; 150.1 for December, 1921; 199.9 for December, 1920; 260.5 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 204.1 for December, 1918. The advance was due mainly to higher prices for wheat, cattle, cheese, eggs, flour, pig iron, steel billets, lead, bituminous coal and rubber.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 148 for October as compared with 146 for September; 149 for August; and 147 for October, 1923. Producers' and consumers' goods declined but raw materials advanced. Domestic goods, import goods and export goods advanced.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100 advanced to 177.2 for December as compared with 175.1 for November; 177.3 for December, 1923; 244.7 for December, 1919; and 118.6 for December, 1914. Both foodstuffs and manufacturers' goods were higher.

* LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, and September, 1924.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports rose from 151.56 in November to 155.89 in December; that for imports rose from 163.65 in November to 164.20 in December. The combined index of both exports and imports was up from 157.60 to 160.04. This is the highest level reached since the summer of 1923.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be

maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to decline. Sirloin steak averaged 26.2c. per pound in December as compared with 26.9c. in November. Lower prices occurred in most localities. Round steak showed about the same general decline as sirloin, averaging 21c. per pound in December and 21.8c. in November. Shoulder roast averaged 13.8c. per pound in December and 14.2c. in November and stewing beef 10.7c. in December and 10.9c. in November. Veal, roast, declined from an average of 17.7c. per pound to 17.2c. Prices in most provinces averaged lower. Mutton declined 1c. per pound, averaging 26.7c. Fresh pork, roast, was down from 24.6c. in November to 23.8c. in December and salt pork from 23.1c. in November to 22.9c. in December. Breakfast bacon was also slightly lower, averaging 33.1c. per pound. In fresh fish halibut was slightly higher in the average while white fish were lower. Salt herring advanced from an average of 14.1c. per pound to 14.4c. Finnan haddie averaged slightly lower. Lard was firm.

Both fresh and cooking eggs advanced substantially, the former averaging 63.8c. per dozen as compared with 54.1c. in November and 45.7c. in October and the latter averaging 50c. per dozen in December, 45.6 in November and 39.8c. in October. Increases were reported from all localities. Increases in the price of milk were reported from St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Thetford Mines, Port Arthur and Fort William. Dairy butter was down from an average of 39.3c. per pound in November to 39.1c. in December while creamery advanced slightly averaging 43.7c. per pound. Cheese showed little change.

Increases in the price of bread were reported from St. John, Fredericton, Thetford Mines, Ottawa, Brantford, Woodstock, Sudbury, North Bay and Regina. Flour advanced from an average of 5.1c. per pound in November to 5.2c. in December. Slight increases occurred in most localities. Rolled oats also were slightly higher, averaging 6.1c. per pound. Rice advanced from 10.5c. per pound to 10.8c. Canned tomatoes and canned peas declined slightly. Beans were unchanged in the average while onions fell from 5.1c. per pound in November to 4.8c. in December. Potatoes advanced slightly averaging $1.33 per 90 pounds. Evaporated apples rose somewhat while prunes averaged slightly lower. Currants declined in the average from 19.8c. per pound to 19.1c. Raspberry jam and canned peaches showed little change. Corn syrup advanced slightly, averaging 49.2c. per 5 pound tin. Sugar showed a general decline, granulated averaging 9.6c. per pound as compared with 9.9c. in November and yellow averaging 9.1c. per pound in December as compared with 9.5c. in November. Coffee was higher in most localities, averaging 57.1c. per pound. Tea showed little change.

Anthracite coal declined in Winnipeg but higher prices were reported from Halifax, Sorel, Belleville and St. Thomas. Bituminous coal averaged $10.34 per ton in December as compared with $10.43 in November. Soft wood averaged $9.18 per cord. A decline in rent was reported from Kitchener and Chatham.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices continued to advance. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat averaged 1.72\frac{4}{8}$ per bushel in December as compared with $1.64 in November. The low price of the month was $1.60 per bushel recorded about the beginning and the high of 1.86\frac{3}{4}$ toward the end. Strong British and foreign demand coupled with the influence of the Chicago wheat market were said to be the causes of the advance. Coarse grains fluctuated in sym-

* LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.

pathy with wheat. American corn at Toronto rose from $1.31 per bushel to $1.40, western oats from 58½c. per bushel to 62½c., western barley from 85¾c. per bushel to 88c. and flax seed from $2.35 per bushel to $2.49. Ontario rye rose from $1.09½ per bushel to $1.17¾. The movement in wheat was reflected in that of flour and other milled products, flour at Toronto being $9.50 per barrel as compared with $9.20 in November and shorts at Toronto being $36.75 per ton as compared with $32.35 in November. Bread at Toronto advanced from 6c. per pound to 6⅜c. The market for sugar continued weak, raw sugar at Montreal declining from $5.35 per hundred to $4.70 and granulated from $7.36¼ per hundred to $7.12½. Raw rubber advanced from 34⅝c. per pound to 37¾. Coffee at Toronto was up from 32c. per pound to 33½c. and Ceylon tea from 50c. per pound to 53c. Linseed oil was up from $1.16 per gallon to $1.18. Prices of cattle moved to higher levels, western at Winnipeg averaging $4.92½ per hundred in November and $5.32½ in December and choice steers at Toronto $6.05 per hundred in November as compared with $6.65 in December. Sheep rose from $6.90 per hundred to $7. Hogs, however, because of large supplies and weakness in overseas demand fell from $10.86 per hundred to $10.12. Bacon was slightly higher being 25c.-27c. per pound. Beef hides were up from 12¼c. per pound to 13¼c. Mink skins advanced $3 each to $12. Eggs showed a seasonal advance, fresh at Montreal bring 70c.-75c. per dozen as compared with 65c.-70c. in November and storage at Toronto being 44c. per dozen as compared with 42c.-43c. in November. Raw cotton at New York declined slightly from an average of 24c. per pound in November to 23⅝c. in December. Wool continued to advance, different grades averaging 5c. to 6c. per pound higher. Raw silk was slightly lower at $6.10 per pound. Raw jute declined from $11.61 per hundred to

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR DECEMBER 1924, NOVEMBER 1924, DECEMBER 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899 = 100)

Groups	Number of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS												
		Dec. 1924	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1923	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1921	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1919	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder	15	218·5	208·8	172·1	174·4	179·4	261·4	344·4	283·4	312·5	238·4	173·3	178·5	141·0
II.—Animals and Meats	17	217·8	214·5	203·7	228·4	219·6	320·8	326·4	343·3	312·0	234·5	188·3	174·2	188·4
III.—Dairy Products	9	235·2	227·7	257·7	246·0	261·9	340·0	355·2	293·0	254·7	245·7	189·6	180·1	185·5
IV.—Fish	9	173·0	166·8	172·4	179·8	191·4	236·5	242·4	268·3	239·1	180·0	155·2	160·0	157·2
V.—A. Fruits and Vegetables	16	190·4	190·3	194·2	190·3	224·6	226·1	286·6	249·6	263·2	230·1	156·6	114·2	130·8
B. Miscellaneous Foods	25	199·2	195·1	186·1	182·3	183·2	256·3	267·3	262·0	223·1	174·1	137·4	132·2	111·9
VI.—Textiles	20	266·2	258·6	246·8	238·4	230·4	328·6	399·7	379·5	322·9	216·3	163·3	124·6	136·6
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots	11	155·5	154·9	148·4	167·2	163·6	231·8	377·8	280·7	272·9	309·0	183·1	175·6	166·2
VIII.—A. Iron and Steel	11	192·0	190·2	196·7	191·8	185·9	255·8	223·9	273·6	286·1	180·9	120·2	99·9	101·4
B. Other Metals	12	192·3	184·0	172·5	161·2	151·2	171·4	208·1	244·9	243·1	233·4	230·2	124·8	128·4
C. Implements	10	225·2	225·2	224·8	230·7	245·0	273·2	245·3	226·4	197·8	151·5	114·8	108·2	106·9
All	33	202·2	198·6	196·4	192·4	191·2	230·4	224·7	254·1	243·7	191·1	158·6	111·9	113·3
IX.—Fuel and Lighting	10	230·1	226·1	235·9	265·4	249·3	317·6	247·6	249·6	186·9	163·4	115·6	109·1	114·4
X.—Building Materials:														
A. Lumber	14	330·0	326·7	343·4	333·0	326·9	457·0	406·9	269·9	236·0	185·3	174·5	179·5	183·8
B. Miscellaneous	20	224·2	222·2	224·4	213·1	225·4	266·8	230·2	237·0	209·6	181·6	123·9	108·6	112·8
C. Paints, Oils and Glass	14	265·2	267·7	274·2	267·1	290·1	382·7	425·3	341·0	268·9	222·6	169·7	142·9	140·0
All	48	267·0	265·9	276·3	263·8	273·9	356·5	338·7	279·8	234·6	194·6	152·0	139·3	141·7
XI.—House Furnishings	16	265·1	265·1	271·1	275·5	307·0	390·2	352·8	296·3	222·0	171·8	140·5	131·9	128·1
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals	16	172·2	172·2	177·4	181·0	188·6	228·1	214·4	276·8	279·5	238·5	228·1	134·9	111·5
XIII.—Miscellaneous:														
A. Raw Furs	4	623·3	525·2	558·1	588·5	664·0	364·6	1608·3	742·3	465·3	351·0	279·1	96·1	236·6
B. Liquors and Tobacco	6	271·3	271·3	264·4	264·4	265·6	298·0	316·2	218·1	203·7	169·1	134·0	138·3	134·6
C. Sundries	7	160·6	162·3	157·9	156·8	172·4	210·3	210·4	219·1	199·8	154·8	123·5	111·5	110·7
All	17	308·5	286·2	289·6	296·4	321·0	277·5	576·7	341·8	263·6	198·8	163·8	117·3	148·8
All Commodities	262†	228·0	223·4	222·6	223·0	230·7	290·5	322·7	288·8	257·1	207·4	162·0	137·0	137·1

†Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

$10.90. Binder twine advanced 1c. per pound to 13¾c. Pig iron advanced from $27.70 per ton to $30.20 and steel billets from $34-$48 per ton to $39-$48. Round and square steel bars were up from $2.50 per hundred to $2.60 and galvanized steel sheets from $4.60 per hundred to $4.75. Non-ferrous metals continued to advance, copper being up from $15.75 per hundred to $16.30, copper sheets from 19¾c. per pound to 20c., lead from $9.10 per hundred to $9.95, tin from 56½c. per pound to 57½c., spelter from $8.45 per hundred to $9.10 and antimony from 13½c. per pound to 15½c. Silver was down from 70⅛c. per ounce to 69¾. Lime fell $1 per ton to $8. Sulphuric acid was down from $2.35 per hundred to $2.25.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913 = 100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1924	Mar. 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924	July 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1924	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1924
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**153·0**	**156·7**	**156·6**	**154·3**	**151·1**	**150·6**	**152·2**	**153·3**	**156·8**	**153·8**	**157·0**	**157·7**	**160·9**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	144·2	139·5	141·0	142·3	139·0	140·9	147·8	156·9	168·0	161·6	169·9	170·4	175·0
II.—Animals and their Products	50	134·1	137·9	136·2	127·3	120·3	117·3	115·5	119·4	124·7	126·3	131·8	134·6	139·8
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	200·9	216·0	214·1	206·8	205·4	205·5	204·5	205·2	205·6	191·1	193·7	193·2	195·9
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	176·8	175·7	174·0	173·5	170·4	170·3	170·1	162·5	161·4	159·3	157·2	156·9	156·8
V.—Iron and its Products	26	168·0	168·4	167·3	166·1	166·4	163·5	161·0	159·2	157·6	155·4	155·2	155·2	157·5
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	99·0	94·5	96·2	98·1	94·9	94·2	93·4	93·1	96·5	96·4	97·2	99·8	101·5
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	183·8	185·5	187·8	187·8	186·0	186·1	184·7	184·9	184·2	183·2	179·6	178·0	177·9
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	164·8	168·4	168·4	170·6	170·3	169·9	167·4	154·5	154·1	154·8	154·8	154·8	154·4
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	127·6	128·2	128·7	122·5	119·7	122·3	129·4	137·8	148·7	143·4	153·8	159·3	165·9
II.—Marine	8	129·9	130·4	131·1	133·2	131·5	140·0	133·9	129·3	126·1	131·6	150·0	156·3	156·7
III.—Forest	21	176·8	175·7	174·0	173·5	170·4	170·3	170·1	162·5	161·4	159·3	157·2	156·9	156·9
IV.—Mineral	67	157·9	159·1	160·7	161·0	159·7	159·0	157·1	155·6	155·4	154·0	152·1	151·8	152·3
All raw (or partly manufactured)	**127**	**142·8**	**146·0**	**146·6**	**143·6**	**140·5**	**141·4**	**144·0**	**147·1**	**153·0**	**149·6**	**154·4**	**155·9**	159·7
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	**129**	**159·1**	**159·4**	**160·9**	**159·7**	**155·0**	**152·7**	**153·0**	**154·7**	**158·3**	**156·7**	**159·6**	**158·3**	160·1
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**151·3**	**154·4**	**155·7**	**152·8**	**147·3**	**145·7**	**147·4**	**146·4**	**150·8**	**148·7**	**149·4**	**150·7**	152·9
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**147·6**	**151·4**	**150·6**	**145·3**	**137·7**	**135·0**	**138·2**	**138·4**	**147·8**	**145·4**	**150·3**	**151·4**	155·6
Beverages	4	223·7	229·4	232·4	235·2	235·7	235·7	235·0	235·0	233·7	236·3	238·8	236·6	248·3
Breadstuffs	8	135·7	125·0	126·5	126·5	123·2	123·2	131·9	143·9	161·8	155·7	175·0	177·6	184·9
Chocolate	1	98·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0
Fish	8	129·9	130·4	131·1	133·2	131·5	140·0	133·9	129·3	126·1	131·6	161·3	156·3	156·7
Fruits	8	187·2	165·6	169·4	168·3	167·1	168·7	183·0	192·7	192·2	193·7	194·3	187·5	167·7
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	131·9	120·8	118·9	118·1	119·2	121·1	120·2	121·1	128·6	126·7	123·0	119·1	129·2
Milk and Milk Products	11	145·1	156·4	156·0	150·4	134·5	121·6	124·8	125·3	128·2	132·3	136·3	138·7	138·2
Sugar, refined	2	229·5	229·8	227·5	227·5	216·1	195·5	184·1	187·5	184·1	192·0	184·9	176·1	170·4
Vegetables	10	157·7	196·1	190·7	213·7	201·0	213·4	225·8	179·9	222·4	173·7	144·7	141·4	140·7
Eggs	2	130·1	169·2	159·6	103·2	90·3	92·2	100·0	105·5	121·0	126·0	159·4	183·2	198·5
Tobacco	2	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	160·7	161·1	167·4	165·1	158·3	159·3	161·0	159·1	159·6	159·6	155·8	159·3	159·7
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**155·9**	**158·3**	**162·2**	**162·3**	**159·3**	**159·1**	**159·0**	**156·4**	**154·5**	**152·9**	**148·2**	**149·9**	**149·5**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	163·0	160·6	162·6	162·9	159·7	158·2	157·2	157·2	153·6	153·6	155·6	156·7	156·7
Household equipment	13	153·7	157·5	162·1	162·1	159·2	159·4	159·6	156·1	154·8	152·6	145·8	147·7	147·3
Furniture	3	226·4	196·8	196·8	196·8	196·8	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and Pottery	3	301·8	274·7	274·7	274·7	274·7	274·7	274·7	273·6	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3
Miscellaneous	7	152·3	156·6	161·2	161·2	158·3	158·5	158·7	155·2	153·9	151·7	144·8	146·7	146·3
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**145·0**	**143·2**	**144·7**	**143·5**	**141·4**	**142·6**	**143·8**	**148·3**	**151·7**	**148·6**	**153·7**	**153·9**	**156·8**
(C) Producers Equipment	**15**	**186·1**	**187·6**	**190·1**	**189·9**	**188·3**	**188·4**	**188·7**	**188·8**	**188·1**	**186·8**	**183·1**	**181·3**	**181·3**
Tools	4	213·8	219·9	223·4	223·4	223·4	222·0	222·0	222·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	185·6	186·8	189·4	189·4	187·7	187·8	188·1	188·3	187·5	186·3	182·4	180·6	180·6
Miscellaneous	4	194·3	204·0	204·0	198·5	198·4	198·4	198·4	198·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	197·4
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**140·6**	**138·5**	**139·8**	**138·4**	**136·3**	**137·7**	**139·0**	**144·0**	**147·8**	**144·5**	**150·5**	**150·9**	154·2
Building and Construction Materials	32	167·0	167·7	167·2	167·1	164·2	163·9	161·4	155·1	154·4	152·3	152·7	151·8	151·5
Lumber	14	166·3	166·1	165·1	164·8	161·0	160·9	160·4	151·5	150·5	147·4	147·5	146·1	146·1
Painters' Materials	4	198·0	199·9	206·1	213·9	204·6	202·3	194·2	187·4	186·8	187·4	195·9	190·8	192·5
Miscellaneous	14	166·0	169·0	169·0	169·1	168·7	168·0	161·2	161·6	161·6	161·8	162·3	163·0	161·8
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**134·7**	**132·2**	**134·0**	**132·6**	**130·4**	**132·1**	**134·3**	**141·9**	**146·8**	**143·1**	**150·6**	**151·2**	**155·3**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	208·8	226·4	224·1	215·6	212·2	212·5	212·5	212·1	222·6	194·7	197·7	196·9	199·0
For Fur Industry	2	288·0	254·7	229·6	241·2	219·9	219·9	219·9	219·9	219·9	219·9	208·4	218·0	262·4
For Leather Industry	6	98·9	89·8	92·1	90·4	88·7	89·6	89·6	89·6	96·4	95·3	97·2	98·4	102·3
For Metal Working Industries	27	119·5	117·8	118·2	118·7	116·9	115·0	113·4	112·2	113·5	111·4	112·7	114·2	117·2
For Chemical Using Industries	7	156·0	152·7	152·7	153·4	153·0	153·0	153·0	152·7	152·7	152·6	153·5	153·5	151·9
For Meat Packing Industries	4	101·0	94·7	96·2	99·0	101·6	106·5	101·8	100·0	102·3	98·2	98·5	96·1	99·6
For Milling and other Industries	9	125·0	111·1	114·9	111·7	112·7	118·6	128·9	152·3	161·5	161·7	179·2	182·0	191·7
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	154·3	148·3	150·7	149·2	142·9	142·0	143·0	149·2	154·8	151·2	158·5	158·6	159·1

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**26·2**	**21·0**	**19·6**	**13·8**	**10·7**	**17·2**	**26·7**	**23·8**	**22·9**	**33·1**	**37·7**	**56·2**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**27·1**	**22·4**	**20·3**	**14·6**	**11·8**	**14·3**	**22·9**	**24·3**	**23·1**	**31·9**	**36·0**	**56·5**
1—Sydney	28·7	23·2	21	15·5	12·8	14	22·5	26·7	24·8	34	37·5	54·2
2—New Glasgow	25·3	22·2	17·5	13·2	10·1	13·8	21·7	21·6	21·1	30·1	36·2	60·4
3—Amherst	21·7	21·7	16·7	14·2	11·5	15	21	22·5	22·6	32·3	34·1	55
4—Halifax	32·5	22·5	25·9	15·5	12·8	15·2	26·2	26·3	24	31·2	36·2	56·2
5—**P.E.I.–Charlottetown**	**23·5**	**22·5**	**19·8**	**14·6**	**12**	**12**	**19·2**	**22·2**	**21·3**	**28·3**	**32·5**	**49·5**
New Brunswick (Average)	**28·6**	**23·2**	**21·3**	**15·1**	**11·9**	**16·5**	**24·2**	**24·4**	**24·8**	**33·4**	**37·5**	**57·1**
6—Moncton	25·7	21	20	15·2	11	.....	25	25·5	25·9	33·6	38·5	58·7
7—St. John	34	25	26·6	15·3	11·5	17·3	25	24·7	23	34·5	37·1	61·2
8—Fredericton	31·6	26·6	22·5	17·2	14·8	15·6	21·6	24·2	24·4	29·5	34·5	56·6
9—Bathurst	23	20	16·2	12·7	10·2	.....	25	23	26	35·8	40	52
Quebec (Average)	**22·6**	**19·6**	**18·8**	**13·2**	**9·7**	**13·9**	**21·7**	**19·7**	**21·7**	**29·2**	**33·4**	**54·2**
10—Quebec	23·7	21·2	20·3	16·3	9·7	16·2	23	20·6	22·5	29·7	35	53·9
11—Three Rivers	21	20	19	12·8	9·3	12·7	20·3	20·4	22·5	29·3	35·8	53
12—Sherbrooke	33·3	30	29·3	20·5	14·7	10	20	18	23·8	31·3	35·2	65
13—Sorel	19·5	18	15·6	11·4	8·3	13·3	22·8	16·8	20	28·7	35	53
14—St. Hyacinthe	18	16	15	11·8	7·4	16·4	20	17	19	27·7	30	48·3
15—St. John's	20·5	17·7	18·2	11·3	9·2	15	23·3	20·3	20·5	27·5	32·5	55
16—Thetford Mines	20	16	13	10·7	12	17·5	17	18·7	24·9	30	30	48·5
17—Montreal	26·2	20·8	22·7	11·9	8·7	10·6	25·7	23·4	20·9	30·1	34·5	56·9
18—Hull	21·4	17	15·9	11·9	8·1	13·8	23·2	21·8	21·2	28·5	32·5	53·9
Ontario (Average)	**27·2**	**21·8**	**20·2**	**14·7**	**11·2**	**19·4**	**26·3**	**24·5**	**22·6**	**30·8**	**35·0**	**55·0**
19—Ottawa	22·9	18·1	18·4	11·9	9·1	15·2	26·3	22·4	21·6	32·5	36	54·6
20—Brockville	26	20·7	20	14·3	10	15	26·5	23·8	20	30·9	34·9	52
21—Kingston	24·8	20·6	20·6	14·4	9·8	13·2	24·4	23·6	20·2	28·1	32·8	52·6
22—Belleville	25·8	20	21·5	14·1	9·3	20	30	26	23·3	34	36·6	55·8
23—Peterborough	26·1	21·6	19·3	14·6	11·3	19·4	23·3	24	26	31	34·4	52·5
24—Oshawa	26	20·6	19·6	14·4	12·5	20	28	24·3	23	28·6	33·3	53·8
25—Orillia	26·3	22·5	18	15·7	12·3	19	21·5	24	23·3	31·8	35·6	56·9
26—Toronto	27·9	20·3	21·9	13·7	12·1	20·1	28·1	23·4	20·4	31·7	37·4	55·1
27—Niagara Falls	26·1	21	20	14·8	10·1	22·4	27·3	24·4	21	29	32·4	55·8
28—St. Catharines	25	20·3	22·6	14·2	9·3	21·5	25	25	20·7	29·2	32·3	53·9
29—Hamilton	29·2	22·2	22·1	15·3	12·7	19·1	26·7	23·5	.....	31·3	35·2	56
30—Brantford	25·9	20·7	18·8	13·6	10	19·7	26·8	24·1	23·5	29·4	32·4	53
31—Galt	25·3	20·8	20	14·4	11·3	21·7	26·7	24·8	22·5	30	34	55·1
32—Guelph	26·3	21·3	20	15·8	13·8	20·4	25	22·2	22	28·5	36·5	52·8
33—Kitchener	27·1	23·5	17·9	15·5	12·1	21·7	28·9	24·1	22·5	29·3	34·1	53
34—Woodstock	30	24	23	16	13·3	19·5	30	24·3	19	29·4	31·6	54·4
35—Stratford	30	25	20·6	16·9	13	20·9	22·5	24·2	25	31·6	35·4	57·3
36—London	28·2	22·9	19·4	14·5	10·6	20	27·2	24·5	22·6	32·2	36·1	56·9
37—St. Thomas	23·8	19	17·4	13	10·7	17·4	22·5	24·3	21·5	31	34	55·2
38—Chatham	26·4	22	19·2	14·6	10·6	20·3	26	24·7	22·6	32	35·3	57·4
39—Windsor	27·1	20	21·1	13·6	10·2	19·2	28·3	23·8	22·5	31	35·1	55·1
40—Sarnia	30	23·8	23·8	18	12·4	21·3	25	26·3	20	29·2	35	56·3
41—Owen Sound	25	20	18	15·5	12	20	25	25	20	31·1	34·7	54·8
42—North Bay	35	30	25·6	17·4	11·8	21·2	27	25·6	21·7	28·5	32·1	58
43—Sudbury	29·4	23·6	18·9	13·1	10·8	21·3	.....	25·4	24·7	31·6	36·5	55·4
44—Cobalt	30	22·8	22·8	14	10·7	16·5	25	26·3	25·8	32·5	37	54·4
45—Timmins	25·3	22	19·3	14·7	10·8	24	25	25·8	23·8	30	35	51
46—Sault Ste. Marie	29·7	24·5	19·3	14·6	10·7	18·9	25	25·4	24·7	32·3	37·2	53·5
47—Port Arthur	28·4	20	18·5	13·7	10·4	16·2	30·8	24·3	27·1	33·7	39·6	60·7
48—Fort William	26·7	18·9	17·4	14·9	11·4	16·5	28	24	25	31·4	36·3	56·5
Manitoba—(Average)	**23·5**	**17·1**	**17·0**	**11·5**	**8·8**	**13·7**	**25·9**	**20·9**	**20·5**	**30·5**	**34·7**	**55·3**
49—Winnipeg	23	16	16·7	10·2	8·3	12·8	25·7	20·7	21	31·6	36·7	52·6
50—Brandon	23·9	18·2	17·3	12·8	9·3	14·6	26·1	21	20	29·4	33·1	58
Saskatchewan (Average)	**24·1**	**17·9**	**16·2**	**10·8**	**8·4**	**13·5**	**28·3**	**20·1**	**22·3**	**39·5**	**47·7**	**59·9**
51—Regina	23·1	15·9	16·1	9·1	8·4	13·4	28·6	18·3	20	35·2	44	61
52—Prince Albert	22·5	17·5	13·5	10	9	12	25	20	20	41·3	47·5	57·5
53—Saskatoon	25·6	19	19	12·7	8·3	13·6	31·5	22·5	22·5	38·2	44·4	55·6
54—Moose Jaw	25	19·1	16·3	11·5	7·7	14·9	28·1	19·5	26·8	43·3	55	65·6
Alberta (Average)	**23·1**	**16·9**	**15·1**	**10·2**	**7·9**	**12·9**	**30·9**	**23·5**	**22·6**	**39·6**	**44·6**	**58·1**
55—Medicine Hat	22·5	15	16·3	11·4	7·9	13·7	30	20·8	21·7	45	46·7	58·3
56—Drumheller	25·	20	15	10	8	15	35	30	25	42·5	47·5	65
57—Edmonton	22·5	15·5	17·1	10·2	8·6	13	31·3	24·5	22	38·3	44	53·3
58—Calgary	20·3	15·2	13·3	9·4	7·3	12·3	28·8	22·9	22·5	37·3	43·8	56·8
59—Lethbridge	25	18·8	14	10·1	7·7	10·5	29·6	19·2	22	35	40·8	56·9
British Columbia (Average)	**29·4**	**23·0**	**22·2**	**14·2**	**12·3**	**20·6**	**36·0**	**28·8**	**25·8**	**40·4**	**45·6**	**60·3**
60—Fernie	25	20	20	13·7	8	18	.....	28·5	31·5	34·5	45	61·2
61—Nelson	30	23·5	23·5	15	12·5	20	40	30	25	39	45	57·5
62—Trail	30	25	20·5	14·6	11·9	19·5	35	30	26·3	47·5	52	59
63—New Westminster	28	23·3	23·3	11·9	10	18·8	38·8	28·8	27	38·8	44·2	58·9
64—Vancouver	30·4	22·1	20·2	12·2	12·2	21·3	36·1	26·5	24·5	39	44·3	60·2
65—Victoria	27·8	21	21·3	13·8	13·4	22	32·8	25·8	18·8	42·7	46·8	59·1
66—Nanaimo	31·9	24·4	25·1	20	17·6	28·3	35	28·3	25	40·4	44·7	61·6
67—Prince Rupert	31·7	25	23·3	12·5	12·5	16·7	34	32·3	28	41·2	42·5	65

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1924.

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·2	**30·6**	**19·9**	**14·4**	**57·6**	**20·6**	**19·7**	**31·4**	**23·3**	**63·3**	**50·0**	**12·2**	**39·1**	**43·7**	
11·5	**29·5**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**16·9**	**15·9**	**25·4**	**24·1**	**61·3**	**51·5**	**12·1**	**40·1**	**46·7**	
10	30	.....	.....	60	17·6	16·8	29·7	24·3	61·1	53·5	b12–14	40	47·5	1
12	30	.....	.....	60	16·5	16·6	25·1	23·2	60	48·8	13	41·4	47·2	2
12	23	.....	.....	45	18	15	24·8	24	58	48·3	9	39·6	45·2	3
12	35	.....	.....	50	17·5	15·3	22	24·9	66·1	55·2	a13·3	39·3	46·7	4
12	**35**	.....	.....	**60**	**14·1**	18	**35·3**	**23·8**	**51·3**	**43·5**	**8–10**	**37·5**	**41·8**	5
12·0	**35·0**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**17·9**	**17·6**	**31·6**	**24·1**	**63·4**	**49·7**	**12·5**	**42·4**	**46·7**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18	18·3	34·3	22·7	64·3	52	10–12	45·1	47·2	6
.....	35	.....	.....	60	17	13·8	31·2	23·7	69·2	50·2	15	42·3	46·4	7
12	35	.....	.....	50	18·5	18·3	34·4	25	65	54	12	42·3	45	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18	20	26·6	25	55	42·5	12	40	48·3	9
14·5	**32·0**	**20·0**	**9·0**	**58·9**	**18·2**	**19·8**	**27·6**	**22·5**	**60·9**	**48·3**	**11·8**	**39·4**	**40·8**	
10	.....	20	.....	50	16·7	19·8	29·3	23·9	63·2	46·7	12–14	38	40·3	10
15–20	30	.....	.....	50	20	19	28·8	24·6	59·7	46·8	13	39	40·3	11
15	35	.....	.....	.....	21·5	21	29·3	22·8	65·7	51	a11·1	40·8	43·1	12
.....	30	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	22·7	21·6	56·3	46·9	12	.....	37·8	13
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	20·1	59·1	48·3	9	38·3	38·9	14
.....	.....	15	10	60	20	.....	30	22·5	64	54·4	11	42	42·5	15
.....	.....	.....	8	50	15	20	24·5	20·8	56·1	46·7	14	38·6	41	16
15	35	25	.....	75–90	17·5	19·8	32·5	22·4	66	48·2	13	39·3	41·7	17
15	30	.....	.....	60	16·6	19·2	30·6	23·7	57·8	45·8	10	39	41·4	18
19·3	**31·1**	**21·6**	**11·7**	**62·5**	**20·4**	**19·1**	**32·2**	**23·3**	**62·4**	**50·7**	**11·9**	**39·4**	**42·8**	
18	32	22	10	.....	20·3	20·9	25	22·3	71·5	51	10	41·1	43·5	19
18–20	35	20–22	10	.....	21	18·6	26·6	23·4	59·9	50	10	37·5	41·6	20
12·5–15	30–32	22	10	.....	18·8	15·8	28·5	21·7	63·1	49·9	10	37	39·6	21
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	21·8	18·5	29·1	23·3	57·5	51·5	a9	41	40·5	22
20	35	25	.....	.....	18	21·5	27·1	23·6	66·3	49·2	10	37·5	40·2	23
20	30	20	.....	.....	.....	18·4	32·8	23·7	60	54·8	12	38	41	24
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	17·6	27·2	23·6	56·3	48·5	11·5–10	40·3	43·6	25
14	28	22	.....	60	21·3	17·5	32·3	21·6	66·5	49·3	a11·8	38	42·6	26
22	35	.....	16	.....	21·2	18·9	32·4	23·1	68·5	52·4	12	37·9	43·4	27
20	35	.....	.....	.....	20·7	18·6	34·1	23·1	67·9	50	12	42	42·2	28
20	35	25	.....	60–75	20·3	18·4	38·2	23	70·5	52·3	13	40·5	43·7	29
23	30	25	15	.....	19·4	15·4	28·8	22·3	61·8	46·3	12	39·3	40·5	30
.....	30	20	12	.....	21·3	20	30·1	23	61·4	48·1	a11·8	40·8	42·4	31
.....	30	25	.....	.....	.....	18	30·4	24·1	68·8	53·3	10–11	40·3	42·8	32
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	25	18·6	28·6	22·6	61·5	54·3	a11–8	41·2	43·3	33
20	30	.....	15	.....	18·6	19·1	32·6	21·5	63	55	8	38·6	39·8	34
20	35	25	10	.....	22	18·9	31·1	22·8	65	52·4	10	39	42	35
20	28	20	.....	60	20·2	18·4	33·6	23·7	64·6	54·4	10	40·8	42·5	36
20–25	30	25	10	50	19·6	18·6	35·1	23·7	61·7	50·3	10	42·3	43·5	37
18	30	18	12	.....	21	21·6	33·4	23·8	56·3	51·1	12	42·3	44·5	38
18	32	.....	.....	.....	22·6	19·8	36·9	22·8	63·2	52·5	13	43	44	39
22	.....	25	.....	.....	17·5	20	37·5	26	57·5	.....	a12	45	45·3	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16·6	30	22·1	53·7	47·7	11	38·8	40·3	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20·2	36·9	25·7	56·3	51·3	12	37·5	42·4	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	18·9	33·5	23·6	59	49·6	15	35	44·8	43
.....	30	15	.....	70	23·3	23	34·5	24·8	60·7	48·5	15	.....	45·9	44
.....	25	25	.....	.....	20·6	24	28·3	23·3	65·5	46·9	20	.....	45·8	45
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	25	19·6	37·2	23·4	59·3	49·3	13	37·7	43·3	46
18	30	18	9	.....	18	17·4	34·7	23	61·4	50	a14·3	40	44·2	47
17·5	25–30	18	.....	60–75	22·2	20	39·9	23·4	62·3	51·3	a14·3	32	45·3	48
.....	**31·0**	**17·7**	.....	.....	**20·4**	**17·6**	**33·3**	**23·3**	**64·4**	**42·8**	**11·5**	**35·7**	**42·4**	
.....	32	20	.....	.....	22·1	16·8	33	23·1	71·3	44·8	13	35·4	42·6	49
.....	30	12·5 18	.....	.....	18·7	18·4	33·6	23·5	57·5	40·7	10	36	42·1	50
21·3	**28·8**	**15·3**	.....	.....	**24·5**	**21·2**	**29·4**	**23·1**	**57·4**	**45·4**	**12·8**	**35·3**	**42·4**	
23–25	30	.....	.....	.....	23·8	20	23·8	22·8	57·5	45·4	13	36·3	43·8	51
.....	25	13	.....	.....	25	20	25·1	23	55	43·6	11	35	41·8	52
15	30	15	15	50	24·2	21·6	35	23·6	57·2	41·1	12	33·6	39·1	53
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	23·3	33·7	22·8	60	51·3	15	36·3	44·7	54
21·7	**28·3**	**15·5**	**20·**	.....	**24·1**	**22·1**	**35·0**	**22·8**	**68·9**	**49·2**	**11·5**	**35·7**	**45·2**	
25	30	17·5	20	.....	25	23·3	38·5	23·9	67·5	55	a11	35·7	45	55
25	30–35	15–20	.....	.....	25	25	29·2	20·5	70	46	a12·5	37·5	48·8	56
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	22·5	21·2	32·1	22·8	77·5	50·8	a11·1	34·6	43·5	57
.....	30	15	25	.....	24·3	20·6	38·7	23·8	65	47·8	11	36·5	44·4	58
18	25	15	20	.....	23·8	20·4	36·3	.....	64·4	46·4	12	34	44·4	59
21·5	**28·6**	**20·0**	**18·0**	.....	**23·0**	**23·2**	**33·2**	**23·8**	**71·2**	**54·2**	**14·3**	**40·5**	**47·4**	
20–25	30	20	1 8	.....	25	25	37·5	24·4	71·6	49	15	40	46	60
25	30	20	20	.....	24·2	25	22·6	24·6	65	53·3	a17	40	47·5	61
25	30	20	20	.....	23·9	25	27·5	24·2	71	56·9	15	40	46·4	62
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	20·9	22·5	38·6	21·8	69·5	54·4	a11–1	37·9	45·9	63
19	25	.....	15	.....	21·1	19·6	32·5	22·9	69·6	52·2	a11·1	36·9	45·7	64
20	35	.....	20	55	23·8	21	29·7	22·6	70·1	51·6	a12·5	44	48·6	65
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	20	22·4	36·8	26·6	71·4	60	13	.....	52·9	66
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	25	40	23·3	81·3	56	20	45	46	67

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·9**	**7·4**	**18·0**	**5·2**	**6·1**	**10·8**	**14·6**	**19·9**	**18·4**	**18·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·1**	**7·7**	**17·7**	5·7	**6·7**	**10·2**	**16·4**	**22·4**	**19·5**	**19·3**
1—Sydney	29·8	8	17·4	6·2	7·3	10·2	17·4	20·7	19·5	19·2
2—New Glasgow	28·2	8	17·4	5·7	6·5	10·6	16·6	22·3	19·5	19·4
3—Amherst	29·3	7·3	18·3	5·5	6·6	10·2	14·3	23·4	19·7	19·5
4—Halifax	29·1	7·3	17·7	5·4	6·4	9·8	17·3	23·	19·1	19
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	27·9	7·4	18·5	5·3	5·7	9·9	18·2	21·4	18·1	18·7
New Brunswick (average)	**30·1**	8·7	**18·1**	5·8	**6·2**	**11·1**	**16·7**	**20·9**	**18·4**	**18·1**
6—Moncton	31·6	8·7	18·2	6·0	6·7	11·4	15·4	21·2	18·8	18·5
7—St. John	31·8	8·7	19·2	5·7	6·2	11·7	18·7	19·7	17·3	17·6
8—Fredericton	28·6	8·7	16·5	5·8	6·3	11·3	16	21	18	17·6
9—Bathurst	28·3	8·7	18·5	5·6	5·7	10	16·5	21·7	19·3	18·7
Quebec (average)	**27·1**	**6·4**	**17·8**	**5·3**	**6·5**	**9·6**	**15·0**	**18·9**	**18·4**	**17·4**
10—Quebec	27·1	7·5	17·2	5·4	6·2	10	15·1	19·6	18·5	18·7
11—Three Rivers	29·3	6	19	5·5	6·4	9·6	16·6	19·2	19·2	18
12—Sherbrooke	29·8	8·7	17·8	5·2	6·6	10·2	14·6	19·3	19	17·7
13—Sorel	25·9	4·7	17·9	4·8	6	9·2	15·6	18·1	19·8	16·4
14—St. Hyacinthe	24	5	17·7	4·9	7	9·8	15	19·4	20	17·7
15—St. John's	27·5	5·3	18	5·3	7	10·2	15·8	19·5	17·5	17·7
16—Thetford Mines	26·2	6	17·7	5·5	7	8·7	12·8	18·9	18·4	16·8
17—Montreal	29·1	8	17·9	5·7	6·1	10·5	14·2	19·2	17·4	17·8
18—Hull	24·8	6	17·1	5·6	5·8	8·3	15·1	16·5	16	15·4
Ontario (average)	**28·6**	**7·1**	**17·2**	**5·0**	**5·9**	**11·4**	**14·9**	**19·8**	**17·5**	**17·4**
19—Ottawa	30·5	8	17·4	6·0	6·2	11·1	14·6	19·6	17·6	17·6
20—Brockville	26	6·7	16·9	5·2	5·9	10·4	13·4	19·8	17·5	17·6
21—Kingston	26	6	15·1	5·3	5·4	9·8	13·5	19·1	15	15·3
22—Belleville	27·6	6	17	5·0	5·6	10·6	15·1	19	17·1	17
23—Peterborough	27·3	7·3	17·4	5·0	5·4	10·9	13·8	19·7	16·3	16·3
24—Oshawa	30·8	7·3	16	4·4	6·2	13·5	13·8	19·8	17	17
25—Orillia	30·9	6	17·6	4·6	5·8	11·5	15·2	19·9	17·7	17·4
26—Toronto	29·6	7·3	17·7	4·9	5·2	10·5	13·8	19·1	16·2	16·6
27—Niagara Falls	29·3	7·3	17·3	4·8	6·6	12·1	15·3	20·7	18·3	17·5
28—St. Catharines	26	7·3	16	4·8	5·4	11·3	15·6	19·9	16·7	16·8
29—Hamilton	30·2	6·7	17·1	4·4	5·8	11·7	14·5	19·3	17	17·1
30—Brantford	27·4	7·3	16·4	4·4	5·3	11·8	14·4	18·6	15·8	15·5
31—Galt	29·2	6·7	17·5	5·0	5·6	11·8	14·8	19·3	17·3	17·2
32—Guelph	28·2	7·3	17	4·8	6	11·7	13·8	19·6	17·1	17·4
33—Kitchener	28·1	7·3	16·3	4·3	5·3	12·1	16·2	18·5	16·6	16·7
34—Woodstock	27·5	7·3	17·1	4·5	5·4	10·7	14·6	19·4	17·4	17·5
35—Stratford	28	6·7	17·3	4·8	6·3	12	15·2	20	17·7	18
36—London	28·8	7·3	18	4·8	5·8	11·8	15·3	20·2	18	17·6
37—St. Thomas	27·7	7·3	18	5·0	5·7	12·1	16·3	20	17·7	17·7
38—Chatham	28·4	6·7	17·9	5·0	5·9	11·7	14·2	19·9	18·3	17·4
39—Windsor	28·2	7·3	17·1	4·7	5·6	10·9	14·8	20·1	16·9	17·7
40—Sarnia	29·2	6	17·8	4·3	5·5	11·2	16	20	18·7	18·7
41—Owen Sound	28·7	6·7	17·5	4·8	5·3	10·6	15	19·7	17·8	17·5
42—North Bay	29·3	7·3	15·5	5·5	6	11·3	16	19·6	17	18
43—Sudbury	28·4	7·3	16·7	6·0	7·5	11·9	17·3	20·8	19·5	18·6
44—Cobalt	31·2	7·9	18·7	5·7	6·3	11·3	15·6	21·6	19·5	19·4
45—Timmins	29·8	7·3	16	5·7	7	10·8	15	20	18·3	17·5
46—Sault Ste. Marie	28·4	7·3	19	5·7	6·5	13	17·1	20	17·1	17·4
47—Port Arthur	27·8	7·3	18	5·2	5·8	10·5	14·2	19·7	18·4	18·6
48—Fort William	30·1	7·3	19	5·4	5·5	11·2	13·6	21·1	18·2	17·3
Manitoba (average)	**28·4**	**6·4**	**19·0**	**5·3**	**5·5**	**11·6**	**13·9**	**21·1**	**20·5**	**20·3**
49—Winnipeg	27·4	7	19	5·2	5·6	11·9	13·6	21·2	19·6	19·9
50—Brandon	29·3	5·7	.....	5·4	5·3	11·3	14·2	21	21·4	20·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·1**	**7·7**	**19·5**	**5·3**	**6·3**	**10·6**	**14·1**	**19·9**	**19·6**	**20·2**
51—Regina	30·2	6·8	18·3	5·1	7·3	9·9	13·3	20	20·3	19·7
52—Prince Albert	30·8	8	19·3	5·3	5·5	9·1	13·5	19·7	19·7	20·8
53—Saskatoon	28·9	8	19	5·1	5·7	11·6	16·3	19·9	20·2	20·8
54—Moose Jaw	30·6	8	21·3	5·5	6·5	11·8	13·4	19·8	18·2	19·6
Alberta (average)	**29·7**	**8·6**	**17·9**	**5·2**	**6·3**	**10·8**	**13·2**	**19·9**	**20·4**	**21·0**
55—Medicine Hat	31	8·8	16·7	5·3	7·3	10·6	13·1	20·1	22·6	20
56—Drumheller	30·8	10	20	5·2	6·3	12·3	13·8	20·8	20	23·3
57—Edmonton	27·5	8	18·4	5·0	5·2	9·6	13·2	19·3	19·4	20·7
58—Calgary	31·7	8	18·6	5·4	5·9	10·9	12·8	19·2	19·9	21·1
59—Lethbridge	27·4	8	16	5·1	7	10·8	13·3	20·	20	20
British Columbia (average)	**30·9**	**8·1**	**20·1**	**5·3**	**6·5**	**10·0**	**11·4**	**19·1**	**19·4**	**19·6**
60—Fernie	32·5	7·7	16	5·0	6·2	12·1	13·3	20	20	20
61—Nelson	30·5	8·3	17	5·5	6·3	10	12·5	20	20	21·6
62—Trail	30	7·7	16·8	5·1	5·7	10	10	15·6	18·8	18·3
63—New Westminster	30	8	22·8	5·5	6	9·6	9·9	19·1	18·7	18·6
64—Vancouver	28·9	7·4	21·6	5·5	6·4	9·4	11	19·9	19·1	18·9
65—Victoria	31·4	8	19·5	5·2	7	9·1	10·8	19·6	19·1	19·9
66—Nanaimo	32·5	8	23	5·4	6·3	10	11·2	20	19·3	20
67—Prince Rupert	31·3	10	24·3	5·5	7·7	10	12·5	18·2	20	19 4

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1924 (Continued)

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·4	4·8	1·329	27·2	24·4	19·9	15·4	16·4	19·1	·918	30·2	·813	49·2	
8·3	4·7	1·668	22·4	24·7	19·8	17·4	17·8	21·8	·948	31·3	·863	48·8	
8·9	4·6	1·34	26·8	.....	21·5	21·9	20·1	25·3	1·02	30·5	·916	.....	1
8·1	4·9	1·07	23	26·2	19	16·4	17·1	20	·93	31	·735	52·5	2
8·1	5·3	·75	15·7	22·5	20	16	17	22·5	·90	31·2	1·00	45	3
8·2	4·1	1·11	24·2	25·5	18·6	15·3	16·8	19·3	·943	32·5	·80	.....	4
8	5	·843	15	15·1	16·5	15·6	15·3	19·5	1·12	27·5	·888	60	5
8·3	4·3	·987	20·6	24·8	19·2	17·3	17·1	21·2	·913	33·2	·910	39·2	
9·1	4·1	1·01	21·1	24·4	19	15·7	16·5	21·4	·875	33·1	·825	50	6
7·7	4·8	1·18	25·5	35·	18·6	20	17·5	19·5	.....	32	·916	.....	7
8·3	3·3	.....	17·6	15	19	17	16	22·3	·95	32·5	·90	47·5	8
8·2	5	·77	18	.....	20	16·6	18·5	21·6	.....	35	1·00	50	9
8·2	5·9	1·132	22·4	31·8	18·9	15·9	17·9	19·4	1·027	29·9	·864	47·4	
8·9	6·1	1·04	22·8	28	19·2	18·5	18·3	19·6	·996	30	·857	46·7	10
8	6·8	1·29	25·6	32·5	17·7	15·8	20·1	17·5	1·05	26	·817	46·3	11
7·6	6·2	1·36	24·2	28·6	20	15·6	17·1	20·4	1·11	32·3	·833	51·4	12
7·9	5·8	1·10	20·4	.....	17·7	14·8	19·2	21	1·07	26·7	1·00	44·3	13
8·4	5·1	1·12	19·7	.....	20	16·7	15·5	16·8	1·10	35	1·00	47·5	14
9	6·7	·922	20	42·5	18	15	21	23·3	·997	32·5	·875	47·5	15
7·5	5·4	1·19	20·2	.....	19	16·1	16·8	16·4	1·01	31·3	.....	48	16
8·5	5·1	1·21	24·8	35·4	19·4	15·1	17·5	19·7	1·04	27·9	·782	47·8	17
8·4	5·7	·956	23·9	24	.....	15·5	16	19·6	·87	27·5	·75	47	18
8·6	4·4	1·089	23·6	22·9	19·1	14·7	15·5	18·1	·898	28·7	·772	45·7	
8·8	6·5	1·07	24·3	31·9	20·4	15·7	14·9	19·9	·901	32·1	·742	46·7	19
7·7	4	·958	18·3	16·6	18	14·9	14·6	16·3	·80	26·4	·782	45	20
8	4	·875	19·3	22	17	14	16·1	17·5	·85	25·6	·749	43·8	21
7·9	4·3	·906	19·9	18·8	.....	15·1	14·8	17·1	·90	26·4	·768	43·9	22
9·2	4	·872	18·5	22·1	.....	13·4	14·1	17·6	·855	27·5	·775	43·4	23
8·4	4·6	1·03	21·9	20	15	15·1	15·5	17	·963	28·8	·773	45·8	24
8·3	4·9	·868	18·9	23·9	.....	13·8	15·1	17	·938	25·8	·736	44·4	25
8·7	3·8	1·05	20·7	25·4	18	13·8	15·	17·1	·827	25·4	·713	43·7	26
9·6	3·9	1·20	24	20·6	.....	16·5	15·4	18·7	1·01	31·4	·846	46·4	27
9·1	4	1·24	23·4	23·3	15	14·4	15	16·9	·879	26	·761	47·1	28
8·7	4·1	1·16	26	21·4	22	14·9	14·5	16·2	·869	24·8	·752	46·5	39
7·5	3·8	·995	20	17·6	.....	13·3	13·8	14·9	·73	24·4	·665	41·7	30
8·8	3·5	1·04	21·7	20·8	.....	13·7	14·5	17·5	·87	24·8	·747	43·8	31
8·3	4·2	1·07	21·9	22·5	.....	13·6	15·1	16	·821	27	·72	43·7	32
8·5	4·9	·994	22·1	25·4	.....	14	14·7	17·2	·75	28	·71	42·1	33
7·9	3·6	1·09	23·2	16·3	.....	15	14·7	16	1·03	29·3	·784	43·3	34
9·3	4·4	1·16	26·3	19	20	14·6	15·4	17·1	·935	29	·764	45	35
8·4	4·6	1·05	22·2	21·8	.....	14·9	15·8	17·1	·865	27·7	·776	45·6	36
8·3	3·8	1·13	22·5	22	.....	16·3	16·6	17	·98	28·3	·95	45·4	37
7·2	3·1	·98	19·9	22	.....	16·8	14·1	17·4	·961	33·3	·813	49·1	38
8·9	3·6	1·12	20·4	27	.....	14·3	14·8	17·5	·919	29·3	·736	47·9	39
8·1	5	1·03	20	20	.....	14	15·3	19·3	·893	33·8	·75	45	40
7·2	3·4	·759	18·5	16·7	.....	15·7	14·6	16·9	·809	29·2	·768	45·5	41
8·9	4·1	1·12	28·1	41·3	20	14·3	15·7	18·1	·90	32	·80	47·1	42
9·5	5·6	1·10	31·7	.....	19·3	15·3	15·8	21·3	·975	35	·80	47·5	43
9·8	6·1	1·36	30·8	20	21·2	18	20·2	24	1·07	30	·838	52	44
9·8	5·9	1·64	43·8	.....	20	15·3	19·3	19·3	·967	30	·783	50	45
8·9	5·5	·973	22·5	26·1	19	14·9	16·6	20·5	·923	29·4	·795	45	46
8·8	4·1	1·33	25	27	20	15	15·7	21·1	·864	28·8	·771	47·1	47
8·8	4·5	1·51	30·8	31·3	21·5	16	18	23·3	·893	30	·80	48·6	48
8·6	4·8	1·318	25·9	.....	21·3	16·3	17·2	20·7	·879	30·8	·814	47·8	
8·2	5	1·65	30·9	.....	22	15·5	15·4	20·2	·846	29	·797	46·5	49
9	4·6	·986	20·8	.....	20·5	17·1	18·9	21·2	·912	32·5	·831	49	50
8·7	5·4	1·958	37·2	.....	21·6	14·9	17·6	21·2	·877	30·9	·804	54·5	
8·6	4·8	1·98	35	.....	23·8	14·5	15·5	23	·85	27·2	·795	51·7	51
8·6	5·8	1·96	37	.....	23·8	14·6	18·4	20	·893	34·2	·82	53·6	52
8·7	6	1·95	36·9	.....	23·8	14·7	18·3	20·1	·883	30·3	·821	57·5	53
9	4·9	1·94	40	.....	15	15·6	18·3	21·5	·882	31·7	·78	55	54
8·4	5·2	1·968	38·8	.....	22·6	15·2	17·1	20·0	·854	31·9	·814	56·1	
7·9	5	2·23	42·5	.....	23·5	14·3	18·1	21·3	·81	28·8	·838	53·8	55
10·3	5·3	2·12	45	.....	22·5	18	17·5	21·3	·925	35	·875	60	56
8·3	5·2	1·29	27·7	.....	21·8	13·9	17·1	20·6	·804	29·8	·733	56·1	57
8·1	5·1	2·29	39·7	25	23·4	14·3	16·5	18·7	·883	33·6	·823	55·6	58
7·5	5·3	1·91	39	.....	22	15·3	16·3	18·3	·85	32·5	·80	55·	59
7·8	5·0	2·058	41·8	.....	20·4	14·8	15·8	18·3	·897	32·8	·834	56·1	
9·5	5·2	2·33	45	.....	20	17·5	17·5	22·5	·983	31·6	·866	62·5	60
8·1	4·7	2·25	47·5	.....	.....	15	16·6	19·2	·933	36·6	·90	55	61
7·2	5·4	2·25	45	.....	21	14·9	15	16·3	·90	32·5	·825	52·5	62
6·7	5·2	1·60	32·5	.....	20·7	12·5	14·9	15	·85	29·6	·821	52·1	63
7	4·6	1·81	33·5	25	20·3	15·1	15·2	17·8	·846	30·8	·779	55	64
7·9	4·3	1·88	41·8	.....	15	14·1	15	18	·869	30·9	·771	54·2	65
8	5·5	2·17	44	.....	21·6	13·3	15	18·3	·866	35	·875	62·5	66
8·3	5	2·18	45	.....	24·4	15·8	17·5	19·4	·925	35	·833	55	67

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**9·6**	**9·1**	**57·1**	**70·1**	**27·3**	**15·4**	**3·8**	**42·5**	**63·0**	**12·2**	**7·8**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**9·9**	**9·5**	**63·2**	**69·0**	**29·4**	**12·5**	**4·4**	**47·3**	**52·5**	**12·9**	**8·3**
1—Sydney	10·6	10·3	63·1	69·2	31·7	14	4·7	53·6	52·6	12·6	8·5
2—New Glasgow	10·2	9·8	64	68	30·5	12	3·7	45	.....	13·8	8·4
3—Amherst	9·5	8·8	66·2	70·5	27	10·4	4·5	45	45	12·6	8
4—Halifax	9·4	8·9	59·6	68·4	28·3	13·5	4·7	45·6	60	12·7	8·4
5—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	9	85	63	67·1	27·7	14·4	3·7	44·9	45·2	13·1	8
New Brunswick (Average)	**9·6**	**9·0**	**62·0**	**69·6**	**26·8**	**12·4**	**3·9**	**44·2**	**44·8**	**12·5**	**8·2**
6—Moncton	9·7	9·2	63·1	69·4	28·5	11·6	3·8	48·3	42·5	13·7	8·5
7—St. John	9·7	9	60	65·6	25·7	11·7	4·1	45	52·5	12·1	8·5
8—Fredericton	9·3	8·6	58·3	73·3	25	10·8	3·8	43·3	44	11·5	8·2
9—Bathurst	9·6	9·1	66·6	70	28	15·3	4	40	40	12·7	7·5
Quebec (Average)	**9·3**	**8·7**	**56·9**	**68·1**	**26·8**	**14·0**	**3·7**	**44·2**	**68·1**	**11·6**	**7·6**
10—Quebec	9·1	8·6	56·6	71·3	26·4	16·9	3·7	39·2	68·3	11·8	7·8
11—Three Rivers	9·7	8·9	60	69	25·6	15·1	3·8	44·5	84	12	7·9
12—Sherbrooke	9·3	8·6	57·9	68·9	26·9	13·6	3·3	41·4	60	10·4	7·6
13—Sorel	9·2	8·6	52·5	52·8	28	13	4	41·7	73·8	12·3	8·2
14—St. Hyacinthe	9	8·4	60	67·1	27	12·8	4·5	45	70	10	7
15—St. John's	9·5	8·8	58·8	71·3	26·3	13·5	4	56·7	65	15	7·1
16—Thetford Mines	9·9	9·2	55	69·6	26	13·4	3·1	39·2	56·3	11·7	7·7
17—Montreal	8·9	8·4	58·3	71·5	26·4	14·8	3·6	45·9	69·1	11·3	7·5
18—Hull	9·2	8·4	53	71·2	28·5	12·6	3·6	44	66·7	10	7·5
Ontario (Average)	**9·4**	**9·1**	**57·3**	**70·6**	**25·9**	**13·2**	**3·6**	**39·8**	**59·9**	**11·4**	**7·8**
19—Ottawa	8·9	8·5	57·3	70·7	27·1	12·4	3·6	47	62·3	11·2	7·4
20—Brockville	10	9·2	54·9	69·3	25	12·1	3·8	37·5	55·6	10·7	7·9
21—Kingston	8·9	8·5	52·7	68·1	24·2	11·1	3·7	37·5	48·2	10·3	7·3
22—Belleville	9·3	9	56·3	66·9	20·5	13	3·2	35	57·4	10·6	7·6
23—Peterborough	8·7	8·6	59·7	67·7	24·9	14	3·3	35	50·5	10·6	7·1
24—Oshawa	9·1	8·8	62·5	76·3	25·8	12·6	4	38·7	60	12	7·4
25—Orillia	9·8	9·5	61·6	68·1	25·6	13·4	3·6	35·9	52	11	8·4
26—Toronto	8·8	8·6	59·9	70·9	24·6	12·3	3·5	38	58	10·1	7·2
27—Niagara Falls	9·4	9·2	58·4	75·2	25·4	13·4	3·7	44	61·5	11·1	7·5
28—St. Catharines	9·1	9	56·3	71·6	24·2	11·6	3·5	36·4	62·3	10·4	6·2
29—Hamilton	8·9	8·7	58·4	60·6	24·9	12·1	3·6	39·4	60·9	10·6	7·2
30—Brantford	8·7	8·5	54·9	70·5	23·7	11·9	3·3	39·3	64	10·8	7·3
31—Galt	9	8·6	55·4	69·3	24·5	13·1	3·7	45	57·7	10·2	7
32—Guelph	9·3	9	57·7	70	24·4	12·8	3·8	41·9	59·8	11·2	7·2
33—Kitchener	9·4	9·4	49·1	67·1	23·5	13	3·6	35·8	54·8	10·3	7·1
34—Woodstock	9·3	8·9	57	72·1	24·3	12·3	3·2	38·6	55·8	11·4	7·9
35—Stratford	9·3	9·1	55	72·1	24·8	12·5	3·6	42·7	56	11·6	8·4
36—London	9·3	8·9	62·4	72·6	25·6	14·2	3·5	40·7	49·8	11·3	8·6
37—St. Thomas	9·5	8·5	60·3	72·3	26·6	13·6	3·6	40·7	65·4	11·7	8·4
38—Chatham	8·9	8·8	54·2	65·7	25	12·4	3·3	38·3	67	11·4	8
39—Windsor	8·9	8·7	53·7	69·5	26·4	12·9	3·5	38·3	66·5	10	7·4
40—Sarnia	9·7	9	62·5	70	28·3	14	3·7	36·7	65	10·7	8·8
41—Owen Sound	9·3	8·8	58·4	68·2	24·5	11·9	3·3	36	55·6	11·2	8·4
42—North Bay	10	9·6	64·3	73·5	30	15·2	3·7	46·7	65	12·5	8·4
43—Sudbury	10·3	10·1	52·5	75	27·5	14	3·3	46·3	80	13·7	8·1
44—Cobalt	11	10·7	61·8	74·5	29·2	13·8	4·1	43·3	56·3	14	9·1
45—Timmins	10·2	9·8	60	71·7	27·5	16·7	3·5	32·5	50	15	8
46—Sault Ste. Marie	10	9·7	54·3	74·6	29·7	14·8	3·9	42	73	13·3	9
47—Port Arthur	9·8	9·6	52·5	73·3	27·5	13·5	3·4	42·5	70	10·2	8·2
48—Fort William	9·9	9·6	61·4	71·1	30·9	14·7	3·3	42	56·7	11·6	8·9
Manitoba (Average)	**10·2**	**9·8**	**51·9**	**67·9**	**28·6**	**14·1**	**3·6**	**38·5**	**61·9**	**12·3**	**8·1**
49—Winnipeg	9·5	9·1	50·0	68·3	27·7	13·1	3·5	39·4	57·5	12·5	8
50—Brandon	10·9	10·5	53·7	67·5	29·5	15	3·7	37·5	66·2	12	8·1
Saskatchewan (Average)	**10·2**	**9·7**	**56·9**	**72·6**	**29·6**	**20·9**	**4·2**	**42·0**	**73·0**	**14·6**	**8·2**
51—Regina	9·5	9·2	59	70·7	28·7	k20·8	3·7	34·2	67	14·2	7·7
52—Prince Albert	10·2	9·6	52·1	73·1	30·8	k20	4·2	42·5	65	12·5	9·4
53—Saskatoon	10·2	9·9	58·8	73·4	30	k23·1	4	44·4	81·8	16·7	7·9
54—Moose Jaw	10·9	10·1	57·5	73·1	29	k19·5	4·7	47	78·3	15	7·9
Alberta (Average)	**10·3**	**9·7**	**53·7**	**71·3**	**29·7**	**19·7**	**3·9**	**41·1**	**70·5**	**14·0**	**7·6**
55—Medicine Hat	10·3	9·9	55	68·8	28·8	k23·3	3·7	40	80	13·3	7·8
56—Drumheller	10·8	9·8	52·5	74·2	32·5	k22·5	3·6	42·5	80	15	6·7
57—Edmonton	10	9·9	51·7	70·8	28·7	k17·2	4·2	40	70	13·8	h8·3
58—Calgary	10	9·2	56·7	69·4	28·6	k16·9	4·1	42·8	65·8	12·8	7·4
59—Lethbridge	10·5	9·8	52·5	73·3	30	k18·5	4	40	56·7	15	h8
British Columbia (Average)	**9·5**	**9·0**	**53·1**	**70·6**	**29·5**	**23·7**	**4·0**	**49·4**	**74·7**	**13·1**	**7·2**
60—Fernie	10	9·3	58·3	73·3	28·3	k18·3	3·9	55	80	13·7	h
61—Nelson	9·9	9·2	56·6	72·1	27·6	k35	4·5	48·3	71·6	13·3	h8
62—Trail	9·8	9·3	50·6	68·5	27·7	k27·5	4·1	42·5	75	13·1	h8
63—New Westminster	9·2	8·7	51·3	69·3	30	k20·4	3·8	52·1	70·3	11·8	h
64—Vancouver	9·1	8·5	50·3	68·3	27·9	k22·6	3·9	42·1	72·9	11·8	h
65—Victoria	8·9	8·5	55	64·4	28·8	k19·3	3·9	48·1	72·5	11·8	h7
66—Nanaimo	9·8	9·5	55	72·5	31·6	k20	3·3	50	70	14·2	6
67—Prince Rupert	9·6	8·7	47·5	76·3	33·8	k26·7	4·7	56·7	85	15	7·1

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bar 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Validity of Manitoba Sunday Legislation

The appeal of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada to the Privy Council in the matter of the legality of the running of Sunday excursion trains in Manitoba was dismissed by the judicial committee of the Privy Council on December 22. The action of the Alliance in challenging the validity of the Manitoba Act of 1923, amending the Provincial Lord's Day Act (Statutes of 1923, chapter 25) has been noted in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (July, 1924, page 624, October, 1924, page 816). This act permits the operation of excursion trains from Winnipeg on Sundays. The Supreme Court of Manitoba had upheld the validity of this legislation. The argument in the appeal to the Privy Council was heard last July and judgment was reserved.

The members of the Judicial Committee who were present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Dunedin, Lord Carson, Lord Blanesburgh and Mr. Justice Duff.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., and Mr. H. A. Bergman were counsel for the appellants; the Attorney-General of Manitoba (Mr. R. W. Craig, K.C.) and the Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence for the respondent; the Hon. E. L. Newcombe, K.C., (Deputy Minister of Justice for Canada), and Mr. Theobald Mathew for the Attorney General of Canada (intervenant).

Lord Blanesburgh, in delivering their Lordships' judgment said, that the appeal, which related to the permissibility of certain Sunday excursions within the Province of Manitoba, raised important questions on the legislative powers in relation to such matters possessed by the Parliament of Canada on the one hand and the different Provincial Legislatures on the other. Was it open to a Provincial Legislature to permit such excursions within its own province? Or was such a matter, even in that aspect of it, now parcel of the criminal law so as to be within the legislative competence of the Dominion Parliament alone? Those were the broad questions which emerged on the appeal.

They arose on a statute passed by the Legislature of Manitoba in 1923. It was intituled "an Act to amend the Lord's Day Act" of the province, being Chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes, 1913, and it provided in section 1 for the addition to that Act of a clause making it lawful—

For any person or corporation on the Lord's Day to run, conduct, or convey, by any mode of conveyance, any excursion on which passengers are conveyed for hire to summer resorts, beaches, or camping grounds within the province, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in that or any other Act of the Legislature of Manitoba or in any law in force in the province over which the province has legislative authority.

Section 2 amended Clause 2 of the principal Act by adding those same excursions to the works of necessity and charity which by that clause were put outside the prohibition of the statute. The Act was not at once to be operative. It was to be brought into force only on proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and before that step had been taken the following questions were, on April 19, 1923, under the authority conferred by chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, referred by His Honour in Council to the Court of Appeal of the province for hearing and consideration—

1. Is it lawful in Manitoba for any person or corporation on the Lord's Day to run, conduct, or convey, by any mode of conveyance, any excursion on which passengers are conveyed for hire to summer resorts, beaches, or camping grounds within the province, assuming that "an Act to amend the Lord's Day Act" enacted at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature has been duly brought into force on proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council?

2. Are either or both of sections 1 and 2 of an "Act to amend the Lord's Day Act" passed at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature valid, assuming that the said Act has been duly brought into force on proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council?

3. Is "the Lord's Day Act" being chapter 119 of 1913 Revised Statutes of Manitoba, as amended by "an Act to amend the Lord's Day Act" passed at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature, within the legislative jurisdiction and powers of the Legislatures of Manitoba, assuming that the last-mentioned Act has been duly brought into force on proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council?

4. If the answer to question 3 is "No" in what particular respect has the Legislature exceeded its powers?

It would be observed that each of those questions was concerned with a state of things resulting from the new "Acts" being duly brought into force. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council expressed a desire to be informed as to the legality of the excursions to which

he referred only on the assumption that that Act had been made operative, and no question as to their legality apart from the Act was propounded. Their Lordships were, however, strongly urged by the appellants to deal with and dispose of the view that such excursions were lawful in Manitoba independently of the Act altogether—a view expressed by some learned judges of the Court of Appeal and foreshadowed in an earlier decision of the same court. Their Lordships would refrain from taking that course for one compelling reason. Statutes empowering the Executive Government, whether of the Dominion or a province, to obtain by direct request from the court answers to questions both of fact and law imposed a novel duty to be discharged, but not enlarged by the court.

The Court of Appeal for Manitoba answered the first question in the affirmative. To the second its effective answer was that Section 1 of the Act being valid, section 2 was inoperative and unnecessary. Following on those answers the Act was brought into force and the present appeal was instituted. It might be assumed that the Provincial Legislature in passing the Act of 1923, was purporting to exercise the power which it treated as being reserved to it by section 8 of the Dominion Statute, the Lord's Day Act, 1906. That Section was as follows:—

It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day, except as provided by any Provincial Act or law now or hereafter in force, to run, conduct, or convey, by any mode of conveyance any excursion on which passengers are conveyed for hire, and having for its principle or only object the carriage on that day of such passengers for amusement or pleasure, and passengers so conveyed shall not be deemed to be travellers within the meaning of this Act.

The real question raised on this appeal might, therefore, be thus phrased:—

"Is the Manitoba Act of 1923 now duly proclaimed 'a Provincial Act hereafter in force' within the meaning of section 8 of the Lord's Day Act, 1906?" After referring in some detail to the legislative history in Canada of the question of Sunday observance since the passing of the British North America Act, 1867, Lord Blanesburgh proceeded to say that the Dominion Act of 1906 was laying down for the whole of Canada regulations for the observance of Sunday. Some things on that day were everywhere prohibited; others were everywhere allowed. But there was an intermediate class of activities—Sunday excursions being among them—with reference to which the Act recognized that different views might prevail in the provinces, so varying were the circumstances, usages, and predominant religious beliefs of the people. The Act proceeded to provide accordingly, that, with reference to these matters, provincial views should, within a province, prevail. There was therefore reserved to each province power in these intermediate cases by *inter alia* a provincial act to exempt that province from the operation of the general prohibition in whole or in part. If it be asked whether or not it would have been within the competence of the Legislature of Manitoba effectively to enact their Act had there been on the subject of Sunday excursions no previous Dominion legislation at all, no other than an affirmative answer could, their Lordships thought, be given. In the result their Lordships agreed with the Court of Appeal that the first question of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council should be answered in the affirmative. They also expressed their agreement with the actual answer given to the second question by the Court of Appeal. In regard to the third question, their Lordships were in entire agreement with the answer of the Court of Appeal on the first part, and they had already expressed themselves in regard to the second. Their Lordships deemed it superfluous, as did the Court of Appeal, to answer the fourth question.

Agreeing in effect with all the answers of the Court of Appeal their Lordships were of opinion that the appeal from the judgment of that court should be dismissed, and they would humbly advise His Majesty accordingly. All parties should bear their own costs.

Unincorporated Trade Union (local branch) may not be sued

The two cases noted in the September issue, involving the question of the responsibility of a labour union for alleged unlawful acts of their members were carried to a further stage at a hearing by Mr. Justice Wright in Chambers on December 6. The facts of the case may be recalled, as follows:—Six moving picture projectionists, who had been employed in various picture theatres at Hamilton, Ont., became involved during July in an alleged lockout of union employees, and having lost their employment, picketed the theatres where they had been employed. The theatre proprietors applied for an injunction, and this was granted by the court, which also granted enlargement of the proceedings to include other members of the local union. The union subsequently applied in the County Court for orders setting aside the service of writs of summons in both cases and striking out the name of the union as party defendant. The lower court refused the application and the union appealed to a higher court.

Mr. Justice Wright found that the defendant society was not incorporated, and was not registered under the Trade Unions Act; that there were no trustees holding land or goods on behalf of the society, and that it did not own any lands or goods, or hold any trust fund. In these circumstances there was conclusive authority to decide in favour of the appellant. The plaintiffs had urged that as the defendant society had entered appearances in the present case, it could not later set up the objection that it would not be sued or served with a writ of summons in the ordinary way. On this point the judge found that nothing had been done by the defendant society except the entry of appearances, and according to precedents these appearances might therefore be considered as nullities as far as the defendant society was concerned. The appeal of the defendant society was therefore allowed.

(Ontario—Potzalek versus Adams, and Robinson versus Adams).

Engineer Not Having Proper Certificate Cannot Claim Wages

A stationary engineer holding a third-class certificate was engaged for the season of 1923 to operate a steam traction engine in connection with a threshing outfit in Alberta, at $16 a day. He worked for 58 days, earning $928, on account of which he was paid $201, the balance remaining unpaid. He brought action in the Supreme Court to recover $727 being the balance of wages alleged to be due. The defendant, the owner of the threshing outfit, pleaded that the contract could not be enforced as it was in contravention of the Boilers Act (Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, Chapter 191). The court found that the plaintiff had neither a certificate nor a permit authorizing him to operate a steam plant of the kind in question. Both parties knew that it was necessary for the plaintiff, before he could operate the engine, to have a special certificate or permit. The plaintiff was authorized by his certificate to operate a stationary engine and boiler, whereas in the course of his employment he operated a traction boiler and engine, thus bringing himself within the penalties provided by the Boilers Act. The court pointed out that this statute was enacted for the protection of the public both as to life and property, and for that purpose imposed on those engaged in the class of work specified therein the duty of complying with certain conditions precedent to their right to engage in such work. The contract in question was prohibited, and the plaintiff could not recover the amount claimed for wages. The defendants in this case counter-claimed against the plaintiff for $1,200 on account of damages to the engine and boiler caused by his lack of skill, but this counter-claim was abandoned.

(Alberta—Milne versus Peterson.)

Quebec Compensation Act Applies Outside Province

A logger, domiciled in the Province of Quebec, was engaged in December 1921, to work in the woods in the State of Maine. The sub-contractor and his principal, by whom the logger was engaged, were also resident in Quebec, but the agreement of employment was made in Maine. In the following March the logger was struck by a log and died later from fracture of the skull. Action was brought for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec on behalf of the workman's dependent child. The claim was resisted on the ground that the agreement of employment was entered into in the United States, for the purpose of carrying on work in the United States, and that the Quebec law was not therefore applicable to the case, which should properly come under the compensation law of Maine (this law however contains a clause expressly exempting logging from its provisions). The Superior Court of the district of Beauce having found for the plaintiff, the case was appealed to the Court of King's Bench, which sustained the judgment of the lower court. The appeal court found that the parties to the agreement of employment were Canadians, residing in the same locality, that the enterprise was a Canadian enterprise, undertaken and carried out by Canadians of Quebec, and that the fact that the actual work was done in a forest of Maine, 40 miles from their place of residence, did not constitute it an American undertaking. "It must be concluded that both parties had the intention of placing reliance on the laws of our Province, in conformity with the provisions of Article 8 of the Civil Code. If then both parties desired to be governed by the laws of the Province of Quebec, why should they be exempted from the application of the Workmen's Compensation Act?" The appeal was dismissed with costs.

(Quebec—Lecours versus Carrier.)

Yearly Salary Does Not Involve Employment for Year

An employee in a pulp company was engaged at an annual rate of salary of $6,300 (including expenses). The Company dismissed him after six months' service, and the employee brought action in the Superior Court for wrongful dismissal on the ground

that he had been engaged by the year, claiming the amount of his salary for the balance of the year. The Court held that the mere fact that the salary had been fixed at a yearly rate did not of itself establish that the engagement was an annual one. Unless the contrary is proved, a contract worded in such manner must be held to be indefinite as to duration, and may be terminated upon sufficient notice. If, instead of suing in damages for the cancellation of the contract the employee who complains of wrongful dismissal elects to sue for his wages under his contract of employment, he has a right of action only for the wages as they fall due, and he cannot demand to be paid in advance. The action was dismissed with costs.

(Quebec—Iverson versus Chicoutimi Pulp Company.)

Payment for Special Police Protection during Strike

During a strike of coal miners employed by Glassbrook Brothers, of Swansea, Wales, in 1921, special bodies of police were sent by the Glamorgan County Council, at the request of the colliery company, to preserve the company's property. The County Council later sought to recover £2,200 from the company, in payment for the service. The lower courts having found that the firm was liable for the amount claimed, the case was finally carried to the House of Lords. Judgment was given during December, to the effect that the company was liable to pay the amount claimed. For the appellant company Sir John Simon argued that it was the ordinary duty of the police to preserve property and maintain the peace. On behalf of the County Council it was pointed out that charges for extra police under similar circumstances had frequently been made with the approval of the Home Secretary, and that in the present case the collieries would have been sufficiently protected by the ordinary police service. Of the five lords of appeal who heard the case three upheld the decision of the lower court, and two held the contrary view.

Wisconsin Minimum Wage Law Invalid

The United States District Court in the western district of Wisconsin has given a judgment declaring unconstitutional the State minimum wage law creating a commission to fix minimum wages for adult women. This judgment was given under the authority of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the recent District of Columbia minimum wage case (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1923, page 77; May 1923, page 471).

NOTE

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment on January 20 in the appeal of the Toronto Electric Commission on a question involving the constitutional validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The decision of the various courts in Canada which heard this case have been given in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (May, 1924, pages 384-389, etc). The Judicial Committee allowed the appeal of the Hydro-Electric Commission on the ground that the statute was not within the competence of the Dominion Parliament, under the terms of the British North America Act. The text of the decision will be given in the next issue.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

THIS issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains annual reviews for the year 1924 of strikes and lockouts, and of building permits issued during the year; and the regular quarterly reports covering the fourth quarter of 1924 on unemployment in trade unions, fatal industrial accidents and immigration in Canada. It also contains the regular monthly articles on the industrial and labour situation during the past month, including reviews of the recent movements of prices, industrial disputes and conciliation proceedings, recent industrial agreements, etc., and the usual monthly notes on industrial training and apprenticeship, labour union activities, recent legal decisions and industrial safety and health. The text of the recent judgment by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in reference to the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and other special articles are also contained in this issue.

Monthly summary

Reports from the Employment Service of Canada indicated a low level of employment during December, 1924, a marked decline being shown as compared with the same period in 1923. At the beginning of January the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 11.6 as compared with 9.7 per cent at the beginning of December and with 7.2 per cent at the beginning of January 1924. Reports from 5,813 employers showed the pronounced curtailment which is always evident at the beginning of a new year, the number of workers employed by them being 690,538, a decline of 57,227 from the number employed in the previous month. The employment index number on January 1, 1925, stood 83.9, compared with 90.8 on December 1, 1924, and with 88.7 on January 1, 1924.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.77 for January as comparred with $10.58 for December, 1924; $10.78 for January, 1924; $10.52 for January, 1923; $11.03 for January, 1922; $14.48 for January, 1921; $15.30 for January, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.42 for January, 1918; and $7.73 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 advanced to 165.2 for January as compared with 160.9 for December, 1924; 156.7 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 233.4 for January, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 206.1 for January, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes was greater in January than in the previous month, but was less than in January, 1924, when a strike of coal miners was in progress in Nova Scotia. Ten disputes were in existence at some time during January, 1925, affecting 694 employees, and resulting in a loss in working time of 4,882 days. Seven of these disputes terminated during the month, leaving three disputes on record as the month closed. In December 1924 there were three disputes, affecting 125 employees and involving a time-loss of 1,865 days. Corresponding figures for January, 1924, were 13 disputes, 14,294 employees, and 209,834 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During January the Department received reports from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Three new applications for Boards were received by the department during the month.

Minimum wages for women in Quebec.

As is stated elsewhere in this issue, the Women's Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Quebec (Statutes of 1919, chapter 11) is to become operative without further delay, by the appointment of a Minimum Wage Commission in accordance with its provisions. The Commission will be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, under direction of the Minister of Public Works and Labour, and will consist of three members, including the Deputy Minister of Labour or a substitute designated by the Minister, as chairman, and two other members, one of whom may be a woman, to be appointed by

the Lieutenant Governor in Council and to hold office during good pleasure. The Commission will not receive payment for its services, but its expenses are to be defrayed out of general Provincial funds. The jurisdiction of the Commission will extend only to industrial establishments or factories, and will therefore not include shop assistants, domestics and other classes whose wages are regulated under similar laws in some of the other Provinces. The Commission has authority, either itself or through one of its members, to investigate the conditions of the work done by women in factories, and of the wages paid them. It may also examine the employers' books and pay lists and exact from them all information it may judge necessary in connection with the work done by the women employed by them. The Commission has full authority in regard to the calling of witnesses, ordering the production of books, etc. If the the Commissioners believe that the wages paid in any establishment are insufficient, they may summon to a conference a number of persons, one half the number to be selected by the workers and the remainder by the employers; the Commissioners subsequently adding a number of "disinterested" persons to take part in the conference. One of the members of the Commission will act as chairman. This conference after hearing all sides, will determine by a majority vote of its members, the minimum wage to be paid to the workers concerned. The decision of such a conference is to be submitted to the Commission, "which may approve, reject or amend the same," or may order the holding of a new conference. It may be noted that the Minimum Wage Boards of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario, before fixing minimum wage rates, also summon conferences of persons similarly chosen, the orders which follow such meetings generally representing a compromise between the views of the interested parties. In these provinces, as in Quebec, the Boards are not bound by the decisions of the conference. The orders of the Quebec Commission will be compulsory, and will take effect sixty days after their publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* but the Commission may extend this interval if it is judged expedient to do so. The Commission has authority to issue special permits for lower rates than the minimum for apprentices, for women who are unable to do a full day's work, and for girls under 18 years of age. An employee who receives wages lower than the rate prescribed for her class may recover, the same by means of proceedings in court. In such cases the employer will incur a penalty of $50 for each offence.

Apprenticeship in the building trades.

One of the main features of the seventh convention of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, reported elsewhere in this issue, was the apprentice competition held in the Montreal Technical School on Friday, January 30, 1925. Forty apprentices from the bricklaying, carpentry and plastering trades in various cities of Quebec and Ontario competed for silver cups and certificates donated by the Montreal Builders' Exchange. The work of the boys was judged to be very creditable and the competition was keen. The employers showed even more interest in the event than the apprentices, and the contest, which is the second held by the Association, served to stimulate interest in the subject of apprentice training. The work done by the candidates was photographed by representatives of two motion picture companies, and it is expected that the films will be shown throughout Canada and the United States.

The Association is deeply interested in the problem of training mechanics in the building trades, and is endeavouring to secure the assistance of the various governments in establishing trade schools and organized apprenticeship throughout the Dominion. It was announced at the convention that the Quebec government had appointed a committee to arrange for the establishment of a trade school for carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers in connection with the Montreal Technical School, and that this school would possibly be in operation next winter. The Association intends to further the policy of securing similar schools in other localities and to make them an integral part of a national system of apprenticeship in all building trades.

Workmen's compensation inquiry in Manitoba

The special committee appointed by the Manitoba Government last year to study the subject of workmen's compensation with a view to stabilizing legislation on this subject, concluded its work toward the end of January. Some account of the progress made by the committee was given in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. No general agreement had been reached at that time by the committee in regard to the main subjects of difference between the employers and employees. This deadlock still existed when the committee concluded its work. They were agreed as to certain amendments of a minor character, chiefly concerned with the smoother admin-

istration of the Act. They also joined in recommending a reduction in the weekly minimum compensation from $15 to $12.50, and a sliding scale of compensation for the children of dependants, as in Alberta. The members, however, continued to be divided on the employees' proposals for substantial increases in compensation rates and retroactive provisions, and on the reductions in rates and payments by employees for medical aid, as proposed by the employers. The report to be submitted to the Legislature will, it is understood, state the demands that have been put forward by the two parties concerned, without making any joint proposals in the way of a compromise. The action taken on the report by the Legislature will be stated in the Labour Gazette when the proceedings at the present session are outlined.

Minimum wage administration in Ontario.

Reference was made in the November issue of the Labour Gazette to attempts alleged to have been made by the firm of Willards Chocolates, Limited, of Toronto, to evade the orders of the Minimum Wage Board. These charges were made by the District Trades and Labour Council. The Board subsequently, at the suggestion of the Attorney General of the province, held an investigation under the Public Inquiries Act, into the charges affecting the administration of the Act, the Board, the labour union movement, and the manufacturers concerned being represented at the investigation by counsel. The inquiry concluded at the end of January, after numerous witnesses had been heard, the chairman, Dr. MacMillan, announcing that a report would be issued in due course giving the conclusions reached by the Board. An outline of this report will be given in a future issue of this Gazette.

Hours of retail clerks at Montreal.

Retail traders and their employees at Montreal are asking the city council to amend the existing by-law, which was passed in August, 1919, to govern the hours of closing of stores. This by-law ordained that all stores, with certain exceptions, should close at seven o'clock on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; nine o'clock on Fridays, and eleven o'clock on Saturdays. The exceptions included tobacco, news-stands, flower, fruit, pastry, ice cream or refreshment stands and drug stores. Days excepted from the above rules were eves of Epiphany, Good Friday, Immaculate Conception, May 24, Dominion Day, All Saints', Ascension and Labour Day; the days following December 15 to the end of the year are also free days in which early closing is not enforced.

The store-keepers and employees ask that this by-law be amended so as to close all stores, except groceries, meat markets and those above excepted, at six o'clock on every weekday except Saturday, and then, at ten o'clock. They also ask that during January and February, and in July and August, the stores be closed every day in the week, including Saturday, at six p.m. The reasons for this request are that store clerks have now to work some sixty-one working hours in a week, while office clerks are favoured with a forty-one hour week, a difference of twenty hours a week, which could be devoted to recreation, rest or improvement.

Municipal co-operation in mothers' allowances.

A conference on the work of mothers' allowance boards in Ontario was held last month at Chatham at a joint meeting of the city and county bodies. After four years' administration of the Ontario act the municipalities of the province have raised no question as to the payment of their share of the allowance. The Reverend Peter Bryce, chairman of the provincial commission, stated that the amount expended on allowances throughout the province during the first working year of the commission was $775,000; in the second year, $1,400,000; in the third, $1,613,000, and in the year ending October 31, 1924, $1,715,000. These costs are divided equally between the municipal and provincial governments. The cost of administration, Mr. Bryce continued, has been reduced to 4½ per cent per annum and it is expected that this year the act will be administered on a basis of 4 per cent. At the present time, more than 4,100 families, including some 2,500 children, are receiving aid from the commission.

The chairman commented on the valuable public service that is discharged by the members of the various local boards, who devote much of their time to this work without remuneration. He called attention to a recent provision that has been already noted in the Labour Gazette (June, 1924, page 472) for the benefit of families in which the fathers are afflicted with blindness. The Board has concluded an agreement with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind whereby any man recommended by the Board will be taught a trade and will be paid a wage and his family looked after by the allowance board while he is learning the trade.

The Chatham conference believed that further provision should be made under the Act

for dealing with cases for desertion, and that the present law, which gives an allowance only when a husband has remained away from his family for five years, should be modified by a reduction in the five-year period. This subject is to be investigated by the various women's organizations in the Province with a view to having family desertion made a serious offence against the law. The provincial Board takes no action in divorce cases, such as is taken in some states in the United States where provision is made through mothers' allowances for families that have been divided by a judicial decree.

Rehabilitation of handicapped workers in Ontario.

The recent amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, making provision for the retraining of injured workmen, took effect on January 1, the proclamation required to give effect to the amending act having been published in the *Ontario Gazette* in January. This new feature of workmen's compensation in Canada was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE last June, when the enactments at the last session of the Provincial Legislature were outlined. The new section which is now in force reads as follows:—

44c. To aid in getting injured workmen back to work and to assist in lessening or removing any handicap resulting from their injuries, the Board may take such measures and make such expenditures as it may deem necessary or expedient, and the expense thereof shall be borne, in Schedule 1 cases, out of the accident fund, and in Schedule 2 cases by the employer individually, and may be collected in the same manner as compensation or expenses of administration; provided that the total expenditure under the provisions of this section shall not exceed $100,000 in any calendar year.

Ontario by this enactment is the first of the Provinces of Canada to apply to civilians the principle of "rehabilitation" which has been followed with marked success in the retraining of disabled ex-soldiers. Some account of the work of the Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and also of the recent progress of civilian rehabilitation in the United States, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE in its issue of October, 1924.

Progress of civic superannuation

In an article in the LABOUR GAZETTE of May, 1924, on various municipal superannuation schemes in existence in Canada, it was stated that an effort was being made to increase the rate of policemen's pensions at Hamilton, Ontario, from 40 to 50 per cent of their salary in the last year of service. This movement has since been carried a stage further, the committee in charge of the fund having recommended the increase to the Police Commissioners. The police benefit fund, which was established in 1893, now amounts nearly to a quarter of a million dollars. Last year slightly more than $10,000, it is stated, was distributed to retired officers. Each man on the force is required to contribute 7 per cent of his salary, and has the right to vote on withdrawals from the fund.

No further official action has been taken at Toronto since May, 1924, when it was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE that a civic superannuation scheme was under consideration. One of the city controllers stated recently that there was no immediate intention of introducing a pension by-law. He recommended superannuation, however, as likely to prove beneficial on the ground of efficiency and economy.

Last November the employees of the City of Ottawa presented a petition to the Board of Control asking for the establishment of a general civic superannuation fund on a contributary basis. The city now contributes annually to Firemen's Benevolent Association and to the Policemen's Superannuation Fund. The Vancouver City Council is still considering the question of civic pensions, but the special committee in charge of the inquiry had not presented their report at the end of the year.

Prevalence of industrial diseases

The Canadian Medical Association is giving publicity to a series of articles prepared by Dr. T. C. Routley, secretary of this organization, on the subject of the health of workers in industry. One of these articles relates to the prevalence of occupational diseases in Ontario. "The incidence of such diseases in industrial plants in Ontario," it is stated, "is shown to be high by reports from the Division of Industrial Hygiene. Figures in 1923 showed that of cases voluntarily reported to them, not including others found in special investigations, there were 38 of lead poisoning, 13 from benzol, 7 from mercury, 6 from potassium cyanide, carbon monoxide 2, dry asthma 2, and conjunctivitis from wood alcohol 3, besides 111 cases of skin eruptions and individual cases of cancer (of occupational origin), teakwood poisoning and aniline poisoning. Special investigations into 9 paint plants showed 8 cases of lead poisoning, into 3 storage battery plants, 46 cases of lead poisoning, in another plant, 48 cases of nickel rash, and in several rubber plants, 15 cases of occupational poisoning. Occupational diseases present a great problem, and as yet in

Canada barely touched, but if only for its demonstrated power, where put in operation, to control sepsis, social diseases, tuberculosis and other dangerous infections among workers, industrial hygiene has already amply justified itself. When it is universally recognized by all businesses as it is to-day by the great insurance companies, that preventive medicine conserves not only health but vast wealth, then it will be able to do its best work."

British industrial welfare society

In an article in the December issue of this GAZETTE, describing the work of the Miners' Welfare Fund of Great Britain, reference was made to the work of the Industrial Welfare Society, the statement being made that the latter society is maintained by the Fund. Mr. Robert R. Hyde, director of the Society, writes from London to correct this statement, giving the actual facts as follows:—

The Industrial Welfare Society is a voluntary organization consisting of about 700 firms and it exists for the purpose of extending the welfare movement and of supplying information on all welfare matters. The Society was working in the coal field prior to the setting up of the Miners' Welfare Fund and a great deal of valuable work had already been accomplished in the Mining Industry. The establishment of the Fund led to so great an increase in the demands made on the Society for information that it became necessary to set up a special Department to deal exclusively with miners' welfare questions. This Department is subsidized by the Miners' Welfare Fund Central Committee but in no sense is the Industrial Welfare Society maintained by the Miners' Welfare Central Committee.

"Labour's money" and industrial undertakings.

In a recent work entitled "Labour's Money," Richard Boeckel describes for British readers the new financial policy of some of the large American labour unions. He points out that trade unionism on this continent, as in Europe, took a new turn after the war. Labour men discovered that the strike weapon was not sufficient to win security against unemployment, more leisure, better working conditions, or a fairer share in the wealth produced by labour. They also found shortcomings in the method of workers' joint control of industry, the real controllers being discovered, not as members of boards of directors, but as the financiers who control industrial credit. Attention was therefore directed to securing financial power by founding co-operative banks, or by gaining control of established banks and turning them into co-operative banks. These banks in furtherance of the general policy of "working through capitalistic methods towards a new social order," have in their turn organized and financed industrial undertakings on co-operative lines. Some of these undertakings have been noted from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Mr. Boeckel cites as an illustration of the application of financial power by labour the action recently taken by the garment workers at Cleveland. When the Cleveland garment manufacturers objected to a renewal of an agreement with their organized workers, the latter immediately, with the help of the Brotherhood Co-operative Bank, organized a co-operative factory for the production of cloaks, costumes and dresses for wage-earning women. For similar reasons and a in a similar way, the Cigar Makers' Union founded successful cigar factories and printers set up plants under their own control in the printing trade. During the miners' strike of 1922 the Locomotive Engineers' Union founded the Coal River Collieries Company. They acquired control of 6,000 acres of coal lands, installed modern safety devices, replaced dilapidated miners' shacks, installed up-to-date sanitation, and otherwise improved labour conditions. Difficulties arose later, however, between the Locomotive Engineers' Union, the employer, and the United Mine Workers, representing the employees, thus presenting the same problem that has frequently arisen in connection with the relationship between a co-operative organization and its employess.

Workers' educational international

The Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, John W. Bowen, writing in the *International Trade Union Review*, published by that organization at Amsterdam, states that the successful development of a "Workers' Educational International" is now one of the chief specific objects of the Federation. Representatives of twenty countries and of over a million working class students attended the International Workers' Educational Conference held last year at Oxford. The delegates were agreed as to the necessity of sending some measure of international co-ordination in the movement. "The chief resolution passed," the writer states, "was one which constituted the International Federation of Labour Organizations concerned with Workers' Education, and appointed an International Committee to draw up its constitution, such committee to work under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade

Unions and to consult with the Labour and Socialist International and with the Co-operative and Youth Educationals in the work of drafting this constitution."

The conference further agreed to form an International Educational Fund to be used for the following purposes:—

1. Providing for the collection and compilation of information of interest to organizations concerned with workers' education.
2. Providing for the publication of a review and of other reports, and of translations of publications of use to workers' educational associations.
3. Assisting the exchange of students, of teachers, and of visitors between different countries.
4. Assisting the organization of summer schools.
5. Establishing an International Workers' College.
6. Meeting office expenses entailed in the foregoing proposals.

Stabilizing employment in electrical industry

The General Electric Company of the United States announced on November 7 as part of its plan for stabilizing employment, that the sum of two million dollars had been set aside in connection with the company's works at Schenectady, New York, for the purpose of keeping certain departments of the works in operation during the seasonal slump in orders. Every department capable of producing goods for stock was expected to be kept occupied as the result of this policy, the stock being stored for future disposal. The company, as a general rule, produces goods only upon order, but in order to avoid laying off thousands of employees it is now producing electrical apparatus for stock. Plans to stabilize employment in the railroad industry were recently discussed by the Executive Committee of the Association of Railway Executives by the elimination as far as might be possible of seasonal employment, and a committee was appointed to confer on this subject with the interstate commerce commission.

British policy on trade boards.

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for January, 1925, gives the following statement upon the policy of the British Government with regard to trade boards as contained in the reply of the Minister of Labour to a question in the House of Commons on December 16:—

The Government adheres to the principle that the grave evil of sweating must be prevented, and endorses the view which was reached unanimously by the Committee of Enquiry presided over by the present Lord Chancellor, that the trade boards system is necessary for this purpose. The Government are satisfied that this principle, which is the one contained in the 1909 Act, can be, and should be, enforced under the existing Acts without any further amendment, and they do not propose to introduce new legislation. In reaching this decision, they have it in mind so far as the existing Boards with minimum rates in operation are concerned, that many of the principal changes advocated by the Cave Committee can be, and in some cases have been, adopted without legislation. As regards the question of the formation of district machinery, this matter is one which must be approached with caution, and is at the moment being carefully considered. It is not a matter which in the main would require new legislation to carry out the Cave Committee's conclusions. So far as the application of the Acts to new trades are concerned, the Government will adopt the principles which were recommended strongly by the Cave Committee in that (*a*) they will only extend the Acts to new trades where it has been clearly ascertained by systematic investigation that sweating conditions prevail in any trade, and (*b*) then only after a public inquiry to examine the facts and to hear objections in any case of doubt.

The General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia has been summoned to meet on February 26 for its annual session.

Miss Margaret Sutherland, of Vancouver, has been appointed a member of the Mothers' Pensions Board of British Columbia.

Mr. Hugh B. Gilmour, of Vancouver, has been reappointed a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia for a further period of ten years.

A committee of the Women's Council at St. John, New Brunswick, has completed a survey of the dependent families in the city in order to further the work of the committee appointed by the provincial government early last year to investigate and report upon the question of mothers' allowances (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1924, page 481). The local committee found that there were 76 widows and deserted wives in the city. In a recent lecture at St. John, the Reverend Dr. George Keirstead, chairman of the provincial committee on mothers' allowances advocated the appointment of a child welfare supervisor for the province, a juvenile court, and other reforms on behalf of children.

The first members of the Board of Examiners in Barbering, under the Barbers Act enacted at the recent session of the Legislature of British Columbia, have been appointed as follows: Albert E. Gilbert, of Vancouver, master barber, for one year; Marshall Portice, of New Westminster, journeyman, for two years; and John McCurdy Cooper, of Victoria, journeyman, for three years. The provisions of this act were outlined in the last issue of the Labour Gazette (page 23).

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labour Situation

THERE was a large reduction in employment at the beginning of January, as is usual at that time of year. The declines were very slightly smaller than on January 1, 1924, but the situation was less favourable than on that date.

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a continued decline in the transactions during the month of December, 1924, as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding period of 1923.

The following is a summary of employment conditions at the end of January, 1925, as reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada.

In the Maritime Provinces logging was being carried on briskly with an occasional increase in demand. In the construction groups a cessation of work was shown, as most large contracts were completed leaving a considerable number of skilled mechanics, carpenters and plasterers, etc., unemployed. Outdoor labour and casual jobs were available in small numbers and some workers were placed with the railways for track clearance.

In Quebec little improvement was reported in the industrial situation. The demand for bushmen had subsided slightly, the camps in operation having their quota of men. However, with the opening of the spring log driving, renewed activity was expected. Quietness prevailed throughout the province in the construction groups, especially in the skilled building trades, but this was slightly offset in the larger municipalities by the casual work offered on harbour improvements and street cleaning, etc. The manufacturing industries were as active as could be expected at this season of the year; several pulpwood and saw-mill centres were busy. The superintendent reported that employment conditions in this province might be considered better than at the same time a year ago.

In Ontario the seasonal industrial depression continued very marked, the activities of all manufactures being especially quiet and skilled factory workers registering in increased numbers. At the larger offices large numbers of construction workers and trades mechanics were unemployed and the relief measures and casual work available was not sufficient to meet the requirements. The demand in the farm group was about as previously reported, the greater number of vacancies offered being in the Western Peninsula, near Chatham, St. Thomas and London. The logging industry continued to provide a large part of the employment in the province, while railway and highway clearance in the northern sections called for several large gangs of men. Applications from women had increased at the offices but difficulty was experienced in finding sufficient trained cooks to meet the requirements.

In the Province of Manitoba a satisfactory response of farm hands was reported, although the demand had slackened considerably. Indications of improvement in the early spring are shown. Very little activity was reported in the construction groups and, apart from vacancies for carpenters and inside workers, together with a steady call for casual labour, few opportunities were available. Gradual curtailment of orders in the logging groups was reported, due to the fact that the camps in Ontario and Manitoba have their complement of workers. In the women's sections there was an increase in orders for farm household workers, while an enlarged registration of applicants for city and hotel and institutional work was recorded.

The farming group in Saskatchewan reported a decreased demand with no difficulty experienced in filling all orders for married couples. The quietness in construction, characteristic of this period, was uninterrupted. Work on railway and city streets supplied the greater part of casual employment. The demand in the logging group was very slight, while the women's section reported continued slackness.

Fewer farm hands were required at present in the offices in Alberta; general improvements being anticipated for the early spring. Some temporary and casual labour was required for subway, sewer work, and railway construction jobs, but on the whole few opportunities were available. Quietness prevailed in logging, most camps having sufficient workers. The supply of women workers continued in excess of the demand.

In British Columbia temporary work was provided for many shovelling snow on streets and railways, while the power plant construction, the demolition of buildings and bridges in some localities will afford work to many for some weeks to come. This, in addition to municipal and governmental relief measures, has relieved the unemployment situation to a considerable extent. While the calls for bushmen have fallen off slightly, the small orders for teamsters, skidders, sawyers, etc., were easily met. There was an increased registration of mill labourers with very few vacancies available. Experienced household workers

were not obtainable in sufficient numbers to meet the demand for women household workers.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment at the beginning of January suffered the curtailment always indicated at the first of the year; the number of workers released was, however, slightly smaller than on January 1, 1924. Contractions were registered in all industries except coal mining. The heaviest decreases were in manufacturing, but construction and transportation also recorded important losses.

There were reductions in payroll in all provinces, those in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing, mining and construction showed large declines, which, however, were partly offset by important gains in logging and transportation. In Quebec, the greatest contractions occurred in manufacturing, transportation and construction, while there were also pronounced decreases in trade, logging and mining. In Ontario, manufacturing, construction and trade reported the heaviest reductions. Trade and mining were slacker, but logging registered considerable improvement. In the Prairie Provinces, construction, transportation and manufactures recorded reduced activity while coal mining afforded considerably more employment and logging was busier. In British Columbia employment in food, lumber and iron and steel plants, in logging, mining and construction showed curtailment.

All the cities for which separate tabulations are made registered declines, those in Montreal being most extensive. In that city, the closing of the harbour caused considerable losses, while manufacturing and construction recorded reduced activity. In Quebec, leather factories, construction and transportation reported decreases. In Toronto, employment in manufacturing showed a large falling off; trade, construction and transportation also registered declines. The most pronounced shrinkage in Ottawa was in lumber mills, but construction was also slacker. In Hamilton improvement in textile and rubber factories was offset by declines in food, iron and steel plants and in transportation and trade. In Winnipeg, there were moderate declines in a number of industries, those in manufacturing and construction being most pronounced. In Vancouver, lumber, textile, food, iron and steel plants registered curtailment of operations and construction also afforded less employment.

Within the manufacturing industries, the greatest losses were in iron and steel, lumber, food and tobacco; declines on a somewhat smaller scale took place in leather, pulp and paper, textiles, clay, and stone, non-metallic mineral product and chemical factories. In spite of improvement in logging camps in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, there was a net decline in employment in this industry. Coal mining on the whole employed larger working forces, while contractions were indicated in metallic ore and in non-metallic mineral mines. Transportation, construction and trade recorded large seasonal declines; communication and services employed rather smaller working forces than at the beginning of December.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of January, 1925.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Unemployment as indicated by reports received from 1,529 trade unions locals at the end of December, with a combined membership of 158,367 persons was more prevalent than in either the previous month or December 1923, 11.6 per cent of the members being idle as compared with percentages of 9.7 at the end of November and with 7.2 at the end of December, 1923. The downward tendency shown at the end of December, 1924, was a continuation of the movement begun at the end of September. This unemployment was mostly due to slackness in the building trades and unusual dullness among garment workers. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions reported improvement in comparison with November and the percentage out of work in Saskatchewan remained unchanged. Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba showed substantial declines from November, chiefly due to seasonal unemployment in the building trades in all three provinces, and in addition, owing to inactivity among garment workers of Quebec and steam railway employees in Manitoba. In comparison with December, 1923, less favourable conditions prevailed in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Alberta, and in Saskatchewan and in the latter

province no change occurred. Unemployment in the manufacturing industries as reported by 415 unions having an aggregate membership of 44,949 persons was slightly greater at the end of December than in the previous month, 20.9 per cent of the members being idle as compared with 17.5 per cent at the close of November. As mentioned above, the greater part of the unemployment was registered in the garment trades, especially in Quebec, though reductions were also shown by cigar makers, wood, textile, hat, cap and glove, iron and steel, and glass workers. Papermakers, printing tradesmen and metal polishers, however, were slightly more fully employed. A much lower level of employment was maintained in the manufacturing industries during the period under review than in December, 1923, when 7.8 per cent of the members were idle. The coal mining situation was better than in November, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia all showing improvement. Asbestos miners in Quebec reported no idle members. The percentage out of work in the building and construction group as reported by 180 organizations with 18,086 members was 24.9 as compared with 14.2 per cent in November and with 21.7 per cent at the close of December, 1923. Considerable unemployment in comparison with November was registered by all tradesmen in the group with the exception of electrical workers who reported a nominal change for the better. In comparison with December, 1923 bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers and plumbers and steamfitters were the only tradesmen to record gains. The percentage of idleness in the transportation industry increased slightly during December 5.5 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 4.0 per cent in November. Steam railway employees (whose returns constitute over 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting) were less active than in the previous month. Street and electric railway employees were not quite so fully engaged and employment for navigation workers continued to be slack. In all transportation groups less work was afforded than in December, 1923. Telegraphers, particularly in Ontario, reported more unemployment than in November. Retail clerks were not so busy, though the percentage out of work was slightly greater than in December, 1923. A small reduction in comparison with November was reported by hotel and restaurant employees, but theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were a little better employed. Lumber workers and loggers were slacker. Fishermen reported no idle members.

A summary of unemployment as reported by trade unions during the quarter ending December 31, 1924, appears elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

The number of applications registered at the offices of the Employment Service during December, 1924, was 37,187, showing a decline from the 40,078 applications registered during the preceding month and a slight decline from the registration of 35,559 during the corresponding month of 1923. During the month under review the applications from men were 29,523, and from women 7,664. Employers notified the Service of 23,233 vacancies, of which 16,416 were for men and 6,817 for women, in comparison with 23,438 during the preceding month and with 23,833 opportunities for work during December, 1923. During the month the offices referred 22,433 persons and effected a total of 21,219 placements, of which 12,814 were in regular employment and 8,405 in casual work. During the preceding month placements totalled 18,995, and during the month of December, 1923, 22,151 placements were made. It will be noted from the above figures that a decline in employment generally is shown in Canada in contrast with the preceding month, and with a year ago, although on the whole this decrease is not very great. In another section of this issue will be found a detailed statement of the work of the offices for the month of December, 1924, and also for the quarterly period September to December.

PRODUCTION REPORT.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron in Canada during December was 22,544 gross tons or slightly less than the November output of 22,994 tons. No foundry iron was produced in December, while 19,400 tons were made in the preceding month. Basic iron rose from 3,594 tons in November to 12,653 tons in December, and malleable iron, of which there was no production in November, amounted to 9,891 tons. The total production of pig iron in Canada during 1924 was 593,024 gross tons, a decrease of 33 per cent from the 880,018 tons of 1923, but an increase of 55 per cent over the 383,057 tons of 1922. The average *per capita* production of pig iron in Canada in 1924 was 144 pounds, as compared with 215.5 pounds in 1923, 95.6 pounds in 1922, and 151.4 pounds in 1921.

The production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during December was 26,239 gross tons, or 15 per cent over the 22,744 tons of November. The rise was in basic open hearth

steel ingots, this grade advancing by 3,537 tons to a total of 25,584 tons. The cumulative production for the twelve months of 1924 was 650,690 tons, comprising 625,175 tons steel ingots and 25,515 tons direct steel castings. The average *per capita* production of steel in Canada was 158 pounds in 1924; 217 pounds in 1923; 121 pounds in 1922 and 170 pounds in 1921.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt shows that ten cars containing approximately 776,091 pounds of silver ore were shipped from the Cobalt camp during the month of January, as compared with seven cars of silver ore, containing 505,620 pounds, in the previous month. The Nipissing mine shipped 324 bars, containing 384,983.34 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 187 bars, containing 188,411.49 ounces of silver, making a total of 511 bars, containing 573,394.83 ounces of silver, shipped during the month of January, as compared with 347 bars, containing 399,749.45 ounces, shipped in the previous month.

A report from the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, gives the following figures showing the production of coal in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, for the month of December, 1924: Acadia Coal Company, Limited, 38,750 tons; Greenwood Coal Company, Limited, 3,071 tons; and Intercolonial Coal Company, Limited, 11,853 tons. Complete figures for the coal production in Canada are not available for the month of December, but the statistics for the previous month are given at the end of this section.

The report of the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 214,505,407 feet of timber, board measure, was scaled in the province during December, 1924. The total includes Douglas fir 82,808,974 feet; red cedar, 59,136,771 feet; spruce, 18,519,892 feet; hemlock, 28,605,366 feet; balsam, 4,762,521 feet; yellow pine, 2,650,028 feet; white pine, 5,377,885 feet; jack pine, 1,707,561 feet; larch, 7,453,002 feet; cotton wood, 479,262 feet; cypress, 30,770 feet; and species not specified, 2,973,375 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement, amounted to $13,692,872 during the first twenty-one days of December, 1924, as compared with $20,946,123 in the month of November. The gross earnings from January 1, to December 21, 1924, were $229,964,318, a decrease of $16,657,414 from the same period in 1923.

No statement for the ten days ended December 31, 1924, or for the calendar year have been issued as it is essential before making actual returns to check all stations on the system.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway were given in a preliminary statement as $15,690,172 for December, 1924, in comparison with $18,100,945 in the previous month and $19,136,674 in December, 1923. The gross earnings for the year ended December 31, 1924, were $182,502,156 and for 1923, $195,837,090.

Coal Statistics for November.—The output of coal from Canadian mines during November increased 16 per cent over the production for the preceding month, the figures being 1,545,751 tons for November and 1,326,500 for October. The tonnage for November, however, remained 6 per cent or 97,518 tons below the average for the past five years. The greatest increases for the month occurred in Alberta where 788,000 tons was produced during the month as against 482,000 tons in October. This advance which was due to the settlement of the coal strike in District 18 during October was partly offset by losses in Nova Scotia. Due in part to lessened shipments to Quebec, the output for Nova Scotia fell from 613,000 tons in October to 494,000 tons in November. Production from the three remaining coal-producing provinces was much the same as in the preceding month.

The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during November was 28,904 of whom 22,411 worked underground and 6,493 on surface, as compared with a total of 27,843 in October, of whom 21,418 worked underground and 6,425 on surface, production per man was 53.4 tons for November, as against 46.5 tons per man for October. During November the production per man-day was 2.6 tons, as compared with 2.5 tons in October.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during December declined by 34.5 per cent as compared with the previous month; there was also a reduction of 9.4 per cent as compared with December, 1923. The total for December, 1924, stood at $6,259,942 as compared with $9,555,472 in November, 1924, and $6,912,400 in December, 1923.

According to the *MacLean Building Review* issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of contracts awarded in Canada during January amounted to $8,934,700 compared with $6,538,600 in January, 1924. Residential building accounted 29 per cent of the January total amounting to $2,591,700; busi-

ness building amounted to $1,873,900, or 21 per cent; industrial building to $546,500, or 6.1 per cent; and public works and utilities, $3,922,600, or 43.9 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 36.1 per cent; Quebec, 31.3 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 18.2 per cent; British Columbia, 12.1 per cent; and the Maritime Provinces, 2.2 per cent.

Foreign Trade.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in December, 1924, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $60,946,487 as against $65,656,071 in December, 1923. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $124,429,462 in December, 1924, as compared with $118,964,536 in November, and $123,880,430 in December, 1923. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $1,032,592 in December, 1924, and $1,035,297 in December, 1923.

The chief imports in December, 1924, were: fibres, textiles, and textile products, $13,100,206; non-metallic minerals and products, $10,684,870; iron and its products, $8,737,673; and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $7,511,196.

The chief exports in the same month were: in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $60,085,945; wood, wood products and paper, $22,162,468; animals and animal products, $16,012,989; and non-ferrous metals and their products, $9,265,216. During the nine months ending December, 1924, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $334,268,079; wood, wood products and paper at $189,944,613; animals and animal products at $124,453,228; and non-ferrous metals and their products at $62,447,324.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater in January than in December, 1924, but less than during January, 1924. There were in existence during the month ten disputes, involving 694 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 4,882 working days, as compared with three disputes in December, 1924, involving 125 employees and resulting in a time loss of 1,865 working days. In January, 1924, there were recorded 13 disputes, involving 14,292 workpople and resulting in a time loss of 209,834 working days. Eight new strikes and lockouts commenced during January, with a time loss of 2,822 working days. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to January, and six of the strikes and lockouts commencing during January terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were three strikes and lockouts on record affecting 285 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were again somewhat higher. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.77 at the beginning of January, as compared with $10.58 for December, 1924; $10.78 for January, 1924; $10.52 for January, 1923; $11.03 for January, 1922; $14.48 for January, 1921; $15.30 for January, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.42 for January, 1918; and $7.73 for January, 1914. The most important advances occurred in the prices of beef, eggs, butter, bread, flour and potatoes with less important advances in pork, rolled oats and cheese. The prices of beans and sugar were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.09 for January as compared with $20.90 for December, 1924; $21.23 for January, 1924; $21.13 for January, 1923; $21.52 for January, 1922; $25.30 for January, 1921; $24.15 for January, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $19.80 for January, 1918; and $14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel showed little change, while rent was slightly lower.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics again showed a substantial advance, being 165.2 for January as compared with 160.9 for December, 1924; 156.7 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 233.4 for January, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 206.1 for January, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material seven of the eight main groups advanced and one was unchanged. The vegetables and their products group showed the most important advance due to higher prices for grains, flour and bread. The other groups which advanced were: animals and their products due to higher prices for hogs, meats, hides, leather, and cheese; fibres, textiles and textile products due mainly to increases for wool; iron and its products because of higher prices for pig iron; non-ferrous metals due to increases in the prices of most of these metals; wood, wood products and paper, and chemicals and allied products. Non-metallic minerals and their products were unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY

DURING the month of January the Department received the reports of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes between (1) The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of their employees in the Commercial Telegraph Service, being members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America; (2) The Canadian National Telegraphs and its commercial telegraphers, members of the same union; (3) The Dominion Coal Company, Limited, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, and the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, and their employees, being members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America.

Applications Received

Three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month, as follows: (1) from the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, and the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, in connection with a dispute with their employees, being members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America. A Board was appointed, its members being Mr. J. H. Winfield, manager of the Maritime Telephone Company, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Chairman, appointed on the nomination of the other two members; Mr. W. E. Thompson, barrister, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, appointed on the recommendation of the employers; and Dr. J. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, Ontario, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employees. The report of the Board is given below; (2) from certain employees of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, being wireless telegraphers members of the Canadian Marconi Wireless System Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; (3) from certain employees of the Federal Department of Marine and Fisheries, being radiotelegraphers, members of Canadian Radio Division No. 65, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The question of the revision of the salaries of these employees is now receiving the attention of the Civil Service Commission.

Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in Case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Commercial Telegraphers

Reports were received from the members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its commercial telegraphers, being members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The Board was constituted as follows: Mr. R. Home Smith, of Toronto, appointed as chairman on the recommendation of the other two members; the Honourable F. H. Phippen, K.C., of Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employers; and Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report of Board

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Employer), and certain of its employees in commercial telegraph service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America (Employees).

We, the undersigned Chairman and Members of the above Board of Conciliation, hereby publish the annexed Schedule of rules as our finding in this matter and recommend the adoption of such schedule as the settlement of all matters in dispute herein between the parties hereto. We have also annexed hereto our several reasons for adopting the schedule as a settlement of the matters referred to us for adjustment.

Dated January 10, 1925.

(Sgd.) R. HOME SMITH,
(Sgd.) F. H. PHIPPEN.

The points of agreement and disagreement with the majority report are clearly set forth in my minority report attached.

(Sgd.) JAMES SIMPSON.

RULES AND WAGES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS AND CLERKS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Article 1

1. Employees assigned to Commercial Telegraph service, whether operated by the Morse System, telephone or any automatic device of any character or who are required to devote any portion of their time to the transmission or receiving of telegraph matter by any device whatsoever (not including Agents, Wire Chiefs, Traffic Supervisors or Traffic Chiefs having authority to hire or discipline employees), will be considered Commercial Telegraphers within the meaning of this

schedule. This does not apply to employees handling such matter by telephone during the act of filing for transmission or delivery.

2. Morse Telegraphers when not required to work as such, shall, if competent, have the right to operate any automatic device for the purpose of transmitting or receiving telegraph matter at the rate he was receiving in the percentage or optional group as Morse Telegrapher in the office affected. Seniority shall govern.

3. When additional telegraph positions are created compensation will be fixed in conformity with that for positions of the same class as shown in this schedule.

Article 2

1. Telegraphers' right of promotion will extend over each Telegraph Superintendent's division, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Where these are sufficient, the senior telegrapher will be given preference.

2. When a vacancy occurs, the same will be filled by the appointment of the senior telegrapher, without discrimination, who in opinion of the proper authority, is capable of filling the position.

3. A complete list of all telegraphers within each Superintendent's Division, showing seniority standing and salary, will be supplied monthly to the representative of the Telegraphers, and a copy posted on the Bulletin Board. This list compiled according to seniority in the ratings shall be subject to correction on proper representation from any telegrapher or his representative.

4. In case of reduction of staff, the junior telegrapher from point of service on the Superintendent's district will be dispensed with, and if reduction is necessary in higher grades, the junior in higher grade will have the preference of continuing in the service, but at a reduced salary, and so on through each class until the junior class is reached.

5. Any Telegrapher in good standing, whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of staff, will be given preference of re-employment when a vacancy occurs.

6. Any Telegrapher in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of staff, will, upon request, be transferred to any point on the system where a vacancy may occur, retaining continuous service record, but ranking as a new man in the ratings. Such Telegrapher will be entitled to free railway fares for himself and family but will not be entitled to free transportation of household effects.

Article 3

1. A Telegrapher declining or being unable to accept promotion, does not forfeit his right to the same or any other position he may be entitled to under seniority, when a vacancy occurs, but will rank junior to the telegrapher getting the position.

2. A Telegrapher on leave of absence when a vacancy occurs will not be debarred from claiming position and receiving the appointment upon resuming duty, if he is entitled to it.

3. All vacancies with a statement of wage rates shall be immediately bulletined by the Superintendent, and such vacancies shall be filled on the first of the following month, except in case of reduction of staff, or inability to obtain telegraphers of the necessary ability.

4. Any Telegrapher who is required to perform the duties of a chief or devote any portion of his time to such work, for a period of not less than sixteen days, shall not be included in the telegraphers' ratings.

5. Permanent Chiefs promoted from the ranks, will retain their seniority rights in the ratings, for a period of three months, provided that in the event of a chief being reduced to the rank of an operator after three months after promotion, he shall be retained in the Company's optional percentage until such time as there is a vacancy in the ratings which his seniority entitles him to.

Article 4

1. No telegrapher shall be suspended (except for investigation), discharged or disciplined, until his case has been first investigated, and he has been proved guilty of the offence charged against him. A Telegrapher may have the assistance of a co-telegrapher if he so desires. Should no decision be reached within ten days, he shall receive his regular pay until the decision is arrived at. If a telegrapher is found blameless in the matter under investigation, he will be paid at regular rates for all time lost and necessary extra expenses while attending such investigation (if away from home), and reinstated.

2. A written statement setting forth the results of an investigation and the reasons thereof, will be furnished by the Company to the local board of adjustment, if requested by it.

Article 5

1. Telegraphers shall be granted leave of absence each year with pay at regular wages as follows:—One week after the first year and two weeks after two years' service.

2. Applications for leave of absence filed in January of each year, will be given preference in the order of seniority of applicants from point of service. Applicants will be advised in February of the dates allotted to them. A vacation list shall be posted in February showing dates allotted. January applicants will have preference over later applicants. The Company will, whenever possible, arrange vacations between and including the months of April and October, when so desired.

3. In the event of a telegrapher entitled to a vacation with pay being discharged or leaving the service on proper notice before obtaining a vacation that has been deferred after date allotted, he shall be paid salary for the same.

4. Half holidays will be allowed on the following public holidays:—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (or King's Birthday), Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

5. All time worked on Sundays or on half holidays accruing to employees on public holidays shall be paid for on the basis of time and one-half in addition to monthly rate. It being understood that the Company may assign part of Saturday night's staff, whenever practicable, to Sunday night duty on regular hours as part of their regular week's assignment.

6. Telegraphers when called upon to perform duties at other than their regular place of employment, shall be allowed all necessary expenses incurred, and overtime for time travelling in excess of their regular tricks, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. When assigned to such duties a telegrapher shall be advanced a reasonable amount of expense money.

7. When regular relieving agents are appointed, they will not be included in the telegrapher's ratings while engaged in such duties, but will retain all seniority rights and will receive one (1) dollar per day expenses while away from headquarters, and will be paid the same wages as the men they relieve, provided such wages are not less than their own.

8. Where telegraphers are required to use typewriters, the same will be provided and maintained by the Company.

Article 6

1. At offices where two or more telegraphers are employed, the hours of duty shall be as follows:—Eight hours shall constitute straight day duty, beginning and ending between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Seven hours shall constitute all night duty beginning at or later than 8 p.m. Seven and one-half hours shall constitute all other tricks. No trick shall be split more than once nor extended over twelve hours. At all

other offices the hours of duty shall be eight hours within ten consecutive hours.

2. No telegrapher shall be compelled to work more than five consecutive hours without lunch relief.

3. Any overtime accruing within eight hours' service shall be paid for pro rata. All overtime accruing after eight hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

4. The average minimum performance on all trunk circuits (not including automatic circuits) of over five hundred miles shall be thirty messages per hour, and on all other first-class circuits thirty-three messages per hour allowing thirty words or fraction thereof to count as one message in all classes of traffic. Chief Operators and Traffic Chiefs shall determine the carrying capacity of the circuit, and any loss through interruption shall not be charged against the telegrapher's performance, the Company to produce evidence substantiating any charge made against a telegrapher's performance.

5. When a telegrapher entering the service is paid a higher wage than the minimum fixed rating, he shall be included in the optional rating until such time as his seniority in the service entitles him to a position in the fixed ratings.

Article 7

1. Telegraphers leaving the service of their own accord shall be required to give the Company fifteen (15) days' previous notice in writing.

Before dispensing with the services of a telegrapher (other than when discharged) the Company shall give such telegrapher fifteen (15) days previous notice in writing. At the expiration of any such fifteen days' notice, if the Telegrapher is still retained in the service for more than an additional seven (7) days, the Company shall be required to give a further fifteen days' notice.

2. A telegrapher leaving the service of the Company will, upon request, as soon as practicable, be furnished with a certificate by the proper official, stating term or terms of service, capacity in which employed and whether leaving the service of his own accord or discharged. If discharged, cause of dismissal will be stated.

3. If detained more than five days waiting such certificate, the Telegrapher will be paid regular wages for all time in excess of five days. Unless otherwise requested, this certificate so requested will be mailed to the Telegrapher at his last place of employment.

4. Whilst former employees of the Company in good standing willing to work are out of employment, married women whose husbands are working and contributing to their support shall not be employed on any scheduled position in the telegraph department. This provision shall not affect any married woman in the employ of the Company at the time this schedule is signed. This provision shall not prevent the employment of married women on relief or holiday work, providing ex-employees of the Company in good standing who are out of work do not desire the position.

Article 8

1. The rate for Morkrum employees shall be $100 per month for the first year's service and $105 per month thereafter.

Article 9

1. Telegraphers' representatives shall have the right to represent the clerical staff of the Telegraph Department in negotiations with the Company regarding conditions of employment, rates of pay, etc.

2. The following shall not be included in this schedule:—The staffs of the General Manager, Assistant Managers and Superintendents; the Assistant Agents at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver; special representative, Night Chief Clerk and Head Bookkeeper at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

3. Eight hours shall constitute a day's duty for all clerks. No trick shall be split more than once nor extended over twelve hours.

4. The preceding articles shall apply to the clerical staff with the exception of:—

Article 1, Paragraphs 1 and 2.
Article 3, Paragraphs 4 and 5.
Article 5, Paragraphs 6 and 7.
Article 6, Paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5.
Article 8.

5. Any employee required to devote the major portion of his time to the performance of clerical duties shall be included in the clerical staff.

6. Clerks who have been promoted to telegraph positions upon being affected by staff reduction, shall have the right to use service seniority in returning to their former clerical positions.

Article 10

1. The minimum rate for junior clerks under 18 years of age entering the service will be $55 per month. For the second year's service the rate will be $65, and for the third year, $75. At the end of the third year's service, such clerk will be eligible for a vacancy in the $100 rating.

Experience in another department or clerical work of a similar nature in other industries shall count towards the apprenticeship term.

2. For office boys and check clerks entering the service, the minimum rate will be $45 per month. At the expiration of six months' service, the rate will be $50 per month.

Duration of Agreement

This agreement will be effective and will remain in effect subject to thirty days' notice given by either party.

Interpretation of Art. 5, Paragraph 5

When a telegrapher is regularly assigned to Sunday night duty as part of his week's assignment, all overtime worked will be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

Explanatory

All questions in dispute will first be referred to the officer of the Company having immediate jurisdiction, by the telegrapher aggrieved. If reasonable efforts in this direction do not result in a satisfactory adjustment of the case, he may then file a statement giving full particulars, together with all correspondence in connection with the matter, with his local chairman, who will give it prompt attention.

Statement by Chairman

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Employer) and certain of its Employees in Commercial Telegraph Service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America (Employees).

The Honourable JAMES MURDOCK,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board of Investigation and Conciliation in this dispute has been faced not only with the task of determining the important matters in issue between the Employer and the Employees, but has also been called upon

to revise and correct the working rules in the existing schedules. Both parties submitted numerous amendments and presented their cases in the fullest possible manner at sixteen meetings of the Board, the Employer being represented by Messrs. J. McMillan, Mitchell, Thompson and Scott, and the Employees by Messrs. Pawson, Chapman and Schnur.

Since the close of the last public sitting, the Board has held nineteen private meetings, and attached hereto is the schedule of rules which I recommend be adopted.

The Board would like to take this opportunity of expressing its high appreciation of the manner in which both Employer and Employees presented their cases and facilitated a pleasant and still thorough discussion of the matters in dispute.

It is not necessary to deal with all the changes made in the rules, as suggested amendments were considered affecting almost every article and clause. There are, however, some matters of particular importance with which it may be advisable to deal specifically.

1. The Employees asked for the recognition of the Union and for the closed shop, and these requests I am unable to see my way clear to recommend.

2. The Employees pressed strongly for a general increase in the wage scale and for amendments to the rules, which if granted would result in increased overtime, in some cases of a punitive nature.

The Employer asked for approximately a 5 per cent reduction in all rates of pay, plus a change in working conditions by the establishment of the six day week and straight eight hour tricks, thus reducing its operating costs.

The Employer submitted a chart prepared upon data secured from the Labour Gazette, which indicated that the cost of living had increased between the years 1918 and 1920, during which period the Employees had secured increases in pay, and that the cost of living had decreased from the high point in 1920 until in 1924 it was back to the figures of the year 1918. It would appear that these increases in wages were recommended by the previous Boards, largely because of the then constantly increasing cost of living. The Employer contended that it is now entitled to a corresponding decrease in rates of pay.

My own view is that no decrease should be made at the present time; firstly, because while the rise in the cost of living was continuous, the men were necessarily late in securing their two increases and they should now have the benefit of the reverse condition, and, secondly, because it is by no means certain that the cost of living is not now showing an advancing tendency. It is only fair to point out that the men did not accept the figures as shown in the chart submitted by the Employer, but they did not contend that there had been no decrease during the last two years.

I have formed the opinion that the rates of pay in the present schedule are on the whole not unreasonable. I feel also that serious attention must be paid to the prevailing state of trade, depressed business conditions and unemployment. I therefore cannot see my way clear to recommend any increase in the rates of pay or any changes in the rules which will increase overtime and thus raise to the Employer the cost of conducting its business.

3. The Board was pressed by the Employees to eliminate the geographical wage differential by raising the eastern rates of pay so as to correspond with those in force west of Winnipeg. The Employees did not ask, and I presume would not accept, a standardization of wages which would make any decrease in the western rates at meeting the situation half way. I therefore recommend that no action be taken to remove the existing differential.

4. The Employees asked that the rates of pay for the Morkrum and other automatic operators be raised to equal the Morse schedule. I cannot recommend that this request be granted.

5. The Employees asked that the existing rule covering vacations with pay be amended by providing that Employees be entitled to two weeks' leave of absence after one year's service instead of after two years' service. I recommend that this request be granted, and have so amended the rule.

6. The Employer contended for a straight eight-hour trick in place of the 7, 7½ and 8 hour tricks, and also pressed strongly for a six-day week. I cannot recommend that either of these requests be granted.

7. The Employees asked for full public holidays in place of the half holiday rule now in force. This would mean an increase in overtime and I cannot recommend that the request be granted. I would, however, earnestly recommend that the Employer and the Employees endeavour to arrive at a working arrangement which will permit of a full holiday to a portion of the staff on each of the holidays named in the rule.

8. I would recommend an addition to the rules of a provision which will limit the employment of married women whose husbands are able to support them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours truly,

(Signed) R. Home Smith,

Chairman.

Statement by Board Member representing Employers

IN THE MATTER OF the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Employer), and certain of its employees in Commercial Telegraph Service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, (Employees).

The Honourable JAMES MURDOCK,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Two questions are raised before the Board in respect of which I am unable to agree with the finding of the Chairman.

In 1920 the men applied for a Board to consider an increase in wages. This claim was based on the then increased cost of living. The 1920 Board, under the Chairmanship of the late Judge Gunn, after mature consideration, granted increases, which, in the opinion of the Board, fully took care of the added living cost and which were accepted by the men.

On the present hearing, the Company submitted uncontradicted evidence that the cost of living since the 1920 hearing had decreased over fifteen per cent. The application of the men for an increase on the present hearing was based entirely on the socialistic idea of dividing amongst the workers that which the employer was supposed to have.

The Company strongly urged a change in two rules which it claimed worked great inconvenience to the Company with added expense and without any real advantage to the men.

It is in the memory of all when workers strove for the establishment of the eight hour day. Telegraph companies as public service corporations necessarily furnish a twenty-four hour service for seven days a week. The Company is desirous that the twenty-four hours should be divided into three tricks of eight hours each. It claims that it is unduly hampered by the present system of breaking the twenty-four hours into uneven periods of eight, seven and one-half and seven hours, involving as this does, the payment of overtime for what the Company claims should be straight work and making it unnecessarily difficult for the Company to arrange its staff. The Company also asks a six-day week. That is, so far as necessary, that the Company should be permitted to assign parts of Sunday as regular tricks, Sunday employees being released on a week day so that no operator would be compelled to serve more than six tricks of eight hours each as a week's work. The eight-hour trick and six-day week are in force with both the Press and Railway Telegraphers.

This proposed re-arrangement of the tricks would only affect those employees who at present are working the seven and one-half and seven hour periods. To compensate the men for this proposed change, the Company was willing to substantially scale down the reduction in wages which, based on the reduced cost of living, it claimed it was entitled to receive. In other words, granted an eight-hour trick and six-day week, it was willing to accept about a five per cent reduction on certain of the more highly paid classes of labour without change in the wages of other of its employees, in lieu of about a fifteen per cent straight reduction, which, based on the cost of living figures, it claimed to be entitled to.

The Company's position to me seems most reasonable. I think it should have been cheerfully accepted by the men having regard to the decreased earnings of the Company and to the present operating, living and business conditions throughout Canada. It was brought to the attention of the Board that wage reductions have recently been ordered by Boards and accepted by both the Press and Railway Telegraphers. The men, however, absolutely refuse to consider the Company's proposal. The Chairman, for the reasons stated, (I understand as a temporary measure) supports the men's position. In this I am compelled to differ with him. I would unhesitatingly grant the changes claimed by the Company.

On the other points raised by the men, whilst I might not have gone quite as far as the Chairman had I alone been deciding the questions, on the whole I think I should not dissent from his findings. Whilst as above indicated I would have differed somewhat from the conclusions which the Chairman has reached had I the sole determination of this matter, yet for the sake of avoiding a disagreement which might render our work futile, I have decided to accept the Chairman's findings and have signed the schedule.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) F. H. PHIPPEN,
Member of the Conciliation Board.

Statement by Board Member representing Employees

IN THE MATTER OF the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (employer), and certain of its employees in commercial telegraph service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, (employees).

The Honourable JAMES MURDOCK,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

As the representative of the employees on the Board I have carefully studied the findings of the Chairman, Mr. R. Home Smith, and also the acceptance of the same, with the objections, by the representative of the company, Mr. F. H. Phippen, K.C. With some of the findings of the Chairman, including the rejection of the company's proposals to reduce rates of pay, introduce the six-day week and the three eight-hour trick system, I am in hearty accord. I also accept with pleasure the granting of one week's vacation with pay after one year's service and two weeks' vacation with pay after two years' service, as against the present rule, which provides for one weeks' vacation with pay after two years' service and two weeks' vacation with pay after three years' service. Other changes in the rules of a minor character I regard as in the interests of the employees.

In the more important findings of my colleagues on the Board rejecting the following demands I am in entire disagreement:—

(1) That the operators of the automatic machines be granted the same rates of pay as the Morse operators.
(2) That the Geographical Wage Differentials be eliminated.
(3) That new Clerical Wage Levels be established.
(4) That General Wage Increases be granted.
(5) That full Public Holidays be granted.
(6) That the Union Shop Principle be recognized.
(7) That the Percentage Ratings be reduced from three to two.

Objections to the foregoing demands were raised by my colleagues on the ground that the present was no time to increase the operating costs of the company, having regard for the existing industrial and financial condition throughout the Dominion. As each of these demands involved an added outlay by the company in the interests of the employees a resolute stand in opposition to their acceptance was taken by my colleagues.

In justification of my disagreement with my colleagues I desire to deal with each of the employees' demands and the reasons why I support the same as being worthy of more favourable consideration by them.

(1) That the Operators of the Automatic Machines be granted the same rate of pay as the Morse Operators.

In my judgment the excellent brief prepared in the interests of the employees to support this demand was powerfully convincing. It dealt exhaustively with (a) The economic justification of the demands, (b) Experience in other Industries, (c) Technological justification. In brief the employees maintained that the advantages accruing to the telegraph industry by reason of the invention and improvement of new machines should neither be enjoyed exclusively by the company, nor be instrumental in reducing the wage standards of those who operate these machines. They submitted figures to show that through the introduction of the automatic machines the number of employees necessary to send and receive a given number of messages had been greatly reduced, while the volume of messages had been greatly increased per unit of employees. In spite of this fact, however, the company had succeeded in maintaining lower wage levels for the operators of automatic machines than the wage levels for the operators of the Morse. Thus the number of employees was being reduced to harmonize with the reduction in the number of machines, while at the same time the company is effecting economies in the lowering of the wages of the operators of the automatic machines.

In seeking to raise the wage levels of the operators of the automatic machines to those of the Morse the employees were merely endeavouring to accomplish what has already been done in many other industries where newly invented and improved machines have been introduced. In some of these industries organized bodies of employees were able to establish a priority right which enabled their members to develop the necessary skill or dexterity to operate the new or improved machines without suffering any reduction in wages. In these same industries the employees were afterwards successful in obtaining wage increases from time to time, and thus improved their standards of living. In other industries, where the employers had succeeded in training new employees to operate the new or improved machines, the wage levels of those displaced by the new operators were maintained and afterwards increased.

The brief of the employees dealing with this important demand was a recognition of the necessity to maintain the highest possible standards of living for machine operators without regard for the quality of skill or dexterity required to operate the machines. They evidently had in mind the tragic possibilities resultant upon the gradual reduction of wages as the simplification of processes followed the invention and improvement of new machines. The employees contended that a single telegraph wire is nearly seven times

as productive under the automatic machine system as under the Morse system. This fact alone will serve to indicate to what extent the company can displace one quality of service by substituting another quality of service made necessary by the introduction of the new machines. I could deal more exhaustively with this important demand and the justification for supporting it, but I have set forth some of the most fundamental reasons to sustain my objections to the finding of my colleagues.

(2) That the Geographical Wage Differentials be eliminated.

In justifying this demand the employees submitted evidence to show that in practically all departments of the railway service the universal standardization principal had been adopted with the result that the running trades, the shop crafts, and the construction and maintenance departments have a standard wage all over the respective systems. Even in the telegraph industry the companies have long since recognized the justice of wage standardization for no geographical differential exists in the automatic or clerical departments. The differential applies alone to the Morse Telegrapher, and the demand made by the employees was to have a standard rating for all offices where more than two telegraphers are employed. Including Winnipeg and west thereof to the Pacific Coast the present Morse top rating is $163.75 per month; east of Winnipeg the Canadian National top rating is $155.25; on the C.P.R. system the top wage for Ontario and Quebec is $155.25, while in the Maritime Provinces there is still another differential for the St. John and Halifax offices, where the top rating is $142.00 per month. The Canadian National System does not discriminate against the Maritime Section in this regard. The contention of the employees is that there is no justification for this geographical differential and they asked that universal ratings be adopted. This demand, in my judgment, was reasonable and should have been granted.

(3) That new Clerical Wage Levels be established.

In making this demand the employees stated that both the minimum and maximum rates of pay were too low. Long and efficient service was not recognized and opportunity for commensurate remuneration was denied this class of employees. They pointed out that the present minimum rating for junior clerks on both lines is $55.00 per month. The maximum on the C.P.R. for senior clerks who are not in specified positions is $100.00, while on the Canadian National lines it is $95.00. The wage rates on the C.P.R. are more or less standardized all over the system, while on the Canadian National this condition does not exist. The employees propose that there should be a general standardization of clerical wage levels on both systems with a graduated scale for junior clerks for the first three years, after which they shall go into the senior class where there shall be another graduated scale for the next three years. By this process there would be more incentive for the junior clerk to remain in the service and there would also be a commensurate wage for the senior who has completed six years' service. As this demand was a serious effort to help the lowest paid workers in the service I think adjustments should have been agreed to along the lines suggested.

(4) That general wage increases be granted.

The finding of my colleagues on this important demand was that having regard for the reduction in the cost of living and the general unsatisfactory financial and industrial condition throughout the Dominion it should not be granted. I regard this demand of the employees as one based upon the consciousness that despite the increases granted by previous Boards of Investigation and Conciliation, the wages or salaries of those engaged in the telegraph industry had never reached that level attained by employees in other industries performing duties similar in character. Particularly was this the case when compared with men and women engaged in the printing industry where the machine processes bear a similarity to those in the telegraph business, especially so in the large daily newspapers. In this industry wages have advanced to higher levels than in the telegraph industry. The employees did not regard the reduction in the cost of living as a conclusive argument against their request for general wage increases. They pointed out that while the increased cost of living had assisted them in obtaining previous wage increases, at no time had rates of pay been fixed at the standards suggested by the cost of living budgets prepared by them and submitted to Boards of Investigation and Conciliation. Therefore, despite the reduction in the cost of living since 1920, there was still a substantial margin between what they regarded as a proper wage to maintain the standard of living they desired and the wages or salaries now received.

In addition to maintaining this position they also maintained that the revenues of the C. P. R. were sufficient to permit favorable adjustments in the wage levels without impairing the financial stability of the Company. In this connection they also pointed out that,

even though the Canadian National system could not show as satisfactory a financial statement as the C. P. R., the men and women engaged on the system should be treated the same as the employees in other departments of the Canadian National system and not compelled to suffer because the Government had accepted a legacy from the previous owners of the railways now in their charge which made profitable operation more difficult than in the case of the C. P. R.

In the brief prepared by the employees, it was pointed out that in the 1923 report on telegraph statistics, published by the Government Bureau of Statistics, it was shown that the average wage of telegraph workers employed in the two Canadian commercial companies for the year 1921 was $795.00. For the year 1923 the average wage was $701.00—a reduction of $94.00. These figures, which are contained in the companies' own reports to the Government, include not only the wages of the monthly workers and overtime paid, but salaries of all officials as well. This would indicate that the average wages of the workers in the industry are even less than $701.00 a year shown. All of which should clearly demonstrate that, in spite of increased productivity, in spite of the fact that the total number of employees was increased by 835 over the period mentioned, the average wage has been reduced. Approximately one million and a half more telegrams and cablegrams were handled in 1923 than in 1921.

In citing this section of the brief prepared by the employees I do not desire to hide the fact that, while the average wage of the workers in the telegraph industry was down to $701 a year, a large number of those for whom general wage increases were being asked receive more than twice that amount per year. That fact, however, in no sense removes the justification for the demand made by the employees. I believe, therefore, that despite the reasons given by my colleagues for their findings on this important demand adjustments could have been made, which, I feel sure, would have been accepted by the employees, even though such adjustments might not have met the maximum demands made.

(5) That full Public Holidays be granted.

It is only fair to state that, despite the fact that my colleagues did not grant this important demand because it would add to the operating costs, they were not averse to the adoption of the principle of giving the employee the full public holidays, providing the business of the company did not suffer and providing a mutual arrangement could be reached between the company and the employees through conference. The Chairman of the Board, in particular, was strongly favourable to the employees involved receiving all the holidays enjoyed by employees in other industries. He desired, however, to see that a sufficient staff were on duty to handle the holiday business. His chief objection to the granting of the demand of the employees was the added cost consequent upon the payment of overtime rates of pay to those who worked on the holidays, even *pro rata* or time and a half rates.

My observations as the representative of the employees are that under no circumstances should these employees be penalized because the nature of the industry is such that they cannot enjoy the same advantages the employees in other industries have. Their services are just as essential to the Company as the services of other employees are to the companies for which they work. It is merely the accident of industry that the needs of the public demand that some men and women shall work on public holidays while others play. For that reason if some employees in the telegraph industry have to forego the pleasure of joining the great majority of citizens on public holidays they should not only be entitled to whatever monetary consideration is allowed the employees who are given their full public holiday, but should receive the extra financial consideration in the form of time and a half pay as a fitting compensation for their sacrifice in the interests of both the public and the companies which employ them. It is also claimed by the employees that unless the labour used by the companies on public holidays is paid for at a much higher rate than the labour used on other days the tendency of the companies is to minimize the advantage of the holiday to the employees and keep a staff on duty out of proportion to the business demand. For these reasons I feel that the Board should have accepted the offer of the employers' representatives to adequately staff the offices of the Company on public holidays with only a *pro rata* overtime wage for those who worked on holidays.

(6) That the Union Shop Principle be recognized.

The employees' demand for the recognition of the Union Shop Principle was based upon the well-recognized fact that there can be no freedom of contract where a trades union is not recognized. They go further and contend that an employee has a legal right to sell his labour under conditions satisfactory to himself or herself and has a legal right to refuse to labour under conditions unsatis-

factory to himself or herself. In other words this legal right justifies him in refusing to work with those who contribute to the reduction of his standard of living by refusing to give collective strength to collective action in the interests of all those who desire to collectively sell their labour. The employees also contend that apart from the legal rights of the individual worker there is a much more binding moral obligation resting upon a man to share in the collective action which makes possible the improvement of the economic and social conditions of those who unite to bring about those conditions. These improvements, however, are not confined to those who struggle to obtain them, but are enjoyed by those who not only refuse to assist in obtaining them but either wilfully or unconsciously make difficult the obtaining of these advantages.

The employees, therefore, asked for a recognition of the Union Shop, believing that not only would the recognition of that principle enure to the advantage of the employees, but inevitably would work out to the advantage of the company in establishing harmony among the employees of the company and increasing efficiency in all departments.

Justification for this demand is found in the fact that the Company already deals directly with the officials of the union of Commercial Telegraphers. It also recognizes the principle of collective bargaining, but from a sense of pride in what is purely traditional it refuses to recognize the union to which the great majority of its own employees belongs. I believe that the demand for a recognition of the Union Shop principle should have been granted.

(7) That the Percentage Ratings be reduced from three to two.

It is peculiar to the telegraph industry that Morse telegraphers are paid rates of pay on a group basis. These groups are set apart on a percentage basis of the whole staff of Morst telegraphers employed, and reach the groups through seniority, fitness and ability. Each group has a different rate of pay, the highest pay going to the first percentage rating, the second highest to the second percentage rating group, and the third highest pay to the third percentage rating group. In addition to these three groups there is an optional rating group where Morse telegraphers can be paid not less than $110 a month, but as much more as the Company desires to pay. This system is quite acceptable to the Company but not to the employees, who contend that there should be no difference in the pay of competent telegraphers. For that reason they asked that, as a means to the end they have in view, the number of the percentage ratings be reduced from three to two, thus eliminating the rate of pay fixed for the third percentage rating group. There is no question but that the Company effects a substantial saving by the perpetuation of the percentage rating system, and in my judgment the employees were justified in asking for the elimination of the third percentage rating.

Some consideration should have been given to the demand for an adjustment upward of the wages of the installers and foremen of the installation department, but the general ruling of my colleagues against any increase in operating costs made this impossible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) JAMES SIMPSON,

Member of the Conciliation Board.

Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in Case of Canadian National Telegraphs and its Commercial Telegraphers

Reports were received from the members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs and its commercial telegraphers, being members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The Board was constituted as in the previous case.

Report of Board

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs (Employer) and certain of its employees in Commercial Telegraph Service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America (Employees).

We, the undersigned Chairman and Members of the above Board of Conciliation, hereby publish the annexed Schedules of Rules as our finding in this matter, and recommend the adoption of such schedules as the settlement of all matters in dispute herein between the parties hereto. We have also annexed hereto our several reasons for adopting the schedules as a settlement of the matters referred to us for adjustment.

Dated January 10, 1925.

(Sgd.) R. HOME SMITH,

(Sgd.) F. H. PHIPPEN,

The points of agreement and disagreement with the majority report are clearly set forth in my minority report attached.

(Sgd.) JAMES SIMPSON.

Canadian National Telegraphs—Rules for Telegraphers

The following rules shall govern the telegraphers employed by the Canadian National Telegraphs.

Article 1

1. Employees assigned to commercial telegraph service, whether operated by Morse system, telephone or automatic device of any character, or who are required to devote any portion of their time to the transmission or receiving of telegraph matter by any device whatsoever, will be considered commercial telegraphers within the meaning of this schedule.

This does not apply to the following:—

All Traffic Managers,

Assistant Traffic Managers at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg,

All Early Night Traffic Managers,

All Late Night Traffic Managers.

2. In the event of a Morse Telegrapher being required by the Company to operate any automatic device, he shall not suffer any loss of rating during the time he is so employed.

3. When additional telegraph positions are created, compensation will be fixed in conformity with that for positions of the same class as shown in this schedule.

Article 2

1. Right of promotion shall extend over each Telegraph Superintendent's District. Seniority shall govern where ability is equal and sufficient.

2. Seniority in the office shall govern assignment of permanent tricks regardless of sex. It is conceded that the Company shall have the right to assign newly trained automatic operators for the first three months without regard to the above rule, after which time seniority shall govern.

3. Vacancies will be filled by the appointment of the senior competent telegrapher who makes application, the Company to be the judge of qualifications; the Company to bulletin locally all vacancies in special positions occupied by Morse Telegraphers as such. Also vacancies in supervisory or like positions which are covered by these rules. Full information will be given on request regarding vacancies. Special positions are those held by Telegraphers in newspaper offices, Grain Exchanges and Stock Exchanges.

4. All vacancies (except in emergency cases) and new positions will be bulletined throughout the district within five days from the date that vacancy occurred, stating wage rate, and applications must be made within ten days from date of bulletin. Such positions will be filled within thirty days from date of bulletin.

5. Vacancies created through leave of absence for periods exceeding fifteen days will be filled during such leave of absence according to these rules.

6. A telegrapher employed will, after thirty days' continuous satisfactory service, be considered a regular employee.

7. A list of all telegraphers within each superintendent's district showing the seniority and wage of each telegrapher shall be furnished not later than the tenth day of each month to the Chairman of each district and a copy posted on the bulletin board.

This list shall be compiled according to seniority in the ratings and shall be subject to correction during the current month on proper representation from any telegrapher or his representative.

8. When a telegrapher entering the service is paid a higher wage than the minimum fixed rating, he shall be included in the optional rating until such time as his seniority in the service entitles him to a postion in the fixed ratings.

9. Employees promoted from the ranks shall retain their seniority rights to which their service entitles them.

Article 3

1. In the event of staff reductions from point of service in the Superintendent's District, the junior telegrapher shall be dispensed with first.

This rule shall apply to employees within their own department, excepting where an employee is qualified and competent to operate apparatus of another department. In such case the seniority shall extend to Morse, Telephone, and Automatic Departments, and an employee may bid in a position held by a junior. This exception will also apply to city branch offices which are operated by Morse, telephone or any automatic device in the district affected.

The Company will, where practicable, provide and extend facilities so that employees may qualify themselves to fill vacancies.

2. Any telegrapher in good standing who is laid off on account of staff reduction shall, upon request, be given a certificate and, upon re-entering the service within one year, will hold seniority for time actually worked.

Telegraphers affected by staff reduction shall be given preference in filling new positions or vacancies.

Telegraphers laid off will return to the service in the order of their service seniority and will be allowed not more than twenty days in which to return to the service after being called by the Company. A copy of such notification will be furnished the district chairman.

3. Whilst former employees of the Company in good standing willing to work are out of employment, married women whose husbands are working and contributing to their support shall not be employed on any scheduled position in the telegraph department. This provision shall not affect any married woman in the employ of the Company at the time this schedule is signed. This provision shall not prevent the employment of married women on relief or holiday work, providing ex-employees of the Company in good standing who are out of work do not desire the position.

Article 4

1. Telegraphers declining promotion do not forfeit any rights to the same or any other position they may be entitled to when a vacancy occurs, but will rank junior to the telegrapher receiving promotion.

2. A telegrapher absent on leave when a vacancy occurs will not be debarred from claiming position and receiving the appointment upon resuming duty if he is entitled to it.

3. If a telegrapher be granted leave of absence by the Company for a period of three months or less (in any twelve months) he may retain the position for that period, after which time he shall be considered out of the service.

4. In case of *bona fide* sickness his leave of absence shall be extended if necessary, but he shall not be included in the ratings.

This clause shall not apply in the event of a telegrapher wishing to transfer from one position to another in the Company's service.

5. Any telegrapher who is required to perform the duties of a chief or devote any portion of his time to such work, for a period of sixteen days or less, shall be included in the telegraphers' ratings.

6. Any telegrapher in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of staff, will, upon request, be transferred to any point on the System where a vacancy may occur, retaining continuous service record, but ranking as a new man in the ratings. Such telegrapher will be entitled to free railway fares for himself and family, but he will not be entitled to free transportation of household effects.

7. A telegrapher, other than in the case of staff reduction, desiring to transfer outside his own district shall not carry his seniority in the ratings at the point

transferred to, but shall carry his service seniority. In the event of transfer there must be a vacancy at the point transferred to.

8. In the absence of any good reason to the contrary, the last telegrapher automatically transferred into a higher rating, through the variation of the monthly list, shall, in case of reduction in the said rating, be the first one set back into the next lower rating.

9. Permanent chiefs promoted from the ranks will retain their seniority rights in the ratings for a period of three months provided that, in the event of a chief being reduced to the rank of an operator after three months after promotion, he shall be retained in the Company's optional percentage until such time as there is a vacancy in the ratings which his seniority entitles him to.

10. Permanent supervisors and wire chiefs shall not hold seniority as such from the time of appointment.

Article 5

1. No telegrapher shall be suspended (except for investigation), discharged, or disciplined, until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him, and upon his request to the Chief Operator particulars of the charge will be given in writing. A Telegrapher may, in such cases, have the assistance of a co-telegrapher, if he so desires. Should no decision be reached within ten days, he shall receive his regular pay until the decision is arrived at. If a telegrapher be found blameless of the matter under investigation, he will be paid his regular rating for all the time lost and necessary extra expense while attending the investigation (if away from home) and reinstated. He will also have, without discrimination, the right to appeal from the local to the general officers of the Company.

Article 6

1. Telegraphers shall be granted leave of absence each year with pay at regular wages as follows:

One week after the first year, and two weeks after two years' service.

2. Applications for vacations filed in January of each year shall be given preference in the order of seniority of applicants from point of service, and a vacation list shall be posted in February showing dates allotted.

January applicants shall have preference over later applicants.

So far as possible the Company will arrange vacations between and including the months of April and October, when desired.

3. In the event of a telegrapher entitled to a vacation with pay being discharged, or leaving the service on proper notice before obtaining a vacation that has been deferred after date allotted, he shall be paid wages for the same.

Article 7

1. Half holidays will be allowed on the following public holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (or King's Birthday), Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

2. A telegrapher when called upon to perform duties at other than his regular place of employment shall be allowed all necessary expenses incurred, and overtime for travelling between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. in excess of his regular trick. When assigned to such a duty, a telegrapher shall be advanced a reasonable amount of expense money when desired.

3. When regular relieving agents are appointed, they will not be included in the telegraphers' ratings while engaged in such duty, but will retain all seniority rights, and will receive one dollar per day expenses while away from headquarters, and will be paid the same wages as the man they relieve, provided such wages are not less than their own.

Article 8

1. When telegraphers are required to use typewriters, the same will be provided and maintained by the Company.

Article 9

1. The Company will, upon request, meet a committee, which committee shall be known as the General Committee, for the purpose of adjusting grievances and negotiating schedules of rules and wages. When called upon to do so by the Company the Committee shall produce proxies, showing that they are authorized by the majority of employees covered by these rules to represent such employees.

2. Any employee or employees having a grievance may take the matter up and may have the assistance of a co-employee, if he or they so desire, and all employees shall have the right of appeal, either alone or with the assistance of such co-employee (and personally or in writing) from the local officers to the General Officers of the Company.

All questions in dispute will first be referred by the telegrapher aggrieved to the officer of the company having immediate jurisdiction.

Article 10

1. A telegrapher discharged or leaving the service in good standing will be paid in full and upon request given a certificate stating length and character of service, and if discharged, the reason therefor.

In case of delay, he will be paid regular wages for each day detained in excess of three days.

Unless the employee otherwise directs, this certificate so requested shall be mailed to him at his last place of employment. A certificate shall be deemed to have been given when mailed.

2. Telegraphers leaving the service of their own accord will be required to give the Company fifteen days' previous notice in writing.

3. Before dispensing with the services of a telegrapher (other than when discharged) the Company will give such telegrapher fifteen days' previous notice in writing. At the expiration of any such fifteen days' notice, if the telegrapher is still retained in excess of seven days in the service, the Company will be required to give a further fifteen days' notice.

A telegrapher resigning in good standing will be given preference in re-employment over other applicants, when a vacancy occurs.

Article 11

1. The average minimum performance on all trunk circuits (not including automatic) of over five hundred miles shall be thirty messages per hour, and on all other first-class circuits thirty-three messages per hour, allowing thirty words or fraction thereof to count as one message in all other matter. Any loss through interruption to wire shall not be charged against the telegrapher's average, and in event of a telegrapher's average being challenged, the Company shall be required to furnish evidence to substantiate such charge.

Article 12

1. At offices where two or more telegraphers are employed, the hours of duty shall be as follows: Eight hours shall constitute straight day duty, beginning and ending between seven a.m. and six p.m. Seven hours shall constitute all night duty, beginning at or later than eight p.m. Seven and one-half hours shall constitute all other tricks. No trick shall be split more than once, nor extend over twelve hours. At city one-man branch offices, the hours of duty shall be eight hours within ten consecutive hours.

2. No telegrapher shall be compelled to work more than five consecutive hours without lunch relief.

3. (*a*) Overtime accruing within eight hours' service shall be paid *pro rata*.- Overtime after eight or nine

hours' service, as the case may be, shall be paid for at time and **one-half.**

(*b*) At offices (aside from city branch offices) where only one man is employed, *pro rata* time will be paid for the ninth hour and time and one-half thereafter.

4. All time worked on Sunday shall be paid on overtime basis, as per paragraph 3, article 12.

The Company may assign part of Saturday night staff to Sunday night duty on regular hours, such duty being considered part of the regular week's service. When telegraphers so assigned are required to perform service on Saturday nights, they will be paid for such service at overtime rates.

5. Employees working straight tours of duty will be granted short reliefs as follows:—

Male—Ten minutes on each portion of tour.

Female—Fifteen minutes on each portion of tour.

Employees working split tours:—

Male—Ten minutes on longer portion of tour.

Female—Fifteen minutes on longer portion of tour.

Where split tours are divided equally, employees will be entitled to one relief on each portion of tour.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS—RULES AND WAGES FOR CLERICAL STAFF

The following rules shall govern the clerks employed by the Canadian National Telegraphs as covered by this schedule.

The following rules do not apply to the staffs of Superintendent's and Executive Offices, it being understood that such employees do not come within the scope of this schedule.

Article 1

1. Right of promotion will be governed by seniority where ability is equal and sufficient.

2. Vacancies will be filled by the appointment of the senior competent clerk without discrimination, who makes application, and who, in the opinion of the proper authority, is capable of filling the position; the Company to bulletin all vacancies throughout the district affected.

3. A clerk will, after fifteen days' satisfactory service, be considered a regular employee.

4. Any employee required to devote the major portion of his time to the performance of clerical duties shall be included in the clerical staff.

5. When additional positions are created, compensation shall be fixed in conformity with that for positions of the same class as shown in this Agreement.

6. A list showing the seniority and salary of all clerks employed at each office will be posted on the bulletin board and revised monthly, within ten days from the first of each month. A copy of this list will be furnished to the local chairman of the Employees' Committee.

Article 2

1. In case of reduction of staff, the clerk or clerks last employed will be dispensed with first.

2. Clerks who have been promoted to telegraph positions, upon being affected by staff reduction, shall have the right to use service seniority in returning to their former clerical positions.

In such event a clerk's seniority as a telegrapher shall be cumulative and upon being returned to the telegraph staff, shall be allowed seniority as a telegrapher for the time actually worked as such.

3. Any clerk in good standing who is laid off on account of staff reduction will upon request be given a certificate of service and upon re-entering the service within one year, will hold seniority for time actually worked.

4. Clerks affected by staff reduction will be given preference in filling new positions or vacancies.

5. Clerks laid off shall return to the service in the order of their service seniority and shall be allowed not more than twenty days in which to return to the service after being called by the Company, a copy of such notification to be furnished the District Chairman.

6. Any Clerk in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of staff reduction shall, upon request, be transferred to any point on the system where a vacancy occurs, retaining continuous service seniority, but ranking as a new employee on the district. Such Clerk will be entitled to free railway fares for himself and family but he will not be entitled to free transportation of household effects.

7. Whilst former employees of the Company in good standing willing to work are out of employment, married women whose husbands are working and contributing to their support shall not be employed on any scheduled position in the telegraph department. This provision shall not affect any married woman in the employ of the Company at the time this schedule is signed. This provision shall not prevent the employment of married women on relief or holiday work, providing ex-employees of the Company in good standing who are out of work do not desire the position.

Article 3

1. Clerks declining promotion do not forfeit any rights to any other position they may be entitled to when a vacancy occurs, but will rank junior to the clerk receiving the position.

2. Clerks absent on leave when a vacancy occurs to which they are entitled will not be prevented, on return within thirty days, from claiming the position.

3. Senior qualified clerks will be deemed eligible and considered in line of promotion to the higher positions in the telegraph service.

4. If a clerk be granted leave of absence by the Company for a period of three months or less (in any twelve months) he may retain the position for that period, after which time he shall be considered out of the service.

In case of *bona fide* sickness his leave of absence shall be extended, if necessary.

This clause shall not apply in the event of a clerk wishing to transfer from one position to another in the Company's service.

In the event of any clerk of at least two years' consecutive service desiring to be transferred to another office of the Company where a vacancy exists, he shall, if duly qualified, upon application therefor, be given the preference over any new employee, but shall rank as a new man in the office or district transferred to This shall not affect his service seniority.

Article 4

1. No clerk shall be suspended (except for investigation), discharged or disciplined, until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him, and upon his request to the Manager, particulars of the charge will be given in writing. A clerk may, in such cases, have the assistance of a co-clerk, if he so desires. Should no decision be reached within ten days, he shall receive his regular pay until the decision is arrived at. If a clerk be found blameless of the matter under investigation, he will be paid his regular rating for all the time lost and necessary extra expense while attending the investigation (if away from home) and re-instated. He will also have, without discrimination, the right of appeal from the local to the general officers of the Company.

2. Seniority in service shall govern assignment of hours, regardless of sex.

Article 5

1. Clerks shall be granted leave of absence each year with pay at regular wages, as follows: One week after the first year and two weeks after two years' service.

2. Applications for vacations filed in January of each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicants from point of service, and a complete vacation list shall be posted in February showing dates allotted. January applicants will have preference over later applicants. So far as possible, the Company will arrange vacations between and including the months of April and October, when desired.

3. In the event of a clerk entitled to a vacation with pay being discharged or leaving the service on the proper notice before obtaining a vacation that has been deferred after time allotted, he shall be paid wages for the same.

Article 6

1. Half holidays will be allowed on the following public holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (or King's Birthday), Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. All time worked in excess of the half holiday shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Article 7

1. Any employee or employees having a grievance may take the matter up and may have the assistance of a co-employee, if he or they so desire, and all employees shall have the right of appeal, either alone or with the assistance of such co-employee (and personally or in writing), from the Manager to the Superintendent, from the Superintendent to the General Superintendent and thence to the General Manager.

2. All questions in dispute will first be referred by the employee aggrieved to the officer of the Company having immediate jurisdiction.

Article 8

1. A clerk discharged or leaving the service in good standing will be paid in full and upon request given a certificate stating length and character of service and, if discharged, the reason therefor. In case of delay, he will be paid regular wages for each day detained in excess of three days. Unless the employee otherwise directs this certificate so requested shall be mailed to him at his last place of employment. A certificate shall be deemed to have been given when mailed.

2. Clerks leaving the service of their own accord shall be required to give the Company fifteen days' previous notice in writing.

Before dispensing with the services of a Clerk (other than when discharged) the Company shall give such employee fifteen days' previous notice in writing. At the expiration of any such fifteen days' notice if the employee is still retained in excess of seven days, the Company will be required to give a further fifteen days' notice.

A Clerk resigning in good standing will be given preference in re-employment over other applicants, when a vacancy occurs.

Article 9

1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's duty. No trick shall be split more than once nor extended over twelve hours.

2. No employee shall be required to work more than five consecutive hours without lunch relief.

3. Overtime shall be paid for at *pro rata* rates, excepting Sunday work, which shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. The Company may assign part of Saturday night's staff to Sunday night duty as part of their regular week's assignment.

Article 10

1. Any employee who is required to do relief work for a period exceeding ten days within any thirty-day period will during the time he is so employed, receive the same wages as the employee relieved, providing such wages are not less than his own.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS—RULES FOR INSTALLERS, 1924

The following rules shall govern the installers employed by the Canadian National Telegraphs as covered by this schedule.

Article 1

1. Employees assigned to the work of installation and repair of inside apparatus and wiring shall be considered installers within the meaning of this schedule.

2. The right of promotion shall be governed by seniority where ability is equal and sufficient.

Article 2

1. In case of reduction of staff, the junior installer will be dispensed with first and shall be given at least fifteen days' notice.

2. At the expiration of any such fifteen days' notice, if the installer is still retained in the service in excess of seven days, the Company shall be required to give a further fifteen days' notice.

3. Installers leaving the service of their own accord shall be required to give the Company fifteen days' previous notice in writing.

4. Any installer in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of staff will be given preference of employment when a vacancy occurs.

5. No installer shall be suspended (except for investigation) discharged or disciplined, until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him, and upon his request to the Manager, particulars of the charge will be given in writing. An installer may, in such cases, have the assistance of a co-installer, if he so desires. Should no decision be reached within ten days, he shall receive his regular pay until the decision is arrived at. If an installer be found blameless of the matter under investigation, he will be paid his regular rating for all the time lost and necessary extra expense while attending the investigation (if away from home) and reinstated. He will also have, without discrimination, the right of appeal from the local to the general officers of the Company.

Article 3

1. Eight consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal hour, shall constitute a day's work.

2. After eight hours' work overtime will be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

3. On New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (or King's Birthday), Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, installers will be paid for all work at pro rata rates per hour, in addition to their regular wage.

4. All time worked on Sundays shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Article 4

1. An installer who has been in the service for one year will be allowed one week's vacation with full pay; and after two years' service he shall be allowed two weeks' annual vacation with full pay. The Company will endeavour to make all vacation reliefs between the months of April and October.

Article 5

1. An installer when required to travel from headquarters shall be furnished with transportation and sleeping berth, together with a reasonable allowance for meals, and hotel accommodation, while away from such headquarters.

2. An installer will be paid pro rata time if required to travel in excess of his regular daily trick between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11 p.m., two hours to be deducted for meals.

3. If required, an installer will be advanced funds to meet travelling expenses.

Article 6

1. If an installer receives leave of absence for a period of three months or less, he may retain his position and seniority for that period. If his leave of absence be extended for an additional three months, he may retain his seniority for such period, and his position will at once be bulletined vacant, but this is not intended to apply in cases of *bona fide* sickness.

Article 7 (Wage Rates)

The rate of pay for all installers shall be sixty cents per hour for the first year and seventy cents per hour thereafter, these rates to be effective April 1, 1923.

Statement by Chairman

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907, and of a dispute between The Canadian National Telegraphs, (Employer), and certain of its employees in Commercial Telegraph Service, Members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, (Employees).

To the Honourable JAMES MURDOCK,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board of Investigation and Conciliation in this dispute has been faced not only with the task of determining the important matters in issue between the Employer and the Employees, but has also been called upon to revise and correct the working rules in the existing schedules. Both parties submitted numerous amendments and presented their cases in the fullest possible manner at sixteen public meetings of the Board, the Employer being represented by Messrs. Barber, Stewart, Drake, and Crilley, and the Employees by Messrs. Young, Bradley, Schnur, Lynch and McMahon.

Since the close of the last public sitting, the Board has held nineteen private meetings, and attached hereto is the schedule of rules which I recommend be adopted.

The Board would like to take this opportunity of expressing its high appreciation of the manner in which both Employer and Employees presented their cases and facilitated a pleasant and still thorough discussion of the matters in dispute.

It is not necessary to deal with all the changes made in the rules, as suggested amendments were considered affecting almost every article and clause. There are, however, some matters of particular importance with which it may be advisable to deal specifically.

1. The Employees asked for the recognition of the Union and for the closed shop, and these requests I am unable to see my way clear to recommend.

2. The Employees pressed strongly for a general increase in the wage scale and for amendments to the rules, which if granted would result in increased overtime, in some cases of a punitive nature.

The Employer submitted a chart prepared upon data secured from the LABOUR GAZETTE, which indicated that the cost of living had increased between the years 1918 and 1920, during which period the Employees had secured increases in pay, and that the cost of living had decreased from the high point in 1920 until in 1924 it was back to the figures of the year 1918. It would appear that these increases in wages were recommended by the previous Boards, largely because of the then constantly increasing cost of living. The Employer contended that no further increases should at this time be granted.

It is only fair to point out that the men did not accept the figures as shown in the chart submitted by the Employer, but they did not contend that there had been no decrease during the last two years.

I have formed the opinion that the telegraphers' rates of pay in the present schedule are not unreasonable. I feel also that serious attention must be paid to the prevailing state of trade, depressed business conditions and unemployment. I therefore cannot see my way clear to recommend any increase in the rates of pay or any changes in the rules which will increase overtime and thus raise to the Employer the cost of conducting its business.

It was strongly pressed by the Employees that the rates of pay for the clerical staff should be raised, and emphasis was laid upon the contention that the scale for the Canadian National Telegraphs' clerical employees is lower than that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The evidence submitted to the Board upon this contention was not such as to allow the Board to come to a definite conclusion. The Employer alleged that its system of bookkeeping and office administration was essentially different from that adopted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and that the duties performed by the officials and clerks of one company were not the same, notwithstanding that their titles might appear to be identical. Some cases of individual employees were cited in which the Employees contended that the rates of pay were unfairly low, and while the Board cannot make a finding upon the evidence submitted in these

cases, I am satisfied that there may be some instances of hardship, and I would strongly recommend that the Employees and the Employer confer to the end that these may be dealt with in a spirit of fairness towards the particular employees involved, so that this source of irritation and friction may be removed.

3. The Board was pressed by the Employees to eliminate the geographical wage differential by raising the Eastern rates of pay so as to correspond with those in force West of Winnipeg. The Employees did not ask, and I presume would not accept, a standardization of wages which would make any decrease in the Western rates as meeting the situation half way. I therefore recommend that no action be taken to remove the existing differential.

4. The Employees asked that the rates of pay for the Morkrum and other automatic operators be raised to equal the Morse schedule. I cannot recommend that this request be granted.

5. The Employees asked that the existing rule covering vacations with pay be amended by providing that employees be entitled to two weeks' leave of absence after one year's service instead of after two years' service. I recommend that this request be granted, and have so amended the rule.

6. The Employer contended for a straight eight-hour trick in place of the 7, 7½ and 8-hour tricks, and also pressed strongly for a six-day week. I cannot recommend that either of these requests be granted.

7. The Employees asked for full public holidays in place of the half holiday rule now in force. This would mean an increase in overtime and I cannot recommend that the request be granted. I would, however, earnestly recommend that the Employer and the Employees endeavour to arrive at a working arrangement which will permit of a full holiday to a portion of the staff on each of the holidays named in the rule.

8. I would recommend an addition to the rules of a provision which will limit the employment of married women whose husbands are able to support them.

Owing to a difference of opinion between the two Unions, in which the Company's linemen have membership, the Board after advising with the Department found itself unable to consider the linemen's case as presented by one of the Unions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your truly,

(Sgd) R. HOME SMITH,
Chairman.

Statement by Board Member representing Employers

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Canadian National Telegraphers (Employer) and certain of its Employees in Commercial Telegraph Service, Members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America (Employees).

To the Honourable JAMES MURDOCK,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Two questions are raised before the Board in respect of which I am unable to agree with the finding of the chairman.

On the present hearing, the Company submitted uncontradicated evidence that the cost of living since the wage schedules were last fixed by a Board had decreased over fifteen per cent. The application of the men for an increase on the present hearing was based entirely on the socialistic idea of dividing amongst the workers that which the employer was supposed to have.

The Company strongly urged a change in two rules which it claimed worked great inconvenience to the Company with added expenses and without any real advantage to the men.

It is in the memory of all when workers strove for the establishment of the eight hour day. Telegraph Companies as public service corporations necessarily furnish a twenty-four hour service for seven days a week. The Company is desirous that the twenty-four hours should be divided into three tricks of eight hours each. It claims that it is unduly hampered by the present system of breaking the twenty-four hours into uneven periods of eight, seven and one-half and seven hours, involving as this does the payment of overtime for what the Company claims should be straight work and making it unnecessarily difficult for the Company to arrange its staff. The Company also asks a six-day week. That is, so far as necessary, that the Company should be permitted to assign parts of Sunday as regular tricks, Sunday employees being released on a week day so that no operator would be compelled to serve more than six tricks of eight hours each as a week's work. The eight-hour trick and six-day week are in force with both the Press and Railway Telegraphers.

This proposed re-arrangement of the tricks would only affect those employees who at present are working the seven and one-half and seven hour periods. To compensate the men for this proposed change, the Company was willing to substantially scale down the reduction in wages which, based on the reduced cost of living, it claimed it was entitled to

receive. In other words, granted an eight-hour trick and six-day week, it was willing to accept about a five per cent reduction on certain of the more highly paid classes of labour without change in the wages of other of its employees, in lieu of about a fifteen per cent straight reduction, which, based on the cost of living figures, it claimed to be entitled to.

The Company's position to me seems most reasonable. I think it should have been cheerfully accepted by the men having regard to the decreased earnings of the Company and to the present operating, living and business conditions throughout Canada. It was brought to the attention of the Board that wage reductions have recently been ordered by Boards and accepted by both the Press and Railway Telegraphers. The men, however, absolutely refused to consider the Company's proposal. The Chairman, for the reasons stated (I understand as a temporary measure) supports the men's position. In this I am compelled to differ with him. I would unhesitatingly grant the change claimed by the Company.

On the other points raised by the men, whilst I might not have gone quite as far as the Chairman had I been alone in deciding the questions, on the whole I think I should not dissent from his findings. Whilst as above indicated I would have differed somewhat from the conclusions which the Chairman has reached had I the sole determination of this matter, yet for the sake of avoiding a disagreement which might render our work futile, I have decided to accept the Chairman's findings and have signed the schedule.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) F. H. Phippen
Member of the Conciliation Board.

Statement by Board Member representing Employees

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs (employer), and certain of its employees in commercial Telegraph service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America (employees).

To the Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The report I have presented in the case of the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs and its employees in the commercial telegraph service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union (pages 110-114), covers the same important matters as those involved in the case of the Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its employees, with one or two exceptions.

The Canadian National Telegraphs did not ask for a wage reduction of five per cent, as did the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, but they did join with the C. P. R. in demanding the six-day week and the three eight-hour tricks. The action of the Chairman in refusing to grant these demands met with my approval. On all other matters similar to those in the case of the C. P. R. I take the same stand in the C. N. T. case.

The employees did ask that the clerical staff of the C. N. T. be placed on the same basis as the C. P. R. so far as wages were concerned, but my colleagues attached some value to the representations of the C. N. T. officials that the difference in the systems of the two companies justified the C. N. T. in not paying as high a rate of wages as the C. P. R. I failed to attach the same value to the representations of the C. N. T. officials as my colleagues, because under the systems adopted by both companies a good days' work is demanded from each employee. I not only, therefore, agree with my colleagues in recommending that the employees and company get together to adjust the apparent injustices in the clerical staff of the C. N. T., but go farther and recommend that the wages of the clerical staff of the C. N. T. be advanced to the wage levels of the C. P. R. clerical staff, as a government owned system cannot afford to pay its employees less than the privately owned system for similar services.

In the revision of the rules governing the C. N. T. telegraphers, clerical staff, and installers, I believe that the changes made are in the main in the interests of the employees. Such changes as suggested by the Company and accepted by the Board are of minor importance and do not affect the employee detrimentally.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) James Simpson,
Member of the Conciliation Board.

Report of the Board in Dispute between certain coal mining companies in Nova Scotia, and their employees, members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America

A report was received from the Board of Conciliation appointed in connection with the dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, and the Acadia Coal Company, and their employees, members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America. The Board was constituted a sstated on page 106.

Report of Board

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Ltd., the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Ltd., and the Acadia Coal Company, and certain of their employees, being members of District No. 26, U.M.W. of America.

To the Hon. JAMES MURDOCK,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was applied for on the 31st day of December, 1924, by Mr. J. E. McLurg, Vice-President of the above-named companies, in the matter of a dispute respecting a new agreement between the companies and the said employees, in which the companies asked for a decrease from the existing rates of wages, which the miners' representatives refused to consider. The contract which then existed was due to expire January 15, 1925.

The application stated that there were 12,500 employees directly affected.

The Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, authorized the establishment of a Board, which was completed on January 23. The companies nominated Mr. W. E. Thompson, of Halifax, as their representative. The employees declined to name a representative, and the Minister appointed Dr. J. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, to represent the employees. These two members of the Board recommended to the Minister that Mr. J. H. Winfield, of Halifax, be appointed as third member of the Board and Chairman, which recommendation was accepted by the Minister and the appointment was made.

Previously to the completion of the Board, information was received to the effect that a judgment of the Privy Council had declared the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to be *ultra vires*. Notwithstanding such reported decision of the Privy Council, the Government decided that the organization of the Board be proceeded with, and communicated with the parties to the dispute to that effect, inviting their co-operation.

Mr. McLurg, on behalf of the operators, agreed on January 8 that: "The Companies on their part will scrupulously observe the law, and that all collieries which the companies have work for will accordingly be operated on January 16 next, and thereafter, until the Board submits its findings, at the same rates of pay and on the same conditions as provided for in the agreement at present in force."

On the same date, Mr. John W. McLeod, President, and Mr. A. A. McKay, Secretary, U.M.W., District No. 26, informed the Minister that: "The District Executive were prepared to instruct the membership of this district to continue at work after the 15th instant, providing we receive from you confirmation of the assurances as set out in Mr. McLurg's telegram to you this date."

The Board met in Halifax on January 27 and organized, and it was decided to hold the first public session in the city of Sydney on January 29. On that date the Board met at the Court House, Sydney, the employers being represented by Mr. J. E. McLurg, Mr. H. J. McCann, and Mr. M. A. Doak. The employees were represented by Mr. John W. McLeod, President, Mr. Alex. E. McKay, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 26, and Mr. William Hayes, International Representative for District No. 26.

President McLeod addressed the Board to the effect that the employees had had no part in the appointment of the Board; that they did not believe the Board would be of any value to them; that it had no power to conduct an investigation; that they denied its authority and that the employees would decline to recognize the Board or appear before it. He then filed with the Board a written document, which he stated set forth the position of the employees, a copy of which is transmitted herewith, and asked permission to withdraw. At the request of the Chairman he remained for a short time, during which it was agreed that direct negotiations between the operators and the employees should be resumed on the following day, January 30, the Chairman stating that the Board would be within call to render any assistance in its power.

The Board found itself in a very difficult position owing to the recent reported decision of the Privy Council with respect to the Act

under which the Board was constituted; felt that it was thereby deprived of legal status and was unable to do more than attempt a friendly offer of assistance to both parties. The employees, in their written statement to the Minister, had suggested the need of a searching inquiry into the affairs of the companies; but, since they had declined to appear before the Board, any investigation that might have been held would have been *ex parte,* and the Board would have had no legal means of summoning witnesses or taking evidence under oath. Consequently, any such attempt at an investigation would have been inadvisable and ineffective.

At eleven o'clock on the 30th January the representatives of the operators and employees met, the Board being in session in an adjoining room. That conference ended at 12.30, and Mr. McLurg appeared before the Board and stated that no progress had been made or seemed possible and that he had suggested to the representatives of the employees that the Board might be called in to see if it could suggest any means of breaking the apparent deadlock, but the employees had refused to meet the Board in any way as a Board.

President McLeod called a convention of delegates of the various locals of District No. 26, U.M.W. of America, to be held at Sydney on February 4 to, as stated in the Press, "discuss the ultimatum of the companies for a 10 per cent reduction in wages." Dr. Robertson secured permission to address, and did address, the delegates in session on the afternoon of the 4th February for the purpose of presenting information and giving such explanations as he hoped might lead to a friendly settlement of the dispute.

The convention, which the delegates had decided should hold its sessions in private, adjourned at noon on the 6th. That afternoon a document was handed to Dr. Robertson from the District Executive of the miners, but unsigned, a copy of which is transmitted herewith marked "Appendix B."

The Board is of the opinion:—

(a) That due to the unfortunate relations existing for many years between the operators and the employees, as set forth in the statement of the employees submitted to the Minister and further elaborated in the statement submitted to the Board, no permanent improvement in industrial relations can be expected until complete confidence is established between the operators and the employees, which may possibly be brought about by a fair and impartial inquiry by a competent authority, with a view to ascertaining the actual necessary cost of mining. transporting and selling coal, the ability of the companies to pay a rate of wages satisfactory to the employees, to earn a fair return on capital invested, and the bearing which the attitude and action of the employees have in relation to the efficient and profitable carrying on of operations.

Such an inquiry could not be expected to produce the desired results unless the report of its findings were followed by an earnest and sustained effort to furnish explanatory educational information based thereon, for the purpose of bringing about a better understanding of the true relations of both parties to each other.

(b) That under prevailing conditions many of the employees are unable to obtain more than meagre part-time employment in the winter season entailing serious far-reaching hardships, and that this deplorable state of affairs can probably only be remedied by the companies being able to secure remunerative outlets for their product when access to the markets in Central Canada is cut off by the closing of navigation, prohibitive railroad freight rates and other causes.

All of which is respectively submitted.

(Signed)

J. H. Winfield,
Chairman;
W. E. Thompson,
Member;
Jas W. Robertson,
Member.

APPENDIX A

To the Chairman and Members of the Conciliation Board:

Gentlemen,—The District Executive Board has submitted its reply to the application of the Corporation for a Conciliation Board to the Honourable the Minister of Labour. We presume that copies of our reply have been handed to this Board, and in order that the statement may be on record, and in order to emphasize certain portions of its contents, we desire to file with you, as part of your record, the following statement, together with our original reply.

We also wish to have recorded the formal protest of the District Executive against the majority of this Board on account of bias. The protest was forwarded to the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, and is as follows:

Glace Bay, N.S., Jan. 26, 1925.

Hon. James Murdock,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Although not a party to formation of present Board we feel bound to make formal objection to personnel

on ground of bias. Chairman J. H. Winfield is managing Director of Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company which has Besco for a most substantial customer. Colonel Thompson is president of Thompson Adams Co., Ltd., which Company obtains insurance contracts from Besco. Suggest majority of Board is bound by their own interests to find against us. In addition Dr. Robertson as Chairman of Royal Commission here one year ago was unable to detect Besco falsehood under his very eyes. For a sample that no spy system was maintained and labour unrest result of agitation. With Board constituted as at present safe to predict they will not recommend any increase in our wages though they can see our membership unemployed and starving. Surely matters raised in our reply are of sufficient importance to Nova Scotia and Dominion of Canada to merit investigation by less partial Board.

JOHN W. MCLEOD,
Pres. District 26, United Mine Workers of America.
A. A. MCKAY,
Sec'y. District 26, United Mine Workers of America.

In continuation of our reply and consistent with our attitude we wish to further address this Board as follows:

Quoting from the official minutes of December 31, 1924, page 7 of the recent negotiations between the Company representatives and ourselves as follows:

Realizing that the interest of the men, the company and the general public will be best served if these negotiations result in an agreement being arrived at which will be embodied in the contract, the representatives of the company make this last definite and final offer, for the express purpose of arriving at a final settlement. This offer is a straight decrease of ten per cent from the existing rates for both contract and day paid men, to be embodied in the contract, effective from January 16, 1925, to November 30, 1926.

It is to be distinctly understood that this final offer of a ten per cent decrease is made solely for the purpose of effecting a settlement by negotiation and it is to be understood by the Executive of the U.M.W. that if this offer is not accepted to-day, it is withdrawn.

This was the final offer of the Company and can refer, if necessary, to the statements of Vice-President McLurg during the course of the negotiations in which he informed me that no contract would be signed by his Corporation that did not carry a reduction of wages. Our answer was that none would be signed that carried any reduction from the present rate of wages.

Why Are You Here?

Have you come to see why this Corporation:

(1) Takes from our wages to pay graft to the Newfoundland Government; or

(2) Takes from our wages to pay dividends on stock that represents no physical assets; or

(3) Takes from our wages to pay high salaries to dissolute and incompetent officials; or

(4) Takes from our wages to finance industrial skin games like the Halifax Shipyards; or

(5) Takes from our wages to make good the incompetency of its Sales Department; or

(6) Takes from our wages to pay princely salaries to a President, Vice-President, General Managers, General Superintendents and Superintendents, and Assistant Superintendents without number; or

(7) Takes from our wages to pay exorbitant rates for insurance to a Company in which the President is interested; or

(8) Takes from our wages to maintain a Pimp and Spy System which they swear does not exist; or

(9) Takes from our wages to maintain a slush fund to pay agents to write attacks on us in the Press under the guise of disinterested citizens; or

(10) Takes from our wages to maintain a London office for Sir Newton Moore, an improperly salaried Vice-President, to pretend he is interested in the Nova Scotia Coal Industry; or

(11) Takes from our wages to pay the cost of wild-cat capital expenditures like Jubilee Colliery abandoned as soon as built.

Are You Here to Find Out:

(1) Why Nova Scotia coal sells in Montreal for one-half the price it brings in Halifax.

(2) Why the natural resources of this province are milked for the benefit of some disreputable stock market plungers.

(3) Why five million tons of coal are taken annually from our mines and result annually in bringing the men who take it out nearer and nearer to starvation.

(4) Why this corporation cannot conduct its business for 12 months without the aid of Royal Commissions, Conciliation Boards, Militia, Mediators and Provincial Police.

(5) Why any drunken reprobate who toots for the government is given a job while our men who have grown up in the industry are being laid off.

(6) Why this industry should continue at all when it cannot pay its men even starvation wages.

(7) Why the company pretends to negotiate with us and at the same time builds stalls for its horses at its steel plant and makes general preparations for a lockout.

(8) Why these preparations are set out in detail in an inspired article in the corporation's newspaper *The Glace Bay Gazette*, while our negotiations are pending, and which article of 6th January indicates the absurdity of your sitting at all.

(9) Why the *Glace Bay Gazette* and *Sydney Record* did not publish our statements replying to the calling of your Board, the one being the corporation's paper at Glace Bay and the other at Sydney.

(10) Why this corporation, trying to break our unions and strikes, spends enough money to give us substantial increases in wages.

Or Does It Happen That You Are Here:

(1) To see our half-clothed and half-fed workers and their women and children.

(2) To speak to the health officers who tend them for sickness brought by their conditions.

(3) To talk to the Salvation Army Officers who scatter relief amongst them; or

(4) To visit the schools from which so many children are absent through lack of food and clothing.

(5) To visit the cold, leaky homes of miners whose women and children sleep without decent beds, mattresses or bed clothes.

(6) To inquire from the charitable and relief organizations in Sydney and in the Colliery Districts as to conditions due to low rates and unemployment.

(7) To consult the merchants who are unable to trade with our impoverished people.

(8) To see Cape Breton children clothed in cotton rags and flour bags, and fed on soup made from potato parings.

Why Are You Here:

One of you gentlemen is Managing Director of a company that has "Besco" for one of its largest customers. Another of you is president of a company that gets insurance contracts from Besco. That is a prejudiced majority of the Board, and we are bound to say we believe *you are here* to help take a few more rags from our backs and a little more food from our tables.

We believe you are here to help Besco beat us. You are not an impartial Board. You have not authority to investigate our grievances. Don't burlesque the sufferings of humanity by simulating an investigation. Better leave us to our annual battle to stave off the starvation which this incompetent and dishonest corporation attempts to impose on us. If you think we are "Red," try living on the income from 150 days work at $3.50 a day, less 10 per cent. Better to indulge in that fashionable pastime that consists of convincing the public we are a mob of 15,000 irreconcilable destructionists; but for shame sake and for the sake of commonsense don't mimic holding a fair and impartial inquiry.

Before you go, listen if you like to the company's hoary tales:

(1) That our men are well paid and trot out their faked pay-rolls and their hardy annual of the local contract man who gets good wages *when he works* and which wages he is expressly subject to lose on thirty days' notice, when the company thinks it is not getting adequate return for what it is paying.

(2) That their costs are so high that coal can't be mined at a profit with present wage rates, while the labour cost is less than 40 per cent of the total cost of coal.

(3) That the investments of widows and orphans are being jeopardized and that we should have more consideration for widows and orphans of the type of Roy Wolvin, Sir Richard Squires, Grant Morden, Hector McInnes, J. F. M. Stewart, and Sir Newton Moore.

(4) That labour unrest is due to agitators and not to grievances.

The District Executive Board,
District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.

APPENDIX B

Dr. J. W. Robertson,
Member Conciliation Board,
Sydney, N.S.

Sir,—You realize that a very serious situation exists here. Probably it profits little for us to call attention to the fact that we have been shouting for years that Besco was ruining not only us but the entire community here. We merely refer to it to link the present with the past. At the present you may see for yourself soup-kitchens, bread-lines, people feeding from the refuse dumps, suffering and starvation. The situation is naked. Look at it. These are our people brought to this condition by Besco.

Your Board appears anxious to bring about an improvement. We had nothing to do with the constitution of your Board and we have been sceptical of any good it might do as it has been customary to whitewash Besco and damn us.

However, if your Board is sincere we will do our part. We will temporarily continue the present status, pending proper remedial measures as follows:

Continue work at the rates paid January 15, 1925, for a period not exceeding four (4) months from January 16, 1925, upon the following conditions:

First: Within the period of four (4) months from January 16, 1925, a full, fair and impartial investigation will be made into the organization, direction, administration and financing of the corporation, in all their branches, including its costs of production,

transportation, and distribution, and appropriate action taken upon the result of that investigation.

Second: All our members during the above period of four (4) months be given employment of not less than four (4) days a week, or wages in lieu of employment, at the places they customarily offer themselves for work.

We do not think we should be asked to accept the corporation's unsupported guarantee of fulfilment of this proposal, for it has not been a custom with it in the past faithfully to observe the undertakings which it gives its employees.

You are aware that we feel that the rates of wages of our members should be revised upwards, and in some instances substantially so. Yet we make this proposal to do our part to meet the present emergency.

DISTRICT No. 26, U.M.W. OF A.,
.. ..
President.
.. ..
Secretary-Treasurer.

Railway Socialization in Sweden

In 1920 the first Labour Government in Sweden, of which Mr. Branting was head, appointed a "Socialisation Commission," to examine the question of transferring to the community the ownership or control of such natural resources or means of production as it might be considered desirable to nationalize.

The Socialization Commission in its report describes the new organization which it proposes as an independent public undertaking exclusively owned by the state. The administration is in its main principles determined by the government authorities and subject to their supervision, but the management and conduct is entirely independent of the political organization of the state.

The following are the most important points in regard to the proposed undertaking:—

The supreme authority in the undertaking will be an assembly meeting once a year, consisting of chairman and 28 members. Of these, the chairman and 8 members will be chosen by the Crown, 8 by parliament—four by each chamber—six by the employees of the state railways, and six by various organizations interested in the railway traffic. The assembly will elect the board of directors and auditors, and decide all questions of responsibility. It will also approve the accounts and balance sheet and determine the application of the yearly surplus. The assembly will further have the exclusive power of deciding on all constructive work and purchases requiring new capital.

The management of the undertaking will be carried on by a board of directors elected by the assembly and consisting of six persons, who will choose among themselves the chief of the undertaking. The power of final decision in regard to engagements and wages will be entrusted to the board of directors in accordance with its task of managing and being answerable for the direction of the undertaking. Only the fixing of rules for the conclusion of agreements and the settlement of disputes between the undertaking and its employees, or in other words, the establishment of the method of negotiating agreements, will be in the jurisdiction of the assembly.

In connection with the position of the workers under the scheme of socialization, attention is called to the safeguard furnished by the representation of the staff in the assembly, the guaranteed method of negotiation, and a strong trade union organization against encroachments on the reasonable rights of the employees on the one hand, and precipitate interruptions of work on the other hand. Against unwarranted demands on either side, resulting in interruptions of work, excessive charges or other inconveniences, public opinion, which in such cases would be particularly sensitive to disturbances, would also constitute a powerful obstacle.

The Commission points out that it is impossible to prevent special interests from exercising an influence on the state railway undertaking. They will in all circumstances find some means of expression. As indicated in the proposal of the Commission, a direct representation of the separate group interests appears to be preferable, all the more so as it is reasonable to hope that by this means such interests will be more effectually committed to a positive co-operation in the development of the undertaking.

According to recent statements in the Legislature of the Province of Quebec there are 618 cheese factories and 725 butter factories in the province. During 1924, 46,890,579 pounds of cheese and 59,214,767 pounds of butter were produced. Duties for inspection purposes were imposed on these factories by an act of 1915 (chapter 31), but were abrogated in 1923 (chapter 33).

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of January was ten, as compared with three in December. The time loss for the month was less than in January, 1924, being 4,882 working days, as compared with 209,834 working days in January, 1924. The considerable time loss and number of employees in January 1924, was chiefly due to a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
January, 1925.....	10	694	4,882
December, 1924.....	3	125	1,865
January, 1924.....	13	14,294	209,834

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

Two disputes, involving 100 workpeople, were carried over from December. One of the strikes beginning prior to January, and six of the strikes commencing during January terminated during the month. At the end of January, therefore, there were on record three disputes, clothing workers at Montreal; boot factory employees at Montreal, and moulders at Hamilton. The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include any dispute after information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the union or organization concerned has not yet called off. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely, moulders at Galt, commencing August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924, and street railway employees at St. John, N.B., June 29, 1921.

The figures printed are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received till some time after its commencement.

Information was received in the Department during January, but too late for insertion in the January issue of the Labour Gazette, of a strike of coal miners at Drumheller, Alta., which began December 29, and terminated January 10.

Of the strikes which commenced during January, three were against the discharge of employees, two against reductions in wages, one was for increased wages, one for a change in working conditions; one for the renewal of an agreement; one for one day off in seven; and the tenth, a strike of bakers in Montreal, was against an increase in the price of bread. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month, four resulted in favour of employees, one in favour of employers, and two ended in a compromise, the employees being partially successful.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

Coal miners, Drumhellier, Alta.—A strike of 30 coal miners occurrred at Drumheller, Alta., on December 29, in protest against the discharge of employees for incompetence. After negotiations the employees were reinstated. Work was resumed January 10.

Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.—A strike of coal miners at Drumheller, Alta., on January 5, involving 110 employees, was against the discharge of an employee, while another strike, at the same place and time, involved 90 employees, and was for a change in working conditions. Negotiations were carried on between the parties concerned, and as the men's demands were granted in both cases, work was resumed January 7.

Bakers (Jewish), Montreal, Que.—The employees went on strike January 24, in protest against an increase of one cent per loaf in the price of bread. After being on strike four days the employers reduced the price to the previous rate, ten cents per loaf, and the employees resumed work on January 28.

Boot Factory employees, Montreal, Que.—On January 26, a strike occurred at Montreal of 200 boot factory employees against changes in piece rates, the employees believing that these changes involved a reduction in wages of between 50 and 75 per cent. At the end of January this dispute remained unterminated.

Moulders, Hamilton, Ont.—About 15 moulders went on strike January 30, against a reduction in wages. The firm concerned had posted a notice of a 10 per cent reduction to take effect January 30, and the men stopped work. This strike remained unsettled at the end of the month.

LABOURERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—A strike of 50 labourers occurrred at Edmonton on January 2, when the men employed on a subway under construction demanded an increase in wages from 25 cents and 30 cents per hour to 45 cents per hour. Negotiations were carried on and work was resumed January 22, at 40 cents per hour.

COOKS AND WAITERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—A strike of 18 cooks and waiters in a Winnipeg restaurant, demanding one day off in seven, took place January 2. The following day the employer claimed that the strikers' places had been filled by other workers who were granted the one day off.

LAUNDRY WORKERS, OTTAWA, ONT.—A strike of 60 laundry workers occurrred on January 8, when the company concerned refused to renew an agreement which had been in existence the previous year, and which expired January 7, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1924, page 172). The company asked for a month to consider the extension of the agreement, but the employees refused the company's request and went on strike. Negotiations were carried on which resulted in the agreement being renewed for a year, with a slight change in the wording of two of the clauses. Work was resumed January 10.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JANUARY, 1925.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to January, 1925.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.	30	240	Commenced December 29, against discharge of employees. Settled by negotiations, and employees reinstated. Work resumed January 10.
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	70	1,820	Commenced December 2, against discharge of employees. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during January, 1925.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.	110	220	Commenced January 5, against discharge of employee. Settled by negotiations and work resumed January 7, when discharged employee was reinstated.
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.	90	180	Commenced January 5, for change in working conditions. Settled by negotiations and work resumed January 7; working conditions improved.
MANUFACTURING—			
Vegetable foods:			
Bakers, Montreal, Que.....	51	204	Commenced January 24, against increase in price of bread. Settled by negotiations and work resumed January 29, when price of bread was reduced.
Boots and shoes:			
Boot factory employees, Montreal, Que.	200	1,200	Commenced January 26, against reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Hamilton, Ont.....	15	30	Commenced January 30, against reduction in wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Railway construction:			
Labourers, etc., Edmonton, Alta.	50	850	Commenced January 2, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed January 22.
SERVICE—			
Personal—domestic:			
Cooks and waiters, Winnipeg, Man.	18	18	Commenced January 2, for one day off per week. Settled by replacement January 3.
Laundry workers, Ottawa, Ont.	60	120	Commenced January 8, for renewal of agreement in effect during 1924. Settled by negotiations and work resumed January 10.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1924

THE year 1924 was marked by a smaller number of strikes and lockouts than 1923 or 1922, which years in turn had shown lowest numbers of disputes since 1915. Of the 73 disputes in existence during the year, 10 were carried over from 1923, there being 63 which began during the year. At the end of the year two disputes were still in existence, one of clothing workers in Montreal which began in December, and one of coal miners at Drumheller, Alberta, which began on December 29. The numbers of employees involved and the time loss in man working days were much greater than in 1923, and nearly as great as in 1922, owing to a strike of over 7,000 coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia, which lasted from April to October, causing a time loss of over one million working days. A strike of similar magnitude and duration had occurred in 1922 also.

The other principal disputes during the year included a strike of about 10,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia in January and February, and the strike of job printing compositors for the 44-hour week which began in 1921 and continued in Canada in six cities, being not called off until August 30, 1924. A strike of loggers in British Columbia in January and February involved over 1,500 employees, causing a time loss of nearly 45,000 working days.

In addition to the above there were two strikes of clothing workers in Montreal, each of which caused time losses of over 10,000 working days, and a strike of boot factory employees at Quebec caused a time loss of nearly eight thousand working days. A dispute at Hull, Que., involving about 275 match workers in an alleged lockout caused a time loss of about 12,000 working days. A strike of carpenters and shipwrights, engaged in shipbuilding at Vancouver, B.C., involved 150 men for nearly six weeks and caused a time loss of over 5,000 working days. A strike of postal employees involving nearly 2,000 men for 12 days in June, caused a time loss of over twelve thousand days. A strike of fishermen in British Columbia, involving over 500 men for a week, caused a time loss of about 4,500 days. A strike of painters in Montreal, and a strike of plumbers in Hamilton, each caused time losses of somewhat more than 2,000 working days. Apart from the above, none of the disputes during the year caused as much as 2,000 working days, and only six caused a loss of more than 1,000 days.

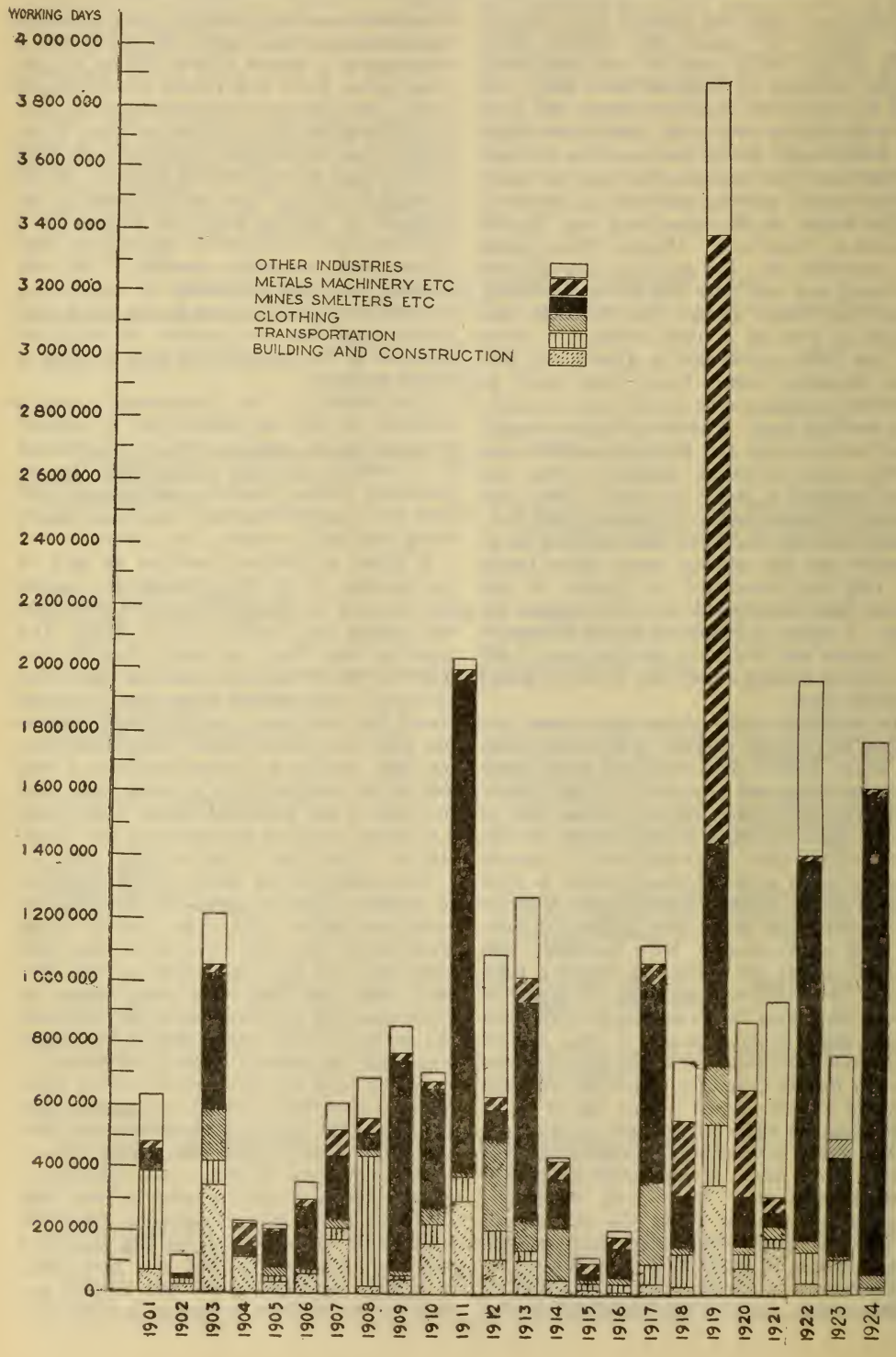
The figures in this report are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

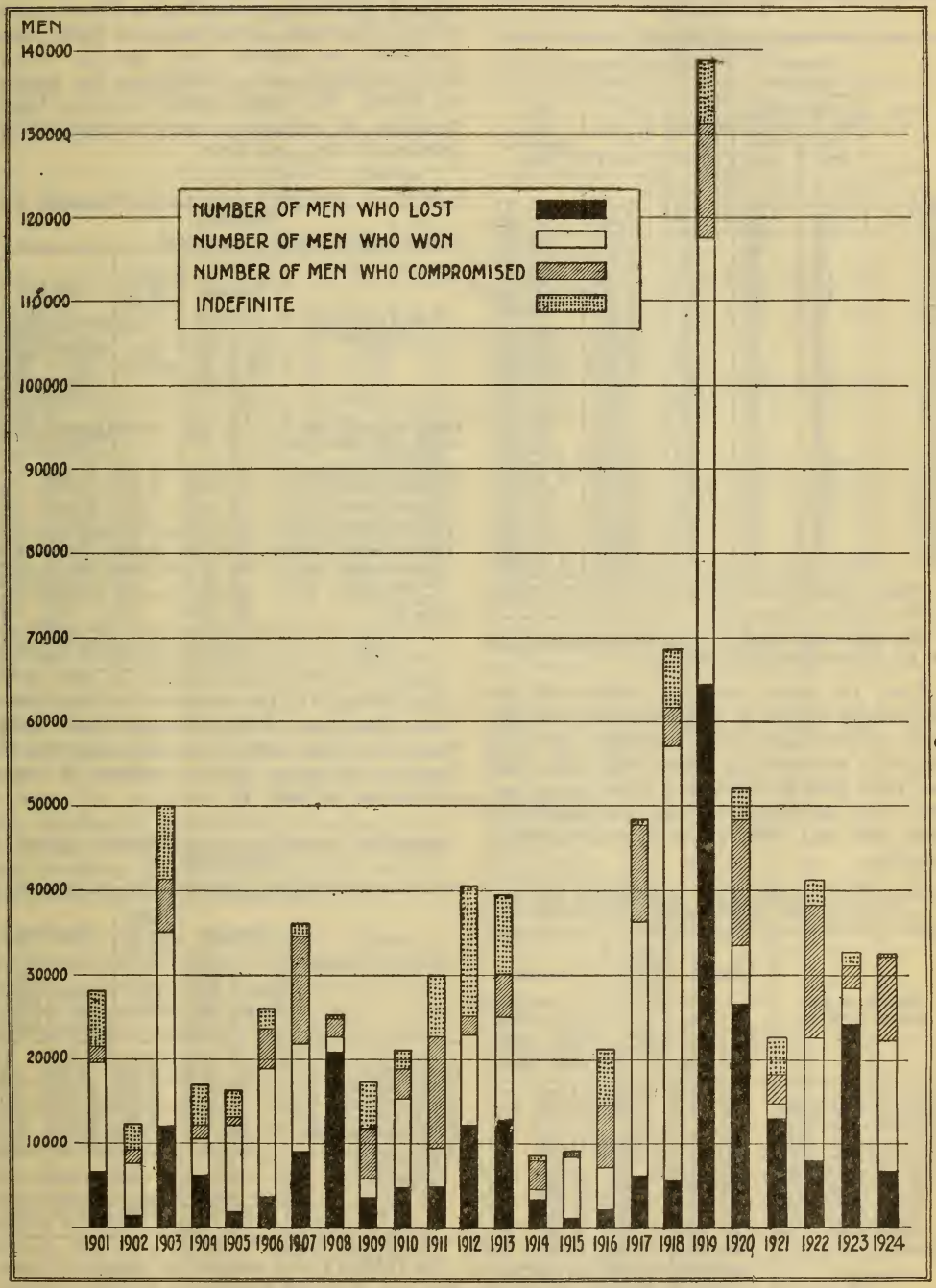
A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes has been maintained in the Department during 1924. Any such disputes involving a time loss of ten working days or more have been included in the published record, there being 5 of these involving 26 employees and resulting in a time loss of 760 working days.

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in mining considerable time loss occurred in 1903, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1919, 1922, 1923 and 1924. In metal trades no great time loss appeared except in 1919, when the strikes in the metal trades in various cities and the general strike in Winnipeg in sympathy with the metal trades' strike there, caused a time loss of about two million days. In 1918, 1920 and 1923, however, the time losses (in these trades) were larger than in other years. In building and construction considerable time loss appeared in 1903, 1907, 1911 and 1919. In transportation there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen, in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists and in 1918 and 1919 due to numbers of strikes in street rail-

TIME LOSS IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1901-24



RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN 1901-1924



way operation, as well as among freight handlers, in local transportation, cartage, etc.

TABLE I.—RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY YEARS

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
1901.....	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	825	36,224	621,962
1908.....	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919.....	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	138	907	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	70	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923.....	91	77	419	32,868	768,494
1924.....	73	63	415	32,494	1,770,825
Total.	2,915*	2,803	16,406*	835,689*	23,118,849

*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the nd of a year are counted more than once.

From the chart showing results of the settlements arrived at it appears that the majority of employees were successful or substantially successful in 1905, 1906, 1915, 1917 and 1918, periods of steadily rising prices and expanding business, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1919 and 1920, years of uncertainty in industry.

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1924, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED

Number of employees involved	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total	Employees	Working days	Percent of total
10,000 and over.....	1	1·4	10,585	315,405	17·8
5,000 and under 10,000	1	1·4	7,403	1,224,159	69·1
2,500 and under 5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,500 and under 2,500	4	5·5	6,736	84,707	4·8
1,000 and under 1,500	1	1·4	1,200	1,200	0·1
500 and under 1,000	1	1·4	573	4,584	0·3
250 and under 500	10	13·7	3,496	79,640	4·5
100 and under 250	7	9·6	839	25,191	1·4
50 and under 100	14	19·1	957	11,223	0·6
25 and under 50	15	20·5	517	13,632	0·8
Under 25.....	19	26·0	188	11,084	0·6
Total.....	73	100·0	32,494	1,770,825	100·0

In Table II the analysis by the number of employees shows that there were few disputes involving large numbers of employees, but that the time loss due to these was very great, most of it being due to the two strikes of coal miners, namely, that in Alberta and British Columbia, involving over 7,000 men for nearly six months, and that in Nova Scotia involving over 10,000 men for nearly six weeks. The other strikes involving large numbers of employees were mentioned in paragraphs two and three.

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1924, BY TIME LOSS

Period of working days lost	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total	Employees	Working days	Percent of total
100,000 days and over..	2	2·7	17,988	1,539,564	86·9
50,000 days and under 100,000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000 and under 50,000.	2	2·7	1,880	87,098	4·9
10,000 and under 25,000.	5	6·8	5,561	70,133	4·0
5,000 and under 10,000.	4	5·5	893	29,292	1·7
2,500 and under 5,000.	4	5·5	1,068	14,652	0·8
1,500 and under 2,500.	5	6·8	551	10,240	0·6
1,000 and under 1,500.	6	8·2	1,693	7,538	0·4
500 and under 1,000.	10	13·7	1,151	6,923	0·4
250 and under 500.	8	11·0	798	2,874	0·2
100 and under 250.	11	15·1	517	1,863	0·1
Under 100.....	16	22·0	394	648	0·0
Total.....	73	100·0	32,494	1,770,825	100·0

In Table III, the analysis by time loss shows that most of the disputes caused little time loss, being due to a small number of disputes involving large numbers of employees as in Table II.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1924, BY DURATION

Period of Duration	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total	Employees	Working days	Percent of total
Under 5 days.....	26	35·6	3,625	6,388	0·4
5 days and under 10...	11	15·1	1,826	12,476	0·7
10 days and under 15...	7	9·6	2,175	14,563	0·8
15 days and under 20...	4	5·5	1,805	12,738	0·7
20 days and under 30...	5	6·8	795	19,560	1·1
30 days and over.....	18	24·7	22,168	1,703,260	96·2
Unterminated or indefinite.....	2	2·7	100	1,840	0·1
Total.....	73	100·0	32,494	1,770,825	100·0

In Table IV, the analysis by duration shows that out of the 73 disputes in existence during the year, 26 were under 5 days' duration, and 11 were of five days or over and under 10, thus making 37 disputes, or over half of the

disputes under 10 days in duration. There were, however, 18 disputes of 30 days or over in duration, and as these included the two principal strikes of coal miners, this group caused most of the time loss for the year.

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1924, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia	9	12·3	12,747	322,574	18·2
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	1	1·4	57	1,026	0·1
Quebec	23	31·5	5,430	80,209	4·5
Ontario	18	24·7	775	53,506	3·0
Manitoba	2	2·7	103	6,992	0·4
Saskatchewan	1	1·4	38	133	0·0
Alberta	9a	12·0	7,146	1,002,179	56·6
British Columbia	9a	11·3	4,152	291,195	16·5
Interprovincial (b)	2	2·7	2,046	13,011	0·7
Total	73	a100·0	32,494	1,770,825	100·0

(a) One strike in both Alberta and British Columbia counted in each but only once in the total. In this case the number of employees and time loss in each province was allocated to it.
(b) Strike in Note (a) excepted.

In Table V, the analysis by provinces shows that the disputes causing most of the time loss as well as including most of the number of employees involved, were in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia, on account of the two principal coal strikes as well as a number of smaller strikes of coal miners. Next to these the provinces of Quebec and Ontario experienced considerable time loss, that in Quebec being due to disputes involving large numbers of employees, namely strikes of clothing workers in Montreal.

In Table VI, the analysis by industries shows most of the time loss to be due to disputes in mining, but that there was considerable time loss in logging, due to the strike of lumber workers in British Columbia; also in manufacturing of clothing, due to several strikes of clothing workers, chiefly in Montreal; boot-making, chiefly in Quebec City; printing and publishing, due to eight strikes of job office printing compositors in six cities carried over from 1921; wood products, due to an alleged lockout of match workers at Hull, Que., and in public administration, due to a strike of postal employees in various cities.

In Table VII, the analysis by causes shows that 39 out of the 73 disputes were over questions of wages, of which nine were against decreases. There appear five disputes for shorter hours, and one against longer hours. There appear 12 disputes over questions of unionism,

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1924, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
AGRICULTURE	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LOGGING	1	1·4	1,567	44,770	2·6
FISHING AND TRAPPING	2	2·7	621	4,800	0·3
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING	15	20·5	21,214	1,555,105	87·8
MANUFACTURING:—					
Clothing, including knitted goods	8	11·0	3,424	30,688	1·8
Leather, fur and products	5	6·8	888	11,697	0·7
Pulp and paper products	2	2·7	156	756	0·0
Printing and publishing	9	12·3	586	79,695	4·6
Saw and planing mill products	1	1·4	350	2,100	0·1
Wood products	1	1·4	275	12,100	0·7
Iron, steel and products	2	2·7	26	874	0·0
Non-metallic mineral products	2	2·7	88	957	0·0
CONSTRUCTION:—					
Buildings and structures	13	17·8	883	7,850	0·4
Shipbuilding	1	1·4	150	5,100	0·3
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction	1	1·4	75	150	0·0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:—					
Steam railways	1	1·4	50	50	0·0
Electric railways	1	1·4	4	661	0·0
Telegraphs and telephones	2	2·7	83	750	0·0
FINANCE	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TRADE	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SERVICE:—					
Public administration	1	1·4	1,969	12,279	0·7
Recreational	4	5·5	60	418	0·0
Personal—domestic	1	1·4	25	25	0·0
Total	73	100·0	32,494	1,770,825	100·0

of which three were for recognition of union. There appear 11 disputes against discharge of employees. The analysis of results shows that of the 20 disputes over increases in wages, three ended in favour of the employees, nine in favour of the employers, and eight were partially successful or ended in compromises. Of the nine disputes over decreases in wages, four ended in favour of employees, four in favour of employers, and one was partially

successful. Of the 73 disputes for the year, 17 were in favour of employees, 29 were in favour of employers, 23 were compromises or partially successful. Of the four which were indefinite or unterminated, two were unterminated at the end of the year, one was settled by a reference to arbitration which had not been completed, and as to the other information was unobtainable.

Table VIII shows disputes in the various industries by methods of settlement. It appears that 30 out of the 73 in existence were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, while 11 were settled by conciliation or mediation, and in nine disputes the employees returned to work on employers' terms. The 12 disputes in the column headed "Otherwise" included the strikes of job office printing compositors carried over from 1921, which the union called off at the end of August.

In Table IX with figures by months, it appears that most of the time loss occurs during the spring and early summer months. For those months where great time loss appears it is usually due to a strike of coal miners. In May and June, 1921, however, considerable time loss appeared, due chiefly to strikes in the building trades against reductions in wages. In May, June and July, 1920, considerable time loss appeared due to strikes in the building trades, metal trades and of coal miners.

Table X gives the list of strikes and lockouts in detail as to causes, results, etc. As explained in paragraph six, this list does not included disputes involving less than six employees or of less than one day in duration unless they cause a time loss of ten man working days or more. There were no disputes in existence during 1924 omitted from the list for this reason. In addition to those listed there were on record during the year a number of disputes which have been recorded as terminated because reports indicated that industrial conditions were no longer affected and there were certain other disputes causing cessation of work which could hardly be classed as strikes or lockouts although sometimes referred to as such. During 1924 these were as follows:—

The strike of moulders at Guelph beginning on June 2, 1924, was recorded as terminated August 25, the employees being replaced, but the union did not call off the strike by the end of 1924. The strikers, however, had obtained work elsewhere.

A dispute of street railway employees at St. John, N.B., resulting in a cessation of work in June 29, 1921, had not yet been called off by the union at the end of 1924, and there were still a number of men receiving strike pay. Reports indicated that employment conditions were no longer affected shortly after the cessation of work as the employees were replaced. Early in 1922 a large number of the employees secured work elsewhere.

A strike of moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922, was terminated by the end of the month by the replacement of strikers but the union had not called off the strike by the end of 1924. The strikers, however, obtained work elsewhere.

A cessation of work involving 12 stone masons on a building at Montreal, June 5, 1924, was due to a clause in the contract that the employees should be members of a certain union. Of the 12 men who left when notified of this, ten returned within a few hours and joined the union.

A dispute between the theatrical employees' union and certain moving picture theatres at Hamilton as to recognition of the union led to a declaration by the union that a lockout had been begun by the proprietors of these theatres, on the ground that they refused to employ members of a union. The employers reported that no dispute with their employees had occurred as the latter did not belong to the union.

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1924, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or object	In favour of employees				In favour of employers				Compromise or partially successful				Indefinite or unterminated				Total			
	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days
WAGES—																				
Increase in wages	3	19	576	4,900	9	20	2,376	19,304	8	25	593	3,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	64	3,545	27,860
Decrease in wages	4	18	11,026	318,051	4	4	147	1,003	1	35	7,403	1,224,159	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	57	18,576	1,543,213
Increase in wages and shorter hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	12	144	4	65	467	66,695	1	1	38	133	6	72	517	66,972
Increase in wages and other changes	2	81	1,553	18,570	2	7	1,657	45,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	88	3,210	64,330
HOURS OF LABOUR—																				
Shorter hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	64	4,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	64	4,985
Longer hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	43	6,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	43	6,932
OTHER CAUSES AFFECTING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	170	315	1	1	275	12,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	445	12,415
UNIONISM—																				
Recognition of union	1	1	8	24	2	3	10	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	18	691
Employment of non-unionists	1	1	107	535	1	1	48	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	155	751
Discharge of employees for union activity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	120	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	120	720
Union jurisdiction	1	1	36	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	36	612
Other union questions	3	82	2,128	11,658	1	1	50	1,450	1	1	320	9,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	84	2,498	22,388
AGAINST DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES (a)	2	2	420	8,000	4	4	1,322	1,858	2	2	398	796	3	3	140	2,180	11	11	2,280	12,834
SYMPATHETIC	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	400	400	1	1	8	1,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	408	1,520
UNCLASSIFIED	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	579	4,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	579	4,602
Total	17	205	15,854	362,350	29	58	6,771	75,719	23	148	9,691	1,330,443	4	4	178	2,313	73	415	32,494	1,770,825

(a) Other than in connection with union questions.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1924, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry or occupation	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Returned to work on employers' terms		Replacement of strikers		Otherwise (including indefinite or unterminated)		Total	
	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees
AGRICULTURE																
LOGGING													1	1,567	1	1,567
FISHING AND TRAPPING			1	48					1	573					2	621
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING	10	13,439	3	7,655							1	90	1	30	15	21,214
MANUFACTURING—																
Clothing, including knitted goods	5	3,288			1	40			1	26			1	70	8	3,424
Leather, fur and products	2	58	1	380					1	400	1	50			5	888
Pulp and paper products	1	36	1	120											2	156
Printing and publishing			1	38									8	548	9	586
Saw and planing mill products			1	350											1	350
Wood products			1	275											1	275
Iron, steel and products	1	9									1	17			2	26
Non-metallic mineral products	1	28							1	60					2	88
CONSTRUCTION:—																
Buildings and structures	7	772							4	70	1	5	1	36	13	883
Shipbuilding	1	150													1	150
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction			1	75											1	75
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:—																
Steam railways											1	50			1	50
Electric railways											1	4			1	4
Telegraphs and telephones							1	77			1	6			2	83
TRADE																
FINANCE																
SERVICE:—																
Public administration									1	1,969					1	1,969
Recreational	2	42	1	12							1	6			4	60
Personal, domestic											1	25			1	25
Total	30	17,822	11	8,953	1	40	1	77	9	3,098	9	253	12	2,251	73	32,494

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, AND 1924, BY MONTHS

—	Disputes in existence					Number of employees affected					Time loss in working days				
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January	35	23	22	18	13	2,800	1,765	3,435	2,852	14,294	35,535	30,646	68,474	53,966	209,834
February	25	31	24	20	17	2,345	2,906	3,200	3,950	12,933	30,920	36,361	62,935	46 030	197,083
March	28	32	20	19	13	4,116	3,468	2,569	1,533	827	39,027	55,502	62,737	33,229	11,087
April	48	29	26	27	16	6,899	4,453	13,086	2,561	8,667	75 445	63,480	272,946	34,972	199,968
May	79	56	31	39	14	13,856	9,323	13,433	4,767	7,955	159,072	175,889	279,857	53,891	202,710
June	66	50	25	28	26	15,793	10,239	11,093	6,268	12,296	185,732	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,790
July	59	41	21	23	19	10,016	9,413	15,553	18,095	8,701	137,841	92,891	255,734	307,433	210,736
August	30	31	25	20	16	4,840	3,442	25,364	3,651	9,472	74,366	73,273	450,692	30,721	206,118
September	29	26	23	18	9	2,806	3,948	17,736	1,729	7,687	28,330	59,849	99,732	30,773	183,723
October	21	17	18	16	7	6,168	1,897	3,240	2,322	8,023	72,893	46,036	54,758	50,402	127,763
November	14	18	14	15	3	2,295	3,354	2,036	2,237	353	27,269	73,149	48,023	55,978	5,148
December	21	18	15	13	3	1,822	3,759	2,950	2,446	125	20,324	61,365	55,986	28,693	1,865
Year	*285	*145	*85	*91	*73	*52,150	*22,930	*41,050	*32,868	*32,494	886,754	956,461	1,975,276	768,494	1,770,825

* These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the employees involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1924

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
LOGGING—										
Lumber workers	Cranbrook, B.C.	Increase in wages and other changes.	Strike called off by union concerned.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 2	Mar. 3	6	1,567	44,770	52
							6	1,567	44,770	
FISHING AND TRAPPING—										
Fishermen	Skeena River, B.C.	Demand for higher prices for fish.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	June 15	June 24	8	573	4,584	8
Fish packers	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Employment of non-unionists.	Mediation	In favour of employers.	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	1	48	216	4½
							9	621	4,800	
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—										
Coal miners	Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia.	Reduction in wages.	Mediation	Compromise	April 1	Oct. 20	35	7,403	1,224,159	169
Coal miners	Cape Breton Island, N.S.	Reduction in wages.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Jan. 16	Feb. 20	5	10,585	315,405	30
Coal miners	Coalhurst, Alta.	Refusal of company to collect the union check-off.	Negotiations	Compromise	Sept. 18	Oct. 21	1	320	9,280	29
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alta.	Changes in working conditions for contract miners.	Mediation	In favour of employers.	Oct. 28	Oct. 30	1	145	290	2
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alta.	Discharge of employees.	Unsettled at end of year.			Dec. 29	1	30	90	3
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	Discharge of employees.	Negotiations	In favour of employers.	July 17	July 18	1	100	100	1
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	Discharge of employees.	Negotiations	Compromise	April 5	April 7	1	300	600	2
Coal miners	Inverness, N.S.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Feb. 14	Feb. 18	1	368	1,472	4
Coal miners	Mountain Park, Alta.	To secure dismissal of foreman.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	1	340	680	2
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	Discharge of employees.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Feb. 18	Feb. 18	1	40	20	½
Coal miners	Stellarton, N.S.	Discharge of employees.	Negotiations	In favour of employers.	June 5	June 5	1	1,200	1,200	1
Coal miners	Sterco, Alta.	Increase in wages and other changes.	Replacement	In favour of employers.	Nov. 23, 1923	May 15, 1924	1	90	990	11
Coal miners	Sterco, Alta.	To have agreement signed *(a)*.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Mar. 26	Mar. 26	1	88	88	1
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Discharge of employees.	Negotiations	Compromise	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	1	98	196	2
Coal miners	Wayne, Alta.	Employment of non-unionists.	Mediation	In favour of employees.	Feb. 4	Feb. 8	1	107	535	5
							53	21,214	1,555,105	

MANUFACTURING—										
Clothing, including knitted goods:										
Cap makers	Montreal, Que.	To secure recognition of union.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	June 30	July 3	1	8	24	3
Cap makers	Montreal, Que.	Reduction in wages.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	5	63	189	3
Cap makers	Toronto, Ont.	Discharge of employees.	Negotiations	In favour of employers.	July 8	Aug. 18	1	17	493	29
Clothing workers	Montreal, Que.	Increase in wages and other changes.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Jan. 7	Feb. 21	80	1,500	16,768	36
Clothing workers	Montreal, Que.	Violations of agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Aug. 20	Sept. 6	80	1,700	10,890	15
Clothing workers	Montreal, Que.	Discharge of employees.	Arbitration	Indefinite	Nov. 7	Nov. 19	1	40	340	8½
Clothing workers	Montreal, Que.	Discharge of employees.	Unsettled at end of year.		Dec. 2		1	70	1,750	25
Weavers	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Increase in wages	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	April 3	April 12	1	26	234	9
							170	3,424	30,688	
Leather, fur and products:										
Boot factory employees	Quebec, Que.	Discharge of employees.	Negotiations	In favour of employers.	May 27	June 11	1	5	65	13
Boot factory employees	Quebec, Que.	In sympathy with striking boot factory employees of May 27.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	June 11	June 12	1	400	400	1
Boot factory employees	Quebec, Que.	Discharge of employees.	Mediation	In favour of employers.	July 8	July 31	1	380	7,980	21
Boot factory employees	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Increase in wages and other changes.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	June 12	July 22	1	53	1,802	34
Boot factory employees	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	To secure the dismissal of strike-breakers and certain apprentices.	Replacement	In favour of employers.	Aug. 18	Sept. 20	1	50	1,450	29
							5	888	11,697	..
Pulp, paper and paper products:										
Labourers	Murray, N.S.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	In favour of employers.	June 6	June 6	1	36	36	1
Paper makers	Joliette, Que.	Alleged lockout of employees for organizing a union, subsequent to an announcement of a reduction in wages	Mediation of Department of Labour.	Compromise	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	1	120	720	6
							2	156	756	
Printing and Publishing:										
Printing compositors	Hamilton, Ont.	Shorter hours	Strike called off by Union.	Employees partially successful.	May 2, 1921	May 31, 1924	.....	10	1,270	127
Printing compositors	Halifax, N.S.	Shorter hours	Strike called off by Union.	Employees partially successful.	May 2, 1921	Aug. 30, 1924	4	20	3,545	204
Printing compositors	Montreal, Que.	In sympathy with printers' strike in Toronto.	Strike called off by Union.	Employees partially successful.	June 14, 1921	Aug. 30, 1924	1	8	1,120	204

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1924

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
MANUFACTURING—*Concluded*										
Printing and Publishing—Concluded										
Printing compositors	Montreal, Que.	Increase in wages and shorter hours.	Strike called off by Union.	Employees partially successful.	July 1, 1921	Aug. 30, 1924	.....	117	18,096	204
Printing compositors	Montreal, Que.	Increase in wages and shorter hours.	Strike called off by Union.	Employees partially successful.	Sept. 15, 1921	Aug. 30, 1924	1	12	2,448	204
Printing compositors	Ottawa, Ont.	Increase in wages and shorter hours.	Strike called off by Union.	Employees partially successful.	June 1, 1921	Aug. 30, 1924	7	25	3,823	204
Printing compositors	Saskatoon, Sask.	Increase in wages and shorter hours.	Mediation	Indefinite	Nov. 14	Nov. 18	1	38	133	3½
Printing compositors	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in wages and shorter hours.	Strike called off by union.	Employees partially successful.	June 1, 1921	Aug. 30, 1924	57	313	42,328	204
Printing compositors	Winnipeg, Man.	Longer hours	Strike called off by union.	Employees partially successful.	July 1, 1921	Aug. 30, 1924	11	43	6,932	204
							82	586	79,695	
Saw and planing mills:										
Lumber workers and labourers	Victoria, B.C.	Reduction in wages.	Mediation	In favour of employees.	July 5	July 11	1	350	2,100	6
							1	350	2,100	
Wood products:										
Match workers	Hull, Que.	Proposed changes in working conditions.	Mediation	Compromise	Sept. 26	Nov. 20	1	275	12,100	44
							1	275	12,100	
Iron, steel and products:										
Moulders	Guelph, Ont.	Reduction in wages.	Replacement	In favour of employers.	June 2	Aug. 25	1	17	793	71
Moulders	Sarnia, Ont.	Increase in wages.	Negotiations	Compromise	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	1	9	81	9
							2	26	874	
Non-metallic mineral products:										
Asbestos workers	Montreal, Que.	Reduction in wages.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	June 16	July 14	7	28	357	23
Stone cutters	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	May 6	May 16	10	60	600	10
							17	88	957	

CONSTRUCTION:—										
Buildings and structures:										
Bricklayers	Hamilton, Ont.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Compromise	May 1	May 5	8	100	350	3½
Bricklayers	Ottawa, Ont.	Increase in wages	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	June 12	June 16	1	10	35	3½
Bricklayers	Winnipeg, Man.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	June 30	June 30	1	60	60	1
Bricklayers and stone-masons	Guelph, Ont.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Compromise	April 1	April 12	3	11	121	11
Bricklayers and stone-masons	St. John, N.B.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Compromise	April 1	April 21	7	57	1,026	18
Carpenters	Three Rivers, Que.	Increase in wages	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	June 16	June 16	1	8	8	1
Carpenters	Vancouver, B.C.	Increase in wages	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	June 9	June 17	1	40	280	7
Carpenters	Vancouver, B.C.	Reduction in wages.	Replacement	In favour of employers.	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	1	5	10	2
Carpenters and joiners	Montreal, Que.	Employment of members of a rival union.	Men resumed work.	In favour of employees.	April 1	April 21	1	36	612	17
Painters and glaziers	Montreal, Que.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	April 7	April 12	.....	450	2,700	6
Plasterers	Windsor, Ont.	Increase in wages with shorter hours	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	May 1	May 14	6	12	144	12
Plumbers and steamfitters	Hamilton, Ont.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	June 19	July 31	18	66	2,140	36
Plumbers and steamfitters	Kitchener, Ont.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Compromise	June 16	June 30	.....	28	364	13
							48	883	7,850	
Shipbuilding:										
Carpenters and shipwrights	Vancouver, B.C.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	In favour of employers.	June 2	July 10	3	150	5,100	34
							3	150	5,100	
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction:										
Labourers	Aylmer, Que.	Reduction in wages.	Mediation	In favour of employers.	Aug. 19	Aug. 21	1	75	150	2
							1	75	150	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:—										
Steam railways:										
Labourers	Toronto, Ont.	Refused different work at lower rate of pay.	Replacement	In favour of employers.	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	1	50	50	1
							1	50	50	
Electric railways:										
Motormen and Conductors	Niagara Falls, Ont.	To secure recognition of union.	Replacement	In favour of employers.	July 2, 1922	July 31, 1924	1	4	661	178
							1	4	661	
Telegraphs and telephones:										
Telegraphers	Dominion of Canada	Increase in wages	Settled by Board under Industrial Disputes Act, 1907	In favour of employers.	Sept. 11	Sept. 22	1	77	732	9½
Telephone operators	Meaford, Ont.	Against new rules	Replacement	In favour of employers.	Mar. 1	Mar. 4	1	6	18	3
							2	83	750	

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1924

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
SERVICE:—										
Public Administration:										
Postal employees	Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and various cities.	Increase in wages	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	June 18	June 29	1	1,969	12,279	12
							1	1,969	12,279	
Recreational:										
Moving picture operators	Montreal, Que	To secure recognition of union.	Replacement	In favour of employers.	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	2	6	6	1
Musicians (moving picture)	Edmonton, Alta	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Oct. 11	Oct. 16	2	8	32	4
Musicians (moving pictures)	Ottawa, Ont	Increase in wages	Mediation	Compromise	Aug. 2	Aug. 23	3	12	210	18
Musicians (moving pictures)	Vancouver, B.C.	Shorter hours	Negotiations	Compromise	Sept. 1	Sept. 5	2	34	170	5
							9	60	418	
Domestic:										
Chambermaids	Toronto, Ont	Against longer hours without payment for overtime.	Replacement	In favour of employers.	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	1	25	25	1
							1	25	25	

For other disputes see page 134.

(a) Agreement giving effect to settlement of previous strike November 23, 1923, for increased wages, etc.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING DECEMBER

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for January contains the following table which analyses the disputes in progress in December, 1924, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in December			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Dec.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Dec.
	Started before Dec. 1	Started in Dec.	Total		
Mining and quarrying	6	11	17	10,000	41.000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	6	11	17	2,000	24,000
Textile	.....	6	6	1,000	11,000
Other	12	13	25	3,000	16,000
Total, Dec., 1924	24	41	65	16,000	92,000
Total, Nov., 1924	32	40	72	15,000	134,000
Total, Dec., 1923	12	12	24	10,000	83,000

Of the 41 disputes beginning in December, 17, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages or other wages questions; 12, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions. In addition about 4,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 24 disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 65, involving about 16,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during December of about 92,000 working days.

Settlements were effected in the case of 26 new disputes, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 4,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

SEVERAL measures affecting labour were enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan at the recent session, which opened on November 13 and closed on January 16, being the fifth session of the fifth legislature of the Province. The laws relating to insurance and public health were revised and consolidated, and legislation was passed dealing with the liquor question. Considerable time was spent in a discussion of certain matters of Federal jurisdiction and resolutions were adopted for presentation to the Dominion authorities. These matters concerned the question of railway freight rates, the construction of branch lines by the Canadian National Railways, and soldiers' pensions. The text of the resolution in reference to soldiers' pensions, which was adopted unanimously, was as follows:—

(1) That, for the purpose of making more suitable and adequate provisions for ex-service men and their dependents, the Government of Canada should at the next session of Parliament again introduce a Bill to amend The Pensions Act, and that there be included in such Bill the provisions contained in Bill No. 255 of last session, which were passed by the House of Commons but were deleted therefrom by the Senate;

(2) That the Government of Canada be asked to take the necessary steps to make effective the recommendations contained in the fifth report of the Select Special Committee on Pensions, Insurance and Re-establishment of Returned Soldiers, made to Parliament at its last session, which said report was in effect that the interests of the returned men will be better safeguarded and the intent of Parliament will be better carried into effect by a more sympathetic interpretation of The Pensions Act and its schedules, and that this can best be carried out by the reorganization of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the medical services attached thereto.

Employment Offices.—The Employment Agencies Act (Revised Statutes, Chapter 184), which was revised last year by the addition of a new section prohibiting private agencies from using the word "Saskatchewan" as part of their designation (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 375), was further amended by the addition of new sections permitting town, village or rural municipalities in which there is no government employment office to es-

tablish an employment office, and to charge employers availing themselves of its services such fees as may be fixed by bylaw, the municipal clerk or secretary-treasurer being required in such cases to notify the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labour and Industries and to furnish reports as required. It will be recalled that the original act prohibited any person, firm, or association from conducting an employment office for gain.

Mechanic's Lien.—A new subsection was added to the section of the Mechanic's Lien Act which relates to the registration of liens in reference to certain administrative details.

Licensing of Bakers.—By the Bread Sales Act every person conducting a bakeshop was required to carry a license issued by the municipality, no license to be issued until the medical health officer shall have given a certificate that all regulations and conditions have been met.

Licensing of Hawkers and Pedlers.—The Hawkers and Pedlers Act was amended in the section that was added to the act in 1922 and further amended in 1924, excepting certain persons from the definition of "hawkers and pedlers." The new amendment requires persons selling lumber or coal to obtain a hawkers' or pedlers' license but excepts from this provision those who reside or have a place of business in the municipality in which the sale takes place. Farmers selling products of their own farms were excepted only when these farms are in Saskatchewan (corresponding amendments were made in the City Act, the Town Act, the Village Act and the Rural Municipalities Act). The section relating to the payment of pedlers' fees was amended by the insertion of a new clause requiring applicants to take an affidavit that they had not previously operated as transient traders during the period covered by their license. The penalty for operating without a license must not be less than $10 for the first offence, and not less than $50 for the second offence.

Thresher's Liens.—A new Thresher's Lien Act was enacted, being a redraft of the earlier act (Revised Statutes, Chapter 208). This Act gives every person who threshes grain or causes grain to be threshed for another person at a fixed price, a lien upon such grain for 60 days after completion of the work, for the purpose of securing payment, this lien to have priority over all writs of execution against the owner of the grain, subject to the provisions of the Chattel Mortgage Act. The act in its new form contains provisions relating to the power of the lien holder to take grain, the quantity that may be retained, the right to sell again and apply the proceeds of such sale, the lien holders' right to demand a statement of amount of grain threshed, etc.

Thresher Employees' Act.—This Act (Revised Statutes, Chapter 209) was amended in the section which relates to the liability of the third person in cases where an employee has a claim against the earnings of his employer for the amount of his wages in the hands of a third person for whom threshing has been done. The section, as revised, requires that the third person hold available for 60 days sufficiently money to meet any claim for wages. Changes were also made in the section relating to procedure in cases where claims are contested.

Single Transferable Vote.—Provision was made by an amendment to the City Act enabling city councils to submit to the electors a by-law for the election of the mayor and aldermen by the system known as the single transferable vote, the proposed system being set forth in the by-law.

A resolution in favour of a general minimum wage act for British Columbia was passed at a meeting at Esquimalt last month as follows: "Resolved that this meeting go on record as favouring the adoption of a minimum wage bill for labour in the province and that such a bill be drafted with a view to making working conditions better for the white people by removing the unfair competition now existing, and that such protection as deemed necessary for the assistance of the industry of agriculture, by exempting such industry from the minimum wage in respect to the clearing of land and general farm labour, be provided for."

A bill to establish a legal minimum wage in all industries was introduced recently in the legislature of South Africa. Under its provisions a central wage board of three members, appointed by the Minister of Labour, would be set up, with the duty of recommending a minimum wage in each industry by districts. In each industry, the employers and employees, respectively, would appoint two assessors to assist the board, which would make its recommendations to a Minister who would then fix the minimum wage. The Minister would not be compelled, however, to accept the Board's findings unaltered. In case either the employer or the employees object to the wages as fixed, the Minister must appoint an arbitrator to examine the position anew and report to him. The Minister would then give his decision, which would be final.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES UNDER ONTARIO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Stone workers' or grinders' phthisis added to list for compensation

THE following notice was published in the *Ontario Gazette*, January 24, 1925, adding stone workers or grinders' phthisis to the list of industrial diseases that are compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. It may be noted that under Section 2 of the Act, which came into effect on January 1, 1915, the Board has power to add to the list of "industrial diseases" that is contained in Schedule III of the Act, and to declare by a Regulation that any other disease falls within this category. The diseases mentioned in Schedule III are as follows: anthrax, lead poisoning or its sequelae; mercury poisoning or its sequelae; miners' phthisis (this disease added by amendment in 1917); phosphorus poisoning or its sequelae; ankylostomiasis (a disease of miners). The regulation just issued is as follows:—

94. It is hereby declared that stone workers' or grinders' phthisis, due to employment in quarrying or in cutting, crushing, grinding, or polishing of stone, or in grinding or polishing of metal, and benzol poisoning due to employment in any process involving the use of benzol, shall be industrial diseases within the meaning of The Workmen's Compensation Act as if the words "stone workers' or grinders' phthisis" were inserted in the first column of Schedule 3 of the Act, and the words "quarrying, cutting, crushing, grinding, or polishing of stone, or grinding or polishing of metal" were inserted opposite thereto in the second column of the said Schedule, and as if the words "any process involving the use of benzol" were inserted opposite thereto in the second column of the said Schedule.

This regulation was passed on December 24, 1924, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council January 13, 1925.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOURS OF WORK ACT, 1923

New Orders Issued by Board of Adjustment

THE Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act of British Columbia, 1923, issued an order, dated January 14, 1925, rescinding the order which was reprinted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, permitting workers in the shipbuilding and metal trades industries to work 15 hours per man per month, over and above the 8-hour per day limit prescribed for industry generally, in order to execute work necessary to keep other industries in operation.

New Exemptions Allowed

The Board further issued the following new orders:—

Having regard to the nature and conditions of the industrial undertakings hereinafter mentioned, the condition of employment and welfare of employees, the Board of Adjustment after inquiry, held pursuant to the "Hours of Work Act, 1923," and subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, hereby exempts to the extent hereinafter stated from the provisions of section 3 of the said Act, the industrial undertakings and workers engaged therein, hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

1. All workers employed in saw-mills, planing mills and shingle mills in the district east of the Cascade Mountains shall be permitted to work one hour per day in excess of the limit prescribed by section 3 of the Act; the total hours worked not to exceed 54 per week.

2. All engineers, firemen, and oilers engaged in saw-mills, planing mills, and shingle mills, in charge of steam plants operating on a one-shift basis, in the district east of the Cascade Mountains, shall be allowed to work further overtime to the extent of one and one-half hours per day to cover preparatory and complementary work in addition to the said 54 hours per week.

3. All workers employed in the lumber and shingle manufacturing industries as operators of launches; all persons engaged in booming operations; all workers engaged as operators of transportation systems in connection with shipping, and planing operations in connection with shipping, necessary to fill urgent orders.

4. All workers employed in ship repair plants, engineering works, machine shops, foundries, welding plants, sheet-metal works, belt-works, saw-works, and all like plants doing repair work, when engaged on urgent repair work which must of necessity be done, in order that other industries shall not be seriously handicapped in their operations.

5. All bakers employed in the baking industry shall be permitted to work ten (10) hours per man per month in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week, and all bakery salesmen or deliverymen twenty-six (26) hours per man per month in excess of 48 hours per week.

6. All workers engaged in industries whose shipping operations are of an intermittent nature shall be permitted to work such overtime as may be necessary to enable urgent shipping orders to be executed.

7. That part of the undertaking of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, Limited, at Lower Bonnington, B.C., being the construction work in progress in connection therewith, until the 1st day of February, 1925.

8. All workers employed by The Laminated Materials, Limited, of New Westminster, as veneer operatives, cement spreaders, and those engaged in the finishing department, are exempt from the provisions of section 3 of the Act until the 6th day of March, 1925.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA

THE annual report of the Department of Labour of Canada, recently issued, describes the work carried on by the various divisions of the Department during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924. The Department's activities are shown as divided into ten sections, as follows: 1. Work in connection with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; 2. Other conciliation work; 3. Fair wage administration; 4. Collection and publication of labour statistics; 5. Publication of the LABOUR GAZETTE; 6. Administration of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923; 7. Work in connection with the Employment Service of Canada; 8. Administration of the Technical Education Act; 9. Administration of the Government Annuities Act, and 10. Work in connection with the League of Nations International Labour Conference.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.—The complete absence of strikes in the twenty-eight cases dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, was the outstanding feature of the record for the year, the strike which had threatened when each application for procedure under the statute was made having been averted. Eighteen Boards of Conciliation and Investigation functioned during the fiscal period; five of these had been established during the preceding year.

The report gives full particulars as to the cases dealt with during the year. (A summary of the year's proceedings under the Act appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1924.) The report also contains a full account of the legal proceedings in connection with the refusal of the Toronto Electric Commission to recognize a board under the Act, including the text of the judgments delivered in the Ontario courts on the subject of the validity of the Act; and an outline of the proceedings in Parliament on proposed amendments to the Act. These subjects have already been dealt with in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Conciliation Work.—In addition to the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the services of the Department of Labour were utilized during the year in connection with the settlement of a number of labour disputes. In some instances the Minister of Labour assisted personally, and in other cases the good offices of the department were exerted through the fair wages officers who are stationed at different industrial centres.

Fair Wages.—As a result of experience gained in the administration of the fair wages policy of the Government of Canada, as set forth in the Order in Council of June 7, 1922, certain amendments were made in this Order in Council on April 9, 1924, on recommendation of the Minister of Labour, which, without altering the scope and intent of the policy, are intended to make its purpose clearer and more definite.

The fair wages policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is based on a resolution of the House of Commons which was adopted at the session of 1900 as follows:—

"That it be resolved, that all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

"It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

During the year 1923-24 the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions in connection with the execution of 79 contracts. These are divided among the different departments of the Government as follows: Public Works Department, 43; National Defence, 2; Interior, 2; Trade and Commerce, 1; Marine and Fisheries, 10; Indian Affairs, 11; Railways and Canals, 10.

Labour Statistics.—During the year statistics of strikes and lockouts, wages and hours of labour, prices and cost of living, employment and industrial accidents were collected and published regularly in the LABOUR GAZETTE, annual reviews also appearing soon after the close of the calendar year. In accordance with the Statistics Act, 1918, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, approved by Order in Council dated October 16, 1922, certain classes of these statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The classification of industries and occupations drawn up in the bureau is followed in the compilation of the statistics of labour.

Labour Gazette.—The Labour Gazette was published regularly during the fiscal year in English and French, its total monthly average circulation being 12,400 copies.

Combines Investigation Act.—At the close of the fiscal year 1923-24 the Combines Investigation Act had been in operation for a little over seven months; during this period various inquiries and representations were received in the Department of Labour relative to the Act, but no formal applications, in accordance with section 5 of the statute, were received. The report notes that "the fact that no formal applications were filed during the first year does not perhaps measure the value of the Act; no doubt, quite apart from any proceedings, there is value in the moral effect which the enactment of this law has had upon business in general through the instrument which has been placed at the disposal of the public for its own protection against combines of a detrimental nature." Several applications under the statute have been received during the present fiscal year.

Employment Service.—An outline of the Dominion-Provincial employment organization was given in the Labour Gazette for December, 1924. At the beginning of the year offices were conducted at 69 centres, but at the close of the year this number had been reduced to 67. One new office, located at Penticton, B.C., was opened during the year; the offices at Amherst, N.S., The Pas, Man., and Macleod, Alberta, were closed. For the purpose of coordinating the efforts of the various local offices, and to enable the transfer of any kind of labour from districts over supplied to those where a dearth exists, Clearing Houses have been established at eight centres throughout Canada. Those for provincial clearance, operated by the provincial governments as part of the Employment Service of Canada, are situated at : Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver. Those for interprovincial clearance operated by the Department of Labour in the interests of the Employment Service of Canada are: Eastern Clearing House, Ottawa; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg.

Technical Education.—The first half of the ten-year period during which federal grants are available under the provisions of the Technical Education Act ended on March 31, 1924. In some provinces the growth of vocational education has been slow, due to industrial and financial depression, but, on the whole, fairly satisfactory progress has been made and the prospects for future growth are encouraging. The statistical tables for the year under review show increases over the previous year in almost every department of the work. The amount expended by the Provincial Governments decreased from $1,835,-093.21 to $1,817,443.38, but the federal grants paid to the provinces increased from $648,-227.03 to $888,391.62. Federal grants have enabled the provinces to build and operate schools which offer a variety of courses specially designed to meet the educational and vocational needs of young people entering industrial life and of workers who desire supplementary education and training. The organization, administration and control of education, however, is entirely in the hands of the provincial and local authorities. Usually the initiative rests with the local school boards. The provincial governments render assistance as requested or advise the local officials in order that the work might be organized in conformity with existing regulations and thereby become entitled to provincial and federal grants. In a few cases, assistance is sought from the federal authorities in connection with the organization of new work, but ordinarily the Dominion Government is called upon to approve, for the purposes of federal grants, the work already being done. Notes on work in connection with the work under the Technical Education Act are published from time to time in the Labour Gazette.

The Technical Education Branch has continued to issue the "Vocational Education" bulletins. Five bulletins were issued during the year dealing with the problems of evening schools, apprenticeship, vocational guidance, teacher-training and government publications for use in vocational schools.

Dominion Government Annuities.—An increasing interest in Dominion Government annuities was manifested throughout Canada as the result of the inauguration of a publicity campaign, purchase money received during the fiscal period aggregating $1,458,975.92, a figure greatly in excess of that for any previous year. This amount covered 409 contracts for annuities (217 immediate and 192 deferred), totalling $174,574.35.

League of Nations International Labour Conference.—The proposals emanating from the successive International Labour Conferences were received in due course by the Canadian Government and have been brought to the attention of the competent legislative authorities, as required by the treaty terms. It should be noted that certain of the proposals were regarded by the federal law officers as coming within Dominion jurisdiction, whilst others were deemed to be within pro-

vincial authority and were accordingly referred to the several Provincial Governments for attention. The Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Office, but also with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires which were circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office. The performance of these duties has necessarily entailed a close study on the part of officers of the department of the various technical questions which have figured on the various Conference agenda and meetings of the Governing Body and of questionnaires received from the International Labour Office.

A bulletin entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference" was issued by the Department of Labour in February, 1922, for the purpose of furnishing information in reference to the International Labour Organization and the subjects which have received attention at the hands of this body.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION IN FRANCE

THE question of conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes was the chief item on the agenda for the 24th session of the Superior Labour Council of France, held from 17-20 November last.

The Council it may be recalled, is composed as follows: employers' representatives, 32; workers' or salaried employees' representatives, 32; Paris Chamber of Commerce, 1; consumers' co-operative societies, 1; producers' co-operative societies, 1; members of the Institute of Professors of the Faculty of Law in Paris (nominated by the Government), 3; members of the Senate (nominated by their fellow-members), 3; members of the Chamber of Deputies (nominated by their fellow-members), 5.

Mr. Justin Godart, Minister of Labour, who presided, pointed out that the conciliation act of 1892 was regarded with indifference by both parties owing to the absence of a compulsory clause in its provisions. From 1893 to 1920 recourse had been had to the act in only 4,379 strikes out of 23,711. "The question we have to consider "he said," is whether, when all peoples are hoping for the replacement of warfare by arbitration, this means to peace, with its precedent stage of conciliation, shall or shall not be proclaimed by the law of France to be the means which should be applied for the settlement of all disputes between employers and their workpeople."

The Council adopted the following resolutions:—

That when the establishment of direct relations between the representatives of the two parties has failed to settle the difference by conciliation, a fresh effort of conciliation shall be made, either according to a procedure on which the two parties have agreed, or, failing such agreement, before the trade councillors (conseillers prud'hommes) of the employers and workers in the trade group concerned, where they exist, or, failing this, before a judge. (Adopted by 44 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions).

That this fresh effort of conciliation shall be compulsory, on the demand of either of the two parties or on the invitation of the representative of the public authority or of his substitute. (Adopted by 34 votes to 24).

It is understood that, as regards the interpretation of the word "parties," the representatives of the trade unions of either party shall be regarded as qualified to demand a fresh effort of conciliation. (Added to the resolution by 35 votes to 24).

The following resolutions were also adopted:—

In the event of a breakdown of the conciliation effort, it would be desirable to arrange for the publication of an account of the steps taken for conciliation under the conditions and in the form prescribed by the Act of 1892.

Alongside the procedure for conciliation, and in order to meet the possibility of its failure, it is desirable to organize a scheme of voluntary arbitration.

For the purpose of the appointment of arbitrators, the two parties should approach either a single person chosen by agreement between them, or one or more persons chosen in equal numbers, by the employers and the workers respectively, from among the members of the trade councils (conseils de prud'hommes) in the trade group concerned.

The award of the arbitrator or arbitrators should be published according to the procedure laid down in the Act of 1892.

The New Brunswick Sheep Breeders' Association, has marketed co-operatively 42,788 pounds of wool of the 1924 clip. Of this amount 22,000 pounds have been exported to the United States. The co-operative marketing of wool was started in 1914 in the county of Sussex, New Brunswick, and about 1918 the movement had extended throughout the province.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF QUEBEC

THE annual report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the province of Quebec for the year ended June 30, 1924, has recently been issued. It contains information respecting the construction, renewal and repair work carried out by the Province during the year, the work of the provincial employment bureaus, and that in connection with the inspection of industrial establishments and public works.

Although industry was not quite as prosperous as hoped for, there was no great change in the employment situation nor was there any strike during the year. A complaint was made to the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration respecting Sunday work at Hemmings Falls, with regard to which an inquiry was made and a report submitted.

Employment Service.—The report of the provincial employment bureaus showed that the five bureaus had found places for 18,267 persons, an increase of 191 over the year 1922-23. The Quebec and Three Rivers offices made increases, and there was an increase in the Montreal bureau in the number of men placed, but a decrease in the number of women. Sherbrooke increased in the number of women placed, but decreased in the number of men. The total number of applicants registered for work was 38,855, the number of vacancies notified by employers was 18,709, and the number of situations offered by bureaus, 20,619. The building industry engaged most of the workmen; then in order of importance came lumbering, agriculture, manufacturing and the placing of freight handlers and railway labourers. An extraordinary demand for hotel employees was also noted, believed due to the number of tourists attracted by the good roads of the province.

The report shows that there was no increase in the number of licensed registry offices, and no complaints were made against these offices during the year. These offices are visited periodically and they also send a detailed report of their operations to the federal authorities. This is done under an arrangement that is renewed each year by the Federal and Provincial authorities. As regards private agencies for servants, a number of complaints were received as to alleged overcharges and other abuses by certain proprietors of such agencies. It was recommended that these should be abolished, at least at Montreal, as the provincial bureau is now in a position to secure gratuitously all servants required, and the competition by these agencies is injurious to the success of the offices created by the government.

Inspection of Industrial establishments and public works.—By order in council 1036, of 1921, the province of Quebec was divided into three divisions for inspection purposes. The staff for the carrying on of this work in the year under review consisted of ten inspectors and three inspectresses, two members of the Council of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling disputes in the province, and a board of examiners of stationary engineers consisting of three members. The inspection of heating appliances in public buildings under the new law for the prevention of fires, was carried out satisfactorily and many repairs were made at the request of the officers. A number of principals of colleges and convents in the province asked to be relieved of the payment of the annual fee of five dollars which they have to pay the inspector, and it is stated that a proposition to pay a fixed salary to boiler inspectors is under consideration. Amendments are recommended in the regulations concerning boiler construction and regarding the inspection of second hand boilers, special reference being made to owners of industrial establishments, especially in country districts, who buy second hand boilers without consulting the department, and do not obtain guarantees or even have the boilers inspected by the department's officers before paying for them. In this way they run the risk of having the compression of the boilers reduced to such an extent as to be of no use for their business.

Accidents.—The number of accidents reported during the year under review totalled 1,183, of these 18 were fatal, 72 were serious and 1,093 were slight. Investigations into the causes of accidents totalled 90. The number of children registered for employment during the year was 2,877, making a total in the four year period ending June 30, 1924, of 19,011.

The West Canadian Collieries, Limited, of Blairmore, Alberta, has recently installed a pneumo-gravity coal cleaning equipment at its Greenhill mine, this being said to be the first equipment of the kind in Canada, and the third on the continent. Its advantages are summarized by the *Western Canada Coal Review* as follows: "It minimizes loss on coal for a given ash reduction, is easy of operation and control, requires a minimum of labour, reducing instead of increasing moisture, and is capable of being operated the year round. By its use the company avoids paying freight charges on unnecessary ash, saves in the handling of coal; decreases the probability of clinkering; and permits working of coal seams hitherto deemed too high in ash content to operate successfully."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC

Recommendations of Special Commission Presented to Provincial Legislature

THE report of the Commission appointed under an act of 1922 of the province of Quebec (chapter 38) to study the subject of workmen's compensation in the province, was laid before the legislature by the Minister of Public Works and Labour on January 26. The act referred to provided as follows:—

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may create a commission composed of five persons, chosen by him, of whom one representing the Government presides ex officio, two representing the employers and two representing the labourers, to inquire into the labour conditions in this province, with regard to the system or systems it would be expedient to establish in order to fix and determine indemnities or compensation in case of accidents to workmen in the course of or occasioned by their work.

A commission was appointed in October, 1923, in accordance with this act, its members being as follows:—

Chairman: Ernest Roy, K.C. (afterwards the Honourable Judge Roy) of Quebec.

Representing the employers: Joseph Alexandre Bothwell, manager of the Brompton Pulp Company, East Angus; and E. Gaudiose Brousseau, president of the Builders' Exchange, Quebec.

Representing the employees: Gustave Francq, of Montreal (for the International Unions), and Pierre Beaulé, of Quebec (for the National Unions).

Secretary, Alfred Crowe.

During the past year the commissioners held meetings in various industrial centres in the Province, evidence being received at each point from the employers and the employees. The Commissioners in their report agree as to certain important recommendations, but agreement was not reached on other matters and in regard to these the employers' and the employees' representatives submit independent recommendations.

General Report

The general report recommends that all branches of industry, with several exceptions, should come under the Workmen's Compensation Act; also that the law apply to all work done by school corporations, church corporations, municipalities, and federal and provincial governments when the law would apply if such work were done by private employers.

The maximum of salary that may be earned annually by a workman who is otherwise elegible for benefits should be $2,000 a year instead of $1,500. The basis of arriving at the indemnity should be the daily salary multiplied by 300, no matter how many days are worked during the year. The law should apply only to accidents in the province, unless the victim was hired in the province and has no recourse in the Province where the accident occurred.

An organization should be created which would be advised of accidents in an official manner, and which would have complete statistics of accidents in the province.

In order to avoid litigation the term "principal means of support should be so defined as to permit the benefits to go not only to the wife of the victim of the accident and his children, but also to the parents where the victim of the accident has contributed to the support of such parents.

It is recommended that the funeral costs be raised to $125.

Instead of payment of indemnities in lump sums, the commission is of opinion that the indemnities should be paid periodically in the case of fatal accidents or of permanent incapacity, and that the payments be always direct, either to the victim of the accident himself, or, in case of fatality, to the heirs. It is recommended that the main dispositions of the law be affixed in each factory.

Points of Disagreement

The representatives of labour ask that the rate of indemnities be raised to 66 per cent of the salary, and the representatives of the employers suggest that it be left at 50 per cent. The labour men believe the medical and hospital costs should be paid by the employer until cure, whereas the employers' representatives suggest that medical treatment be paid by them for a period of six months from the date of the accident.

As regards the amount of the capital on which the indemnity is to be fixed, the employers recommend the amount should be on a basis of four times the yearly salary, with a minimum of $2,000 and a maximum of $4,000. The labour men believe that the capital should not be definitely fixed, but should fluctuate according to the age of the widow and the number and age of the children under 16 years of age, and be sufficient in any event to guarantee a monthly payment of $40

to the widow and $10 per child, with the added provision, however, that the monthly payments must not exceed two-thirds of the salary of the victim.

The labour men ask that what are known as occupational sicknesses should come under the law, but the employers are not in favour of this proposal.

The employers are opposed to the principle of compulsory insurance, believing that the law should permit the large industries with financial strength to assure themselves. The employers desire that all paper and pulp industries, in all their branches, should come under the law. They believe that the victim of an accident, where possible, shall give notice of such accident to the employer within a period of two weeks under pain of losing all rights. They believe that the cases should be heard before the ordinary courts, as now, with, however, an appeal to the King's Bench, the judge to fix the indemnity, and, if in need of expert opinion, name three physicians, as a commission.

The labour men ask that the commission form of compensation be brought in, such commission to consist of at least three members, the cost of the service to be borne by the province. To supplement the commission form of workmen's compensation, they propose obligatory insurance, they believe also that the funeral costs should be $150. They believe when there is only one dependant, a widow or an invalid husband, the indemnity should be a monthly payment of $40, and, in addition, a sum of $100 paid within thirty days after death. When there are children under 16 an additional $10 a month is asked for each child, but in no event is the monthly payment to be more than 75 per cent of the salary. When the dependants are children only, it is asked that the payment be $15 per month per child under 16, but not more than $60 a month in all. In the event of the widow marrying again, the payments cease, but not without the payment as final compensation of a sum equal to two years of the indemnity, such payments to be made to the children. In the case of permanent incapacity, the labour men ask that the indemnities be equal to 66 per cent of the difference between the weekly salary gained and that which the workman can gain after the accident. In the case of partial temporary incapacity the rate asked is 66 per cent of the difference during the time of the incapacity.

The commission attaches a report of the College of Physicians and Surgeons which was asked to make recommendations. The college suggests that all medical costs be borne by the employers. It is suggested that there be a special commission of physicians, labour men, employers and insurance companies to establish a schedule of medical rates. In the event of litigation before the courts, the college recommends that the court establish a commission of three experts chosen from a list of names prepared by the minister on recommendation of the universities and the college. The college is of opinion that in all cases the workman should choose his physician.

Mr. Gustave Francq adds a detailed report on the acts in force in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and also gives a study of the American law and those in force in other provinces of Canada.

Summary of Recommendations

1. All industries and branches of industries connected with any industrial undertaking should, with certain specified exceptions, come within the jurisdiction of the Act.

2. All corporations, public or private, church building works, school corporations and municipalities should come within the purview of the Act if they execute or cause to be executed any work or perform any services that would come under the Act if executed by a private individual. The federal and provincial governments should be requested to conform, in like circumstances, to the Act.

3. All employees irrespective of amount of wages earned engaged in industries or branches of industries governed by the Act should come within its application.

4. The maximum wage taken into consideration in fixing indemnities should be $2,000.

5. The base of the annual wage should be regulated by the daily wage earned at the time of the accident, multiplied by 300, whatever the number of days worked may be in the year.

6. The Act should be confined to accidents occuring in Quebec only, except where the person injured was employed in Quebec, and was not entitled to any compensation in the province where the accident occurred, in which case no right to double compensation shall be granted

7. The principal or the general contractor should be jointly and severally held responsible with all their sub-contractors.

8. The necessity of court procedure to establish the extent of partial or permanent incapacity should be eliminated.

9. Notice of accident should be given by the employer and by the employee to an organization to be established under the Act. This body should investigate all cases in accordance with a prescribed form giving the nature and

circumstances of the accident, and other particulars.

10. The methods of claiming indemnities should be simplified.

11. The words "principal support" should be omitted, and the benefits of the Act extended not only to the heads of families and surviving children, but also to the ascendants and dependants of which the person injured was the support or one of the supports, in proportion to the amount contributed to the latter by the victim at the moment of the accident.

12. The workers representatives recommend that the rate of the indemnities be raised to 66⅔ per cent of the wages; the employers' representatives recommend that the indemnity remain at 50 per cent.

13. Medical, surgical and hospital expenses should be charged to the employer up to the time of recovery from the injury; the employers' representatives recommend that it should only be for a period of six months from the date of the accident.

14. Medical, hospital and funeral expenses should be assumed by the employer in the case of a fatal accident even where there is no dependant.

15. Funeral expenses to the extent of $125 should be charged to the employers.

16. The choice as to doctor and the hospital should be by arrangement between the employer and the person injured or his representatives, but should as much as possible be in accord with the religion and language spoken of the victim of the accident, and in an institution recognized by the government.

17. Insurance should be compulsory under a responsible collective, mutual or individual system.

18. A system of control for the fixing of premiums, the proportion of capital constituting the annuities, a guarantee as to the solvability of the insurers, is suggested.

19. Periodical payments should be made instead of a lump sum in the cases of fatal accidents or of total, permanent or serious partial incapacity.

20. Indemnities should always be paid to the person injured or to his legal representatives, but never to an intermediary.

21. The employers' representatives suggested that the maximum capital for the calculation of the indemnity should be four times the annual wages with a minimum of $2,000 and a maximum of $4,000. The workers' representatives suggested that the capital used to fix the compensation should not be stationary, but should fluctuate according to the age of the widow and the number and age of the children under 16 years; it should be sufficient to guarantee a monthly payment of $40 to the widow and of $10 to the child but the total amount of this monthly allowance should not exceed the two-thirds of the victim's wages.

22. The provisions of the Act (both in French and in English) should be displayed in a prominent place in the different departments of all industrial establishments or other coming under the Act.

23. Occupational diseases. The representatives of the workers ask that reparation be granted for loss resulting from certain occupational diseases in the same way as the industrial accidents. The representatives for the employers believe that the present time is unsuitable for such an extension of the Act.

The Government and Compensation

The Honourable L. A. Taschereau, Premier of the Province, in the course of a speech in the Legislature on January 13, said:—

The Commission charged with the task of studying the Workmen's Compensation Act promise their report shortly. We will study it with interest, because if Quebec is the pioneer in the realm of labour legislation we do not wish to lag behind now. We are ready to give to the workingmen all the wise amendments which the experience of the past and of neighbouring lands can suggest. I know that our Commission has carried out a conscientious work and that their suggestions cannot but improve the relations between employer and workmen, and assure to them the full measure of aid and protection due to them by the State.

In this connection, I wish to call attention to another advantage which we wish to give to our workingmen, and which will not weigh in any way upon their employers. The Workmen's Compensation Act provides for an indemnity payable to the workman in case of accident, or to his widow or children if the accident should prove fatal. We have thought of the matter of educating these young children, and we will ask the House to vote a credit for the purpose of providing education in the primary schools for the sons of the workers killed at work. The employer assures to them their bread; we wish to feed their minds. This is a measure in which this province takes the initiative. I trust it will be appreciated by the working class, and that later on the sons of the workers will be proud of the province which concerned itself with the task of educating them as their fathers would have liked to do. . . . In a young country such as ours the compensation which the employer pays to his workmen is a heavy charge on industry, and, yet, the indemnity paid barely provides for the living of the widow and orphans of the unfortunate workmen. It follows therefore that the education of the children suffers. It is not sufficient to help the primary, technical schools and the universities. We must interest ourselves in the fate of these orphans. Why should not the children of workmen killed by accident be provided with scholarships by the government as is done for those of wealthier classes, young ecclesiastics and young laymen, for whose education in Europe we pay, and who are recruited from the best of our educational institutions? The legislation that we propose to lay before the House on behalf of the sons of workmen might well be inserted as an amendment to our law providing scholarships.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1923

"Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings Under The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employer's Liability Act, 1880, During the Year 1923" have been issued by the British Home Office. They show an increase over the figures for 1922 both in the number of cases and the amount of compensation paid.

The number of persons who came within the provisions of the first-named Act in the seven great groups of industries in which returns are called for—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional work, and shipping—was 7,342,311, as compared with 7,205,609 in 1922. The number of cases rose from 392,912 in 1922 to 480,035 in 1923, an increase of 22.2 per cent, and the compensation paid rose from £495,728 to £7,134,096, an increase of 9.8 per cent.

Taking the fatal and non-fatal cases separately, the number of fatal cases rose from 2,489 in 1922 to 2,657 in 1923, and the compensation paid increased from £546,889 to £591,164. The non-fatal cases increased 390,423 in 1922 to 477,378 in 1923, and the amount paid from £5,948,839 to £6,542,932. The proportion of compensation paid in the seven industries in fatal cases was 8.3 per cent. The percentage for the different industries works out as follows: shipping, 31.7; factories, 6.3; docks, 10.1; mines, 7.4; quarries, 13.3; constructional work, 9.3; and railways, 19.2.

Attention was drawn in the volume for 1922 to the remarkable rise during the last few years in the number of cases and compensation paid in the mining industry. This movement was continued in 1923, the mines accounting for almost the whole of the increase in the fatal cases and a large proportion of the increase in the non-fatal cases.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1924

A SUMMARY of compensation legislation in the United States in 1924 was recently contributed to the *New York Times* by John B. Andrews, Secretary American Association for Labour Legislation.

The most notable gain of the year in compensation legislation, he states, was made in New York, where the "waiting period" immediately following an accident during which no compensation is paid was reduced from fourteen to seven days. This new act extends the protection of the compensation law to 25,000 additional injured workers and their dependants annually, thus removing the cause of a great deal of hardship and many appeals to charity. It adds a million and a half dollars each year to the benefits payable to industrial cripples.

The half million civilian employees on the federal payroll throughout the country are now assured of full compensation benefits when stricken with illness due to their employment as well as when accidentally injured. Congress amended the Federal Accident Compensation law so as to reaffirm the original intent to include the victims of occupational diseases also under the act. Payments for such disabilities, which were stopped for a time by arbitrary action of the Controller General, will now continue.

Pioneer action was taken by Utah in the adoption of a new legal safety code for coal mines which requires the rock dusting of mines to prevent coal dust explosions. In giving the effect of law to these new safety requirements the Industrial Commission had the co-operation of all coal operators in the State. Coal dust explosions have taken a greatly increased toll of lives during the past year. Utah's enlightened code sets a standard for the thirty other bituminous States.

Eight of the eleven States which held legislative sessions in 1924 improved their workmen's compensation laws. In two States action was taken with a view to rehabilitation of industrial cripples. Congress extended the Federal Rehabilitation act and the Maternity act to Hawaii. Louisiana accepted the Sheppard-Towner act, making a total of forty-one States that have by legislative action entered into co-operation with the Federal Government in maternity and infancy care.

Four legislatures voted on ratifying the child labour constitutional amendment. One was favourable and three opposed. Six States made further restrictions on the working hours of women and minors.

INTERPROVINCIAL OR INTERSTATE CO-OPERATION IN LABOUR LAWS

Paper read by Dr. J. W. Macmillan, Victoria College, Toronto, Chairman of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, at the Annual Convention of the American Association for Labour Legislation, Chicago, December 28-30, 1924

I WISH to state that this paper is something of a compilation. The sketch of the Constitutional Phase is by Prof. O. D. Skelton. Some of the material used in the section "Influences Emanating from the Federal Power" was gathered by Prof. R. M. Maciver. Dr. John B. Andrews has given help, and I have drawn upon a paper by Frederick P. Lee, read at our meeting a year ago, and published in the *Labour Legislation Review* for March, 1924.

On the face of it, wherever several human persons or groups are engaged in similar enterprises, there will inevitably occur the constant play of the forces of suggestion and imitation. Without any organization, or even conscious communication, each will be influenced by what others have done and are doing. Some social psychologists might find an illuminating topic in such a process as the arrival and spread of the movement for Workmen's Compensation Acts on this continent. Imported from Europe, in a double stream from Great Britain and Germany, it showed itself first in federal legislation at Washington, and then spread among the States. Certain types of laws were adopted by prominent industrial states, and became the norms which others copied or varied from. In a few years practically the whole of the United States had responded to its influence. No two of the forty-odd laws are identical, and no one of them but owes a great deal to the others.

A similar process followed in Canada. One and another of the nine provinces passed laws, showing the effect of both the British and American precedents. Ontario, the chief industrial province, was one of the last to act. It was more deliberate than its sister provinces, and after a careful study adopted a law largely modelled on that of the State of Washington. Since then many of the other provinces have remodelled their laws according to the standards erected by Ontario.

Some forms of social legislation become epidemic at times, and spread rapidly by contagion. Others lack the fever quality, and require a persistent propaganda. Periods of reaction intervene, during which legislators are immune to the human appeal. These periods pass, and the sense of social justice revives. Material things seem less supremely important, and human concerns are marked up to higher values. And through these varying conditions the forces of human association are constantly at work. If it went no further than this we should still have co-operation in an informal and unofficial form between the Federal and State or Provincial powers, and between the several states or provinces. But it does go much further, and I shall try to show in what ways this co-operation has been brought under conscious control, and so made more immediately and practically effective. Moreover, this survey may sugegst what further organization is possible and desirable.

The Constitutional Phase

First, let me present a summary of the Constitutional Phase of our subject. In both, or may we say in all three, of the democracies of North America, the question of constitutional authority meets the reformer on the threshold of every legislative proposal. It may be worth while to present a brief summary of the constitutional position in Canada, and to compare it with the situation in the United States. In some respects the position and the problems are very much alike, but there are important and significant differences. Since both the United States and Canada have adopted the federal basis of government, both share in the advantages of flexibility and the disadvantages of divided authority which that system entails. In both countries there is the uncertainty as to where the line of demarcation is to be drawn, the possibility of dispute as to whether it is the federal legislature or the state or provincial legislature which has the power to act in a certain field. In both countries this inherent difficulty is increased by the adroitness of politicians in evading troublesome questions by insisting that the power to act rests with the government on the other side of the jurisdictional fence—in other words, the situation makes it easier to play the favourite game of buck-passing. In both countries, again, it is to the courts that we look to draw these line-fences, to determine whether an act passed by a certain legislature is constitutional, as the phrase runs in the United States, or *intra vires*, as the lawyers have made the customary tag in Canada.

In the division of powers between the federal and the local authorities, the difference between the two countries is more in form that in actual content. In Canada the powers of both the Dominion and the Provinces are definitely enumerated in the British North America Act, which is the backbone of our federal constitution, whereas in the United States constitution, of course, it is only the federal powers that are specified and enumerated. In the actual division of powers, the most important difference is that in Canada criminal law and marriage and divorce (excepting the solemnization of marriage) are assigned to the federal parliament. For the regulation of social and industrial affairs, the more important of the enumerated federal powers are,—the regulation of trade and commerce, banking, marriage and divorce, the criminal law, and taxing power. The Provinces derive their authority in this field mainly from the clause giving them control over "property and civil rights in the province," which means that the whole broad field of contract and individual relationship, except for areas specifically cut out, falls to the local governments. But in addition to these enumerated powers, both Dominion and Provinces are given a general grant of power; the Provinces, as to "all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province," and the Dominion, as to matters affecting "the peace, order, and good government of Canada, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the Provinces." In other words, the Dominion is made residuary legatee as to matters of national and the Provinces as to matters of local importance.

To illustrate: Both Dominion and Provinces have at times regulated or prohibited the liquor traffic. The courts have upheld the provincial laws licensing sale or prohibiting sale or manufacture under the enumerated provincial powers, "municipal institutions," "shops, saloon, tavern, and other licenses," and "all matters of a merely local or private nature." Local acts attempting to prevent importation into the province, however, have been held *ultra vires,* and to make provincial laws fairly water-tight it became necessary for the Dominion parliament in 1919 to pass a law empowering any province to prohibit import as well as manufacture or local sale. The Dominion, on the other hand, cannot license local traffic, but it may prohibit the manufacture, sale, or importation of liquor throughout the country, or empower a county or province to prohibit sale, on the strength partly of the trade and commerce clause, but mainly of the peace, order, and good government residuary power.

Again, members of the Association will be familiar with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, more briefly known as the Lemieux Act, whereby the Dominion forbids a lockout by employers or a strike by workmen in mines or public utilities before the dispute has been investigated by a special board. Though the law was passed seventeen years ago, its constitutionality was not seriously questioned until the past year, when the Toronto Electric Commission challenged it. The court of first instance declared the Act *ultra vires* on the ground that the relations between employers and employees in such cases fell under the heading of civil rights, and so within the legislative competence of the province, the court holding further that the Dominion's residuary "peace, order and good government" power could not override an enumerated provincial power. A higher court, however, has this spring upheld the Act, agreeing with the latter principle laid down by the lower court, but contending that the Act rested not merely upon the residuary power but upon two enumerated Dominion powers, the regulation of trade and commerce, and the criminal law. A further appeal has been made to the Privy Council. This is the court of last resort and its decision is expected at any time.*

On the whole, the division of jurisdiction is not unlike in the two countries. There are, however, two important points of difference yet to be noted. In the first place, the Canadian federal government has the power to disallow or annul within a year any provincial law whatsoever, even if undeniably within the constitutional competence of the province. This sweeping power or review was one of several devices to strengthen the federal power insisted upon by those who thought the United States had gone to an extreme along States' rights lines: It will be remembered that the main lines of the Canadian constitution were determined in 1864, when the Civil War in the United States was still raging. In practice, the power has not been freely used; it was early challenged by the upholders of provincial rights; to-day it is used sparingly, and never to overrule a measure clearly of provincial concern and competence, whatever be the opinion of the federal authorities as to its fairness or expediency.

More important is the distinction in the *judicial* power or review in the two countries. The courts count for much less in social legislation

* The decision of the Privy Council in this case is given in the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

in Canada than in the United States, because of the fact that a Canadian legislature is supreme within its assigned field, instead of being, as in the United States, compelled to observe limitations, compelled not to interfere with individual freedom of contract or not to take property without due process, limitations which in the United States afford the courts incessant opportunity for considering *how* a given legislative authority has exercised its powers. All that a Canadian court can do is to decide whether the legislature which passed a law was on the right side of the jurisdictional fence; if it was, the court cannot inquire into the reasonableness or fairness of its action. Those clauses of the United States federal and state constitutions which were designed to protect individual rights, and which it is sometimes alleged, frequently protect corporation wrongs, have no parallel in the Canadian constitution. It has not been necessary in Canada to develop elaborate theories of police power to enable the state to enact what it considers social justice. In this respect we have followed the British tradition of the supremacy of the legislature. And in actual practice we think that we have not lost anything in the protection of individual rights by throwing the responsibility on the legislatures rather than on the courts.

Influences Emanating from the Federal Power

Secondly, I wish to enumerate the various ways in which the influence of the federal power has affected laws and standards throughout the states or provinces.

(1) The first method is by means of taxation. Several decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States have laid down the principle that a federal tax must be a true tax. It must not be an expedient for effecting reforms by means of taxation. The child labour tax case and the grain future tax case serve to show that the social gains of taxation are to be limited to the incidental results which arise from a revenue-producing measure. Certain taxes have incidental results of this nature, as the tariff and inheritance and income taxes, which are common to both countries. In United States are also found oleomargarine and narcotic drug taxes, which are of the same type.

(2) The second method is by federal regulation of interstate commerce. Such matters as the inspection of vessels, the fixing of railway rates and practices, and the prescribing of approved types of bills of lading, commission procedure and the like are common to both countries, though accomplished, to some extent, in different ways.

(3) The third method is the use of publicity. The widespread publication of reports as to wages, hours and conditions of work is a check of great importance upon practices which offend public opinion. It furnishes a "white list" for the guidance of the public. Even where no compulsion is used in the gathering of information this purpose is served. For the refusal of any firm to permit the inspection, or furnish the information, is in itself an accusation which pleads in the ears of the public against the concern which loves darkness rather than light. The presumption is that its deeds are evil.

(4) The fourth method is that of conference and persuasion. This has developed rapidly within recent years in Canada. In September, 1919, an Industrial Conference was called at Ottawa by the Dominion Government. To it came not only representatives of the provincial governments, but delegates from organizations of employers and employees, and from such interests as the Bankers, the Farmers and the Universities. Its programme for the most part consisted of the discussion of matters of possible social legislation. Following this, a Dominion-Provincial commission met on April 20, 1920, to discuss uniformity in labour laws throughout Canada. This commission was made up of three representatives from each of the Provincial and the Dominion governments. One of these three represented the government, one the employers and one the employees in the several jurisdictions. The subjects discussed were,—Workmen's Compensation, Minimum Wages, Factory Inspection, and the Regulation of Mines. The commission discussed these and appointed a committee to report upon each of them. The reports of these committees were later included in the report of the commission and sent down to the several governments. A proposal to establish an organization for the promotion of the uniformity of labour legislation came to nothing because of the variance of opinion it provoked. Since then the Dominion Government has held several conferences with the provinces in connection with the labour sections of the Peace Treaties. Each signatory section binds itself to bring before the competent authorities those draft-conventions which are adopted by the Geneva Conferences by a two-thirds majority. Canada is a member of the League of Nations, and most of the matters dealt with under the labour sections of the constitution of the League are of Provincial concern. The most recent Canadian conference of this sort was held in September, 1923. Seven of the nine provinces were represented. The conference was purely consultative, yet, as the Provincial represen-

tatives included Premiers and Cabinet Ministers the conclusions reached were of moment. Twenty-one items were dealt with, on most of which unanimous decisions were reached. On the question of the eight-hour day it was agreed that the federal Department of Labour should make a survey throughout the Dominion and report to each of the Provincial governments, and that a stated case as to jurisdiction, whether federal or provincial, should be laid before the Supreme Court of Canada. A similar survey was decided upon regarding night work by young persons, and the use of white lead in painting. The conference unanimously recommended that the provinces forbid night work by women and the employment of children under fourteen years of age. The question of employment was divided into four sections, three of which, prohibiting private employment agencies, regulating the recruiting of workers in foreign countries, and the provision of "buffer" employment by means of public works, where concurred in. No action was taken regarding the fourth, which dealt with unemployment insurance. The one item which clearly came within the sphere of Federal legislation was that of a weekly rest day. This was agreed to by all present.

I know of nothing of this sort having developed within the United States. Should that country join in the League of Nations such conferences would doubtless be set up. There seems to be no reason, however, why they should not be set up, if thought desirable, quite apart from any connection with the Versailles Treaty. The International Labour Conference, held in Washington in 1919, was more or less of this character.

Again, the question of unemployment during the winter was taken up at a conference called by the Dominion Government last September and attended by representatives of the provinces, and the larger municipalities, and the organizations of employers and employees. A number of resolutions were agreed upon, including a basis of proportionate payments for emergency relief in the cities. The minutes of the conference were printed and distributed widely for the purpose of educating public opinion on the question.

(5) The fifth method is the effective use of subsidies by the federal power. When it pays the piper it may call the tune. When it partly pays the piper it may forbid certain tunes. In both countries this plan is applied to technical or vocational education; to road building, and to agriculture. In the United States is also found the Sheppard-Towne Maternity scheme. In Canada a housing scheme has been launched on the same lines. A notable example of this type of co-operation is found in the Canadian employment service. The flow of labour is on the national scale, as provincial boundaries mean nothing in the labour market. Yet the authority lies with the provinces. Hence a scheme has been worked out and has been in successful operation for some years by which a nation-wide system of free employment exchanges is maintained. The federal government pays its way by means of proportionate grants of money given to the provinces on condition of their participating in the joint scheme, and maintaining certain standards of operation.

(6) The sixth method is the unsubsidized initiation of movements and setting of standards. We have two conspicuous examples of this method in Canada. One of these is in the collation of statistics. A Dominion Bureau of Statistics was set up in 1918, with which the Provinces were invited to align themselves. For example, as regards vital statistics, a number of conferences of officials, reaching back to 1893, were held, finally issuing in the happy result that since 1920 we have had uniform vital statistics from the several Provinces in Canada. The same result has been attained as regards mining, agriculture, and some other departments of national activity.

The other example is in the activity of the Commission of Conservation from 1910 to 1920. By means of annual meetings, the publication of bulletins, and the employment of a corps of expert advisers, the Provinces have been led to deal in an intelligent and more or less uniform fashion with such matters as forestry, fire prevention, the development of water-powers, the preservation of game and town-planning. The model town-planning Act drawn up by the commission has now been made into law by five Provinces. This commission has since been dissolved, but its work endures.

(7) The seventh method is of a unique type, and consists in the passing of enabling legislation by the federal power whereby the provincial power may use, for certain specified purposes, the federal authority. An outstanding instance of this, in Canada, is the Juvenile Courts Act of the Dominion Parliament, which confers on the Provinces the right to employ criminal proceedings in the trials of juvenile offenders. Otherwise two courts would be required, the one to handle the criminal side of each case, and the other to deal with the protection and salvage of the socially abnormal child.

(8) The eighth method is exemplified in the comprehensive proceedings which apply to de-

serting husbands. Here we have an international extradition treaty between the United States and Canada, to which is attached the co-operation of the federal and state or provincial powers—the one dealing with the crime committed, and the other with the support of the deserted family.

(9) Besides, and this is the ninth and last method by which the federal influence reaches the states or provinces, there are those central bureaus of information and persuasion upon whose literature and expert counsel the component states or provinces feed. Here the international line is almost obliterated, for we in Canada sit in at the table and devour the buletins of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, the Child Welfare Bureau and the Women's Bureau, as if we were at home. We cannot too greatly thank Uncle Sam for this generous and continuing hospitality. We have our own Dominion Labour Department, Children's Bureau, and Health Service, fashioned on the same plan. It is too much to hope that our small country should be able to return, in any considerable degree, the favours we thus receive. We should be glad to think, however, that now and then some morsel produced in Canada might be worth tasting across the border.

Here, then, are nine methods in which the federal power has already shown that it can, without violation of constitutional rights, accomplish such purposes as it may cherish respecting human welfare. The list of examples I have given is by no means exhaustive, and, naturally, my recital of what has happened in the United States must seem very incomplete to my friends from that country. I venture to hope that the account of our Canadian experiments may be some recompense for the lack of complete description of similar movements in the United States.

It is worth noting, as we pass, that the federal power in both countries seems to be more interested in social welfare than most of the provinces or states. This may be due in part to the fact that the inclusive authority is better protected against the competition of rivals with lower standards, in part to the superior sense of dignity and responsibility which it feels, and in part to the fact that it is the central authority above all which kindles the nation's affections. Pity and the sense of justice are akin to loyalty.

Interstate or Interprovincial Treaties

Passing from those movements where the federal power takes the lead, I note that a recent tendency toward interstate or interprovincial treaties has shown itself. I know of three instances of this sort.

(1) The state of Oregon has passed a law providing for an eight-hour day in the lumbering industry, with the condition that it shall go into force when the adjoining states enact a similar law.

(2) The Province of British Columbia has passed a law for a general eight-hour day in industry, conditional as to enforcement upon the other Provinces passing a similar law. It is only fair to say that the condition here is far less likely of fulfillment than in the case of Oregon.*

(3) It has been announced that the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which are the two leading industrial provinces of Canada, will join in legislation forbidding the reckless and competitive bonusing of industries by municipalities.

Co-operation between Administrative Commissions

A fourth type of co-operation is that between administrative commissions. There are certain labour laws, like the typical factory acts, where the administrative body is given no discretion. The Inspector can say to the people concerned only this: "Here is the law, my business is simply to see that you obey it." But there are other labour laws, like the Minimum Wage Acts, where the administration is given a vast amount of discretion. The law empowers and obligates the commission to use its discretion in all that it does. The concrete regulations which are imposed upon the industries are not determined by the legislature but by the commission. Thus there are two spheres of possible co-operation—the legislative and the administrative. And, in the case of Minimum Wage Laws, at least, the administrative sphere is much the more important. It is plain that two Minimum Wage Acts may be identical, and yet the wage schedules under one be double that of the other. On the other hand, two Minimum Wage Acts may differ as to the constitution of the administrative commission, the function of trades-boards, the method of enforcement, the penalties attached, and many other particulars, and yet the wage schedules be the same. There is here a sphere of co-operation capable of large development. It is not too much to expect that the commissions should deal fairly and sincerely with each other, and co-ordinate their orders so as to at once pro-

* An Act coming into force Jan. 1, 1925, provided for the 8-hour day and 48-hour week in private and public industrial undertakings with exceptions under certain circumstances under the control of a Board of Adjustment.

tect their clients and silence the ever-ready criticism that such orders penalize the employers in certain states or provinces.

Education

A fifth method of interprovincial or interstate co-operation may be suggested in closing. It is through the education of the public. All laws are educative, and legislators, like manufacturers, often find that their by-products are of surprising value. Moreover, such legislation as we have in mind to-day requires an enlightened public opinion for its very existence. As one reviews the history of the passing of long succession of laws which protect the workers, from the first factory acts of Britain onward, one sees that their chief sanction has been the informed moral judgments of the people at large. Many of them were passed in a popular outburst of righteous wrath provoked by the exposure of revolting conditions. And all of them endure, not because they represent a political victory of the labour interest, but because they are "broad based upon the people's will."

It is greatly desirable that the people should learn many things which are commonplace to social workers in the industrial order, such as the small proportion of production cost which often goes to wages, the financial burden imposed by sickness, irregular employment, labour turnover, and the lack of training of workers. It would help to enforce the lesson that labour is not a commodity if it were generally recognized that labour is a commodity, and an exceedingly valuable commodity. If everybody knew that a man at his work is an instrument and a marvellous machine it would not be so easy to cry up the sanctity of property and cry down the sanctity of human life. Perhaps it would be better if we did not say "labour is not a commodity," but said "labour *is* a commodity, and more than a commodity."

CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

THE seventh convention of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries was held at Montreal on January 28 to 30. The principal subjects discussed included the training of apprentices, the shortage of skilled labour and the need of more building in winter.

The report of the secretary showed that about 33 per cent of total construction during 1924 had been made up of residential building, with the same proportion of engineering construction, such as roads, sewers, wharves, etc. The balance remaining to be divided between business and industrial left comparatively little work to be divided among the numerous firms in Canada engaged in those types of construction. When it was further taken into consideration that the great bulk of the work which was undertaken was confined to Ontario and Quebec, the serious condition which had been faced by many a contractor and supply man in 1924, can be appreciated. Comparatively few labour troubles occurred in the industry during the year, largely because work was scarce and many skilled men migrated to the United States where good wages were available.

Mr. J. M. Piggott, in his presidential address, referred to the loss sustained by Canada through migration to the United States. He quoted figures showing that 200,690 persons from the Dominion had crossed the border permanently during the year ended July 1, 1924. From information available, it would appear that Canada's net loss to the United States in the calendar year 1924 was about 250,000; it could be estimated that some 100,000 of those emigrants were between the ages of 18 and 35, individuals who represented the greatest potential asset for Canada of the future.

Winter Construction Recommended

He pointed out that in order that the industry might be placed on a firm footing the risk of unemployment should be reduced to the minimum, and for that reason urged the association to promote winter construction and an all-year programme in the building trades. Last year, he said, would have to be counted as one of the lean periods in the era of depression that the construction trades had suffered. But it was hoped that the dullness was passed.

The subject of all-year construction was further discussed on the occasion of a joint meeting of the association with the Engineering Institute of Canada. Mr. J. P. Anglin, who presided at this conference, said: "To induce skilled Canadian workmen to remain in their own country, and not go across the border in the slack winter building period, is one of the main reasons why every endeavour should be made to facilitate and encourage a

12 months' construction plan. Not only contractors, but the labourers themselves have shown an earnest desire to put an end to the seasonal activity in the building trades and substitute all-year-round operations." Winter building was very little if any, higher in cost than summer works, and he was convinced that winter-built concrete was just as good as summer concrete if care were taken.

Mr. C. D. Harrington, of the Anglin-Norcross Company, Limited, Montreal, discussed winter methods in excavation, preparations for foundations, concrete work and masonry work, explaining various devices which had been found helpful. Thorough inspection and great care were essential to success, but he could not see any real reason why construction work should be let up on account of the winter. Any reputable contractor could, with care, close supervision, and a very small additional expense, overcome all the difficulties presented, and, in a great many cases, owners would receive returns on their investments much more quickly.

Mr. C. N. Shanly, of Price Brothers, Limited, Kenogami, stated that some operations were better adapted to winter than to summer conditions. Experience in pouring concrete in Northern Quebec had shown that in winter a much better selection of labour was available, the water was low, and, where the job was situated at some distance from the railway, haulage costs might be reduced 60 per cent. On the other hand, the heavy clothing which impedes movement, and the necessity that the men should frequently stop and warm themselves, shorter hours of daylight, protection and housing of machinery in winter operations, were a detriment.

Apprentice Training

Thirty-five apprentices from the bricklaying, plastering and carpenters' trades took part in a competition at the Montreal Technical School. Several prizes were awarded by Mr. J. M. Piggott and a cup for the best grand aggregate was given to N. Bagg, a plasterer employed by Messrs. R. D. Clark & Sons, Limited. It was announced that a similar competition would be held in Toronto next year.

Mr. Douglas Bremner, president of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, alleged that carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, plasterers and others engaged in the building trade do not give adequate returns for the wages they are paid. Not, he said, because they are lazy or unwilling to do the work, but because they are not properly educated or trained in their various trades. Many of them, including foremen, he stated, do not even know the elementary and basic principles of their trade, and for this reason the training of apprentices was of such importance for the building trade. Mr. Bremner announced that he had been authorized by the Hon. L. Athanase David, provincial secretary, to state that a committee has been appointed to study the question of apprenticeship, and that all reports regarding this must be in the hands of the Government by May 1.

Election of Officers

The officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, John V. Gray, Toronto; first vice-president, H. J. Mero, Windsor, Ont.; eastern vice-president, Douglas Bremner, Montreal; western vice-president, A. J. Bonnet, Winnipeg; hon. treasurer, Frank E. Waterman, Toronto; hon. secretary, Samuel Dinsmore, Windsor, Ont.; members of the executive: for the Trade Contract Section, Sidney Jones, London, Ont.; for the Manufacturing and Supply Section, A. G. McLaughlin, Toronto; for the General Contractors' Section, C. Blake Jackson, Toronto. Joseph M. Piggott, of Hamilton, the retiring president, remains on the board for the next year.

Age of School Attendance in the United States

The proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan to provide that every child between the ages of 7 and 16 years must attend a public school until he had completed the eighth grade, was submitted to the people at the Nov. 4 election, and was defeated by a two to one vote. A similar proposal was defeated four years ago.

Voters in the State of Washington also defeated an amendment designed to compel attendance at public schools until the age of 16.

A Federal district court has recently declared unconstitutional the Oregon law requiring attendance at public rather than parochial or private schools. (Springfield, Mass., Republican, Nov. 7, 1924; Bureau information.)

OCCURRENCE OF "BUMPS" IN SPRINGHILL COLLIERY

Report by George S. Rice, M.E., Chief Mining Engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines

IN a report on "Occurrence of Bumps in the Springhill No. 2 Mine of the Dominion Coal Company" recently printed in booklet form by the Nova Scotia Department of Public Works and Mines, George S. Rice, M.E., chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, declares that "bumps in the Springhill colliery are primarily the result of too great pressure, due to the depth of over-lying measures, for the strength of the coal as a pillar." Mr. Rice carried out his investigations on September 19 and 20, 1924, following an invitation from the Mines Department for the purpose of receiving suggestions which might lead to a remedy and a cessation of accidents due to "bumps." (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1924, page 732 and November, 1924, page 911). The report notes the occurrence of 77 bumps listed in the fourteen-month period between July 4, 1923 and August 25, 1924.* Two fatalities due to bumps have been reported since Mr. Rice's investigation, one occurring on the east side and the other on the west. (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1924 and January, 1925).

Of the 77 bumps referred to in the report, 8 occurred on the east side and 69 on the west side of the colliery. The number of accidents resulting from these "bumps" is given as 23, and the number of miners killed and injured as 25. In the 23 accidents, 6 men were killed by 4 "bumps" and 19 men were injured by 18 "bumps." By location two men were killed by one accident in an incline heading (on the east side) and two men injured in incline headings. All the other accidents were in bords, except one where a miner was injured in a counter level or air way. Mr. Rice adds:—

> The most notable thing is that 20 out of 25 men were killed or injured in driving bords nominally 10 feet wide, whereas in drawing back the 35 foot wide pillars none were killed. Usually pillar drawing is held to be more dangerous than solid work. The figures support the idea that the coal pillars are overloaded, and, on the other hand, that the accident danger at the goave edge is relatively small in the Springhill mine.

Mr. Rice refers extensively to a paper by Mr. J. C. Nicholson, in charge at Springhill, given before the Nova Scotia Mining Society, which says:—

> Apart from the noise, bumps consist chiefly in upheaval of the pavement and dislodgement of large quantities of coal. They are not generally accompanied by falls of roof except where the roof has been previously broken, in which case there have been falls of considerable extent. These bumps are accompanied by some very wonderful phenomena. For instance in one of the most severe, the jar was felt in the town as far back as three-quarters of a mile behind the out-crop and so great as to rattle dishes on the shelves, which at the same time directly over the workings it could scarcely be detected. At another time a bump occurred in a bord where a pack or crib 7 feet high made of 4 foot sticks had been built on the high side. After the bump, this crib was found tight against the low side with not a stick displaced.

Mr. Rice notes that "Such phenomena are not at all unusual in bumps; apparently a wave motion is set up in the immediate roof when that is a strong and somewhat flexible shale." He remarks that the problem of bumps not only concerns Springhill but other mines, and mines yet to be started in many coal fields where the beds attain great depths and have other conditions similar to those found in the Springhill Mine. He cites other instances of bumps in coal mines including bumps at the Coal Creek Mines, Crowsnest Pass Coal Field, British Columbia,† the heaviest of which was on November 8, 1896; bumps at South Staffordshire (England) Ten Yard Seam; bumps at the Black Diamond Mine, State of Washington; bumps at the Carbonado Mine, State of Washington; and "bounces" or "bumps" at Sunnyside Mine, Utah. He explains that "bumps are manifestations of force of several different kinds: (*a*) By direct pressure of overlying strata which gives a unit stress on a pillar, large or small, in excess of the unit crushing strength of the pillar material, causing the edges to burst off—this is true of coal or rock or artificial support. . . . (*b*) By a shock wave through the immediate roof of the mine, due to masses of rock of higher stratum falling through openings made by subsidence of the immediate roof, the shock wave affecting mine openings—especially when the immediate roof has considerable elasticity.

The summary and conclusions of the report are given as follows:—

*One fatality occurred on July 18, 1923; two on September 25, 1923; one on December 20, 1923; and two on August 4, 1924, all of which have been listed in the quarterly reports of fatal accidents published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

†Report on "Bumps and Outbursts of Gas in Mines of the Crowsnest Pass Coal Field," by George S. Rice, Annual Report of Minister of Mines of British Columbia, 1917.

1. Bumps in the Springhill colliery are primarily the result of too great pressure, due to the depth of overlying measures, for the strength of the coal as a pillar.

2. The critical depth for the original bord and the pillar mining method appeared to be about 1,500 feet from the surface.

3. For the improved mining method still in use, the critical depth appeared to be about 2,000 feet.

4. The present mining has the defect of making the "break line of the goave" nearly parallel with the strike (level) of the seam, and the retreat is downhill and this tends to throw an added weight on the pillars.

5. Had the pillar method been so planned by retreating in 4 or 5 levels at a time with the break line nearly parallel with the dip, overloading of the pillars might have been prevented for a greater depth than now obtains.

6. In any event, it does not seem possible to devise any pillar plan which will avoid bumps or bursting of pillars at very great depths (3,000 feet and over), because the unit compression strength of the coal as a pillar, except one of impracticable size will not at these greater depths exceed the unit pressure of the overburden. This statement is predicated on continuance of the present strong roof and strong pavement on the West side of the mine, which are stronger than the coal.

7. With a weak roof or with a soft bottom, "bumps" do not occur anywhere to my knowledge, as with such conditions either the roof or the floor flows or squeezes into the openings and a weak roof cannot bring sufficiently high unit pressure on the coal to make it violently rupture.

8. The only final remedy to prevent rupture of pillar or bumps in deep mining under the conditions of hard roof and pavement, is, in my opinion, to mine by some form of long wall. I never heard of bumps being experienced in longwall mining.

9. Practically all deep coal mining in Europe employs the advancing longwall method except where sand or gravel is available for hydraulic stowing. Sand is, I believe, not available at Springhill, at any reasonable cost.

10. It is not practicable at Springhill to use advancing longwall as there is no material available for pack walls. Retreating longwall must therefore be employed.

11. Trial longwall faces on the West side above the 5,900 level, the faces parallel with the dip, is recommended.

12. Plans should be made, in my opinion, for a complete change of mining system below the 5,900 levels, East and West, to a retreating longwall with faces in steps. Pneumatic hammer picks can probably be used to advantage and either drag scrapers or shaking conveyors should be used to transport and load the coal on mine cars in the respective levels, the details to await the results of the trial faces.

13. I believe that if a longwall system is used such as indicated in the body of the report, bumps would not occur.

In his "Conclusions Regarding Present Mining Methods," Mr. Rice states:

"Based on the foregoing facts and theoretical considerations, I conclude that improvement can be made in the present method along lines suggested by your commission of October, 1923,‡ viz, increasing the size of pillars, between bords—I would propose increasing them still more, say to 40 to 45 feet—keeping the bords and headings as narrow as possible, 10 feet at the bottom, 12 feet at the top, shortening the bords by shortening the distance between incline headings, and also I would propose paying more attention to keeping the retreat line or line of break as straight as possible, which I note has been better done on the East side than the West side. Nevertheless, I believe that while such improvements will lessen the frequency of bumps in the present bord workings above level 5,400, that even with these improvements the method will not be successful in eliminating bumps, and I feel certain will not with the increased depths below the 5,400 level, where the depth is 2,245 feet. In other words, the weight is too great for coal pillars to stand.

‡Owing to the general anxiety caused by recurrence of bumps following a change in the system of mining which at first looked favourable, an investigation was requested by the Minister of Mines and Public Works of Nova Scotia. Accordingly Mr. Thomas J. Brown, Deputy Minister and Inspector of Mines, on October 25, 1923, convened a committee of three miners, three representatives of the British Empire Steel Company, and three inspectors of mines, including himself. Mr. Brown's report rendered on November 8, 1923, embraces the collective views of the committee on the causes of bumps at Springhill, including the previously agreed width of (10 feet) and bord pillar (35 feet) and the departure from this plan by widening the bord, etc.

DOMESTIC WORKERS AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT

THE Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has recently issued a bulletin on Domestic Workers and their Employment Relations, being a study based upon records of the Domestic Efficiency Association of Baltimore, Maryland. This association was organized in September, 1921, for the purpose of standardizing domestic service. It is not a money-making enterprise, but acts as an employment bureau and to furnish housekeepers with efficient workers. One section of the report contains a study of the records of the Association, and another discusses efforts made for the readjustment of domestic service by various organizations including the Young Women's Christian Association, as well as measures adopted in various countries, including Austria, Germany and Poland, and the movement since the war to bring about reforms in domestic service in Great Britain.

The bulletin states that there is great need for efficient and well-trained domestic workers; that employees as a rule are given no systematic training for domestic occupations, but are usually expected to pick up their knowledge haphazardly; that lack of standardization has been a great difficulty where individual households with their different methods and varying standards must

serve as the training schools, especially where the householders have had no training that fits them to be adequate instructors; that the close personal relationship characteristic of domestic service as it exists at the present time, especially where domestics live in the homes where they work, has proven a decided handicap, as has also the custom of having long and indefinite hours of service. While employers complain of the irregularity of domestics who live out in regard to the time of arrival in the mornings, they fail to consider that these domestics have cause to complain of irregularity in respect to the hour of departure in the evening. Domestic service is of such a nature that the time for its performance covers a long span of hours, but a revision of household schedules is often possible. Householders complain of the "labour turnover" among domestics, but employees might complain equally of the migratory habits of many employers which introduce a seasonal nature into domestic work. The report notes the absence of an incentive for domestic workers, as there is little chance for promotion. It states, however, that "It may be discouraging to employees to have comparatively little chance for financial advancement, but it is just as discouraging for householders in need of domestic assistance to be forced to pay a goodly wage to unskilled labour as must be frequently done." Attention is drawn to the practice of some employees of leaving a position without notice and to the habit of some employers in dismissing their employees without notice. The system of "references" in vogue is also an arrangement difficult for both employers and employees, for the latter because they must depend in seeking other positions upon the more or less biased statements of former employers, and for the householders because they must rely upon the opinions of other persons whose standards must be decidedly different from their own.

An International Survey of Economic Reconstruction

On the initiative of the American Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, a project has been launched for an economic world survey, for the purpose of determining "what measures must be taken to solve the problems that will arise in the wake of the adoption of the Dawes plan and to stimulate production, revive industry and restore international trade." An outline of the Dawes plan was given in the November issue of the Labour Gazette, page 964.

The survey will be made by an International Committee composed of business representatives of all the important commercial nations of the world. To this end the Committee on Economic Restoration of the International Chamber, of which Mr. Fred I. Kent is chairman, will be enlarged by the addition of members from the countries now represented and from other countries which play an important part in international trade. The membership of this committee as now constituted includes:

Sir Felix Schuster, of England; Mr. Maurice Lewandowski, of France; Mr. Alberto Pirelli, of Italy, a member of the committee of experts which formulated the Dawes plan; Mr. K. A. Wallenberg, of Sweden; Mr. Marcel Desprit of Belgium; and Mr. Westerman, of Netherlands.

The survey will be preliminary to the Brussels meeting of the International Chamber, to be held during 1925, at which the report of the committee will form the basis of discussion of the general problem of economic restoration by the business interests of the thirty-nine countries represented in the Chamber's membership. The Brussels meeting will be of the nature of an unofficial international economic conference and, it is expected, will result in the adoption of certain definite principles of economic reconstruction.

Child Labour Law in Argentine

On September 30, 1924, the Congress of Argentina, enacted a new child labour law which applies to the entire country. It raises the minimum age for employment in industrial and commercial establishments from 12 to 14 years, and establishes a minimum age of 12 for other employments. Children under 18 years may not be employed over five hours a day and 36 a week, and women over 18 years of age may not be employed over 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week. The old law provided for a 48-hour week for persons under 16 years of age. Night work and employment in dangerous occupations are prohibited for boys under 18 years of age and for women of all ages. The law also prohibits the employment of women for six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth. Nursing mothers are given a rest period of fifteen minutes every three hours.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers, and are therefore of interest in connection with the work carried on in Canada by the secondary vocational schools in receipt of federal grants under the Dominion Technical Education Act. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Toronto.—Scientific measurement of the fitness of apprentices for the printing industry has been made a compulsory test for admission to the Toronto Typographical Union. Henceforth no youth will be accepted for membership in the union until he has passed the set psychiatric tests.

It is stated that there is no other labour union in the world thus mentally measuring its future members. The test was decided upon by the apprenticeship committee of the local union and endorsed by the officers of the local organization.

New Brunswick.—The special course in automotive electricity and acetylene welding conducted under the direction of the Provincial Vocational Board opened in St. John on January 7th. The enrolment was so large that it was necessary to provide additional classes in the evening. The course is for garage workers and is now in its second year of operation in St. John.

Technical Education in Nova Scotia

The following extracts from an article by Dr. F. H. Sexton, Principal of the Nova Scotia Technical College at Halifax, appearing in the *Halifax Herald* of December 31, 1924, gives some idea of the progress of technical education in that province.

Technical education was established in Nova Scotia in 1907. Such a step was imperative because industry had thrown off its responsibility with respect to training its workers. Apprenticeship used to provide boys with the chance of learning a trade and they paid for their instruction by promising to work for a long stated period at a low rate of wage. Then came the introduction of machinery and specialization. Machinists divided into automatic-machine tenders, lathe hands, fitters, die-makers, grinders, etc. Carpenters became form-makers, finishers, lathers, floor-layers, cabinet makers, etc. Where there had been 100 recognized vocations there developed over 20,000 different occupations. For many of these a week to a month was all the time required to learn the rudiments of the job. So industry called for trained workers and shed once and for all the task of education. In only a few occupations and by relatively few employers is there any regular apprenticeship or training carried on at the present time. Consequently, the public school system had to be enlarged to meet the new needs of helping to prepare boys for industry, and to assist those who were employed in improving themselves. This has given the school severe tasks which they bravely assumed and are striving earnestly to discharge.

Evening technical schools are run co-operatively by the Technical College and the towns where they are organized, each bearing about equal parts of the expense. The instruction is given throughout the six winter months so that people engaged in business, industry, or the home may study some subject in the evenings which will help them in their daily work. The instruction covers a wide range of commercial, scientific, industrial and home-making courses, and is practically free. The student does not have to lose an hour from his employment and may in this manner prepare himself for advancement.

The evening coal mining and engineering schools are held in practically every colliery town in the province. The subjects cover the wide range of knowledge necessary to prepare men for examinations through which they may become certified stationary engineers or mine officials. They have been carried on for many years and have been developed to a high stage of efficiency.

Short-term courses are held at the Technical College in Halifax for the first three months of each year when industrial operations usually pass through their slackest period. They are planned for men in industry who find they cannot advance without some more technical knowledge. The instruction given is of a higher order than that offered in the evening or correspondence courses. No examination is required. The student need only to have had public school education through Grade VIII and enough industrial experience to prove to the college he can benefit by the instruction. Such subjects

are given as Land Surveying, Architectural Drafting, Automobile Mechanics, Marine Engineering, Electrical Machinery, Technical Chemical Analysis, etc.

The correspondence study courses were the last established and have the widest application because no one in the province can be isolated so that he does not get mail at regular intervals. The subjects cover a very wide range including preparatory, commercial, industrial and home-making courses. Nearly 100 different subjects are offered. All of the work is conducted on a strictly educational basis and every student registered gets individual help and attention. Although only established recently, the courses have grown steadily in favour and are reaching a wider number of men and women each year. One corporation, the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., has co-operated closely with the college and is actively promoting the training of any and all of its technical employees through a splendid series of correspondence study courses in telephony.

In the evening technical schools there are registered 2,500 pupils; the evening coal mining schools have over 600 students; and in the correspondence courses are over 700 people pursuing various studies.

Printing Arts Course to Aid Apprentices

A new correspondence course in the printing arts, under direction of a newly organized bureau of education of the International Typographical Union, was commenced on January 1 in Indianapolis, Indiana, according to an announcement by Mr. James M. Lynch, president of the union, who stated that, "The energy and resources of the union will be devoted to extending work of the educational bureau as rapidly as is practical. The newly installed executive council looks upon apprentice training as of vital importance. The I.T.U. protective and beneficial institutions, such as the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo., mortuary benefit and old-age pension, have accomplished much in strengthening the organization, but the future welfare of the union requires elevation of craftsmanship and sound education of succeeding generations of printers. Employers do not object to paying good wages to good printers, but they will complain against good wages for incompetent men. The same applies to any other trade. It is our ambition to light the way for other trades in this problem of education."

Under the by-laws of the Typographical Union, the course in printing by apprentices is compulsory. They are required to begin their educational work in the third year of their six-year apprenticeship and the work must be completed before they are admitted to membership. The new bureau will provide adequate methods for checking up the progress of each apprentice in his studies and for determining if he has profited by his studies. In addition to the merely technical operations of the printing craft, the course will carry instruction in English, punctuation, art in its relation to printing, and in advertising composition. The policy of permitting the student to select subjects, not included in the fundamental course, will be pursued. Test questions for use in examination of apprentices by local committees will be supplied by the bureau.

Apprenticeship in the Printing Trades of New York City

As a result of negotiations and arbitration, an agreement was recently entered into between the Publishers' Association of New York City and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, together with its subordinate New York Union, which agreement included, among other things, the following provision for the training of apprentices:—

"Apprentices shall be selected by the employer through his foreman and may be placed in the discretion of the employer at any task in the pressroom at any time. Each office may have one apprentice for each six journeymen, or major fraction thereof, and shall have at least one apprentice for each ten journeymen, or major fraction thereof, and as many flyboys and carriers, selected by the employer, as desired by each office. Candidates for apprentices shall be not less than 19 years of age, shall be of good character and physical health, shall have had a common school education, and shall file with their application two references from persons other than their parents as to their qualifications.

"The parties to this agreement recognize and accept mutual responsibility in the establishment and maintenance of an adequate system of apprenticeship, and guarantees are hereby given by the parties hereto to give to apprentices ample opportunities for the development of the necessary mechanical and executive experience in order to assure competent craftsmanship. Apprentices shall be registered in triplicate form as provided by the laws of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, the apprentice's certificates to be signed by the publisher or foreman of the newspaper on which the apprentice is employed, and by the

representative of the local office of the union, each holding a copy of the certificate of apprenticeship, and the third copy to be held by the President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

"The union agrees that every facility and encouragement shall be accorded apprentices in carrying out its share of the mutual responsibility for developing competent journeymen.

"The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America obligates itself to furnish the apprentices with a free correspondence course dealing with technical questions involved in the operation of newspaper printing presses, and in dealing with paper and inks, and to render such other assistance as may be necessary to carry out the joint obligations afore noted.

"Annual examinations shall be held of all apprentices employed. The examining board in each office shall be the foreman and a journeyman member selected by the chairman of the chapel, but in case of a disagreement between them, the foreman's decision shall prevail. A report upon the progress made by the apprentices thus examined shall be made out in triplicate form, one for the employer, one for the local office of the union, and one for the President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

"It is agreed that, in the event of a branch technical trade school being established in New York City by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, the employer will co-operate in drafting and executing detailed plans for extending to apprentices opportunity for instruction that shall make for proficiency in their craft and improvement in their station.

"The employer shall afford apprentices every opportunity to master the work of a journeyman that the foreman deems consistent with the efficient management of the room. To this end, should the union fail to provide the requisite number of journeymen for one or more full days or nights, or should a journeyman be absent from his station temporarily during the day or night, the foreman shall give the opportunity of learning the duties of such position to an apprentice. When temporarily employed for one or more full days or nights as above, the apprentice shall receive the day or night wage which the journeyman would have been paid. The foreman shall distribute the opportunities to learn the trade among all the apprentices in the room according to his judgment, and, as above, or from time to time, as he finds it practical, shall assign apprentices otherwise to work on presses, but in no case shall any such assignment be made when it involves, directly or indirectly, any increase in the number of journeymen and apprentices.

"Apprentices shall be selected by the foreman from the qualified flyboys or carriers, and they shall be rated as to the apprentice grade by two factors: first, efficiency; second, length of service. The apprenticeship system herein established is not intended, and will not be permitted to abridge the right of the employer to determine the number of flyboys and carriers to be employed, but only to create a definite system of instruction, promotion and advancement for all those worthy of it, with appropriate and certain increases in pay.

"The term of apprenticeship shall be five years. At the satisfactory conclusion of his term of apprenticeship, an apprentice shall be eligible to journeyman membership in the union, and may be employed as a journeyman, provided there is a journeyman vacancy which he may fill. The employer may employ new apprentices at any time, provided the ratio of apprentices to journeymen does not exceed that provided above. A graduate apprentice may continue to fill the position of an apprentice while waiting for a journeyman vacancy."

Apprenticeship in Australia

Speaking in Melbourne, as President of the Master Builders' Association, Mr. J. L. Gillon said:—

"As employers and citizens we deplore the fact that many young Australians are drifting into dead-end jobs which may be remunerative for a few years in youth, but which eventually land them among the unskilled unemployed. We are anxious to devise a means whereby we will be assured of filling the ranks of skilled artisans from within the trades. The suggestion that employers as a body give countenance to, or participate in, the importation of skilled workers from overseas, or that immigrants are given employment in preference to Australians, is totally wrong. As a matter of fact, our association has been invited to give some guarantees in respect to the introduction of skilled workers from Great Britain, but this we have refused to do. Such skilled artisans who come to Australia come either on their own initiative or at the invitation of their relatives and friends. I want to emphasize that they do not come at the instigation of the association. Although it is over-stating the case to say that there are practically no apprentices in

the building trades, we agree that there are insufficient to meet normally expanding requirements, and, in the interests both of the community and of ourselves as builders, we would welcome the adoption of a system which would guarantee that the skilled trades could be supplied by Australian artisans properly taught. The question of apprenticeship in the building trades cannot be disassociated from the question of continuity of employment. Although there are exceptions, the general run of contractors find the intermittency of work a fatal obstacle. Most contractors have periods in which there would be no work for apprentices, yet if they indentured them under existing conditions they would be obliged to keep them continuously employed over a period of years unless they could arrange a transfer. That is the crux of the question. One suggestion is that the new law should make it possible for an apprentice to be indentured either to an individual builder or to such an organization as the Master Builders' Association. If this were adopted, those builders having continuous work, and not wholly dependent upon successful tendering, could, as now, indenture their apprentices. Those who have no guarantee of continuous work could utilize and assist in training those boys who were apprenticed to the trade through the association, and the association would be responsible for their employment and their training. That, I think, is a feasible scheme, and the only one as far as I know at present which would enable the building trade to carry anything like its full quota of apprentices.

"On the question generally, the association is eager for a satisfactory system, and is ready to consider any proposition advanced, provided it is reasonable. Our experiment with the brick makers' class has proved quite successful as far as it has gone, although it was opposed by the union at the outset. In any scheme adopted there must, of course, be reciprocal obligations, and means of ensuring that they will be honoured. The apprentice who, after about a year's tuition, leaves his employer and becomes an improver, is not a tradesman, and probably never will be a thoroughly good one. This habit has been very prevalent in Melbourne in recent years. The half-trained youth is tempted by the higher wages offering for an improver, and the original employer is deprived of his services at a period when he is beginning to become useful, although he cannot be said to be a tradesman. This has had the effect of choking off many employers who would, in other circumstances, be willing to take a quota of boys and train them thoroughly. It will be necessary to remove the temptation for apprentices to go out as improvers with a trade partly learned, and an important point is that both parents and youths should realize that the years spent in completely mastering a trade are years well spent, even if the wages received are lower during that period than those offering for outside jobs. A man who has mastered a trade is always an asset to the country and, almost invariably, he is self reliant. He who acquires a complete knowledge of his calling in his youth is, whatever he be, a valuable citizen, and in later years he will never count as wasted the time spent in learning the trade."

Vocational Guidance

The responsibilities of the High School Principal for the vocational guidance of young people was clearly pointed out by Edward Rynearson, President of the National Society of Secondary School Principals, at the last annual meeting of the association in Cleveland. Mr. Rynearson is director of vocational guidance at Pittsburg, and President of the National Vocational Guidance Association of the United States, and is thoroughly familiar with the vocational guidance being done throughout the United States. His address should be of particular interest to every high school principal and teacher, but it also indicates the need for co-operation with the schools on the part of employers, parents and industrial workers. The following brief summary of the paper emphasizes the importance of organized and systematic guidance in connection with the education of all young people:—

1. The school is the one organization that is specifically fitted to do systematic, continuous guidance. In other words, guidance is the sole reason for the school.

2. The object of vocational guidance is not to prescribe a vocation for the child, but to get the parents, teachers, and child "to bring to bear on the choice of a vocation organized information and organized common sense"; not to decide for the child what he shall do, but to provide him with the necessary information so that he can choose wisely.

3. In photography snapshots usually give flat pictures; time exposure is necessary to give detail, definition, and depth to a picture. The same law holds in regard to impressions on the mind. "Short cuts" through school often result in superficial education.

4. Placement is only one part of vocational guidance, but getting jobs is never to be considered its main function.

5. The employer and the school should understand each other better. The employer should make more use of the school records of his applicants, and the school should never lose sight of the fact that the employer could give it many practical suggestions which would make the school subjects more attractive and helpful to the child.

6. The secondary school principal is challenged to provide suitable courses for "all the children of all people"; to see that "every member of a democratic society shall get all the education and that sort of education for which as a free spiritual agent in the relation of citizen he has the capacity and need."

7. The principal must think of the leisure time of his future men and women and must offer guidance suitable for the avocation.

8. Vocational education must not be side-tracked. Whether we will or no, a very large percentage of our pupils will enter the unskilled, semi-skilled, or skilled labour. Does the school bear any responsibility for the kind of workers or citizens they will become?

9. Again the conservation of human beings challenges every educator. Shall we give it up?

10. Very little, if anything, worth while comes haphazardly. Intelligent guidance is absolutely necessary.

11. Who can estimate the value of a counselor's work in dollars if he keeps only one child in school? Don't say we cannot afford one more salary.

12. The vocational guidance programme ought to be so complete that it will be working at every point in the pupil's career rather than at a few specific times.

Stockholm, Sweden.—The elementary-school board of Stockholm has recently opened a vocational guidance office which works in co-operation with the public employment office. The office assists both boys and girls and in addition to the usual business hours is open several evenings in the week in order to allow parents to accompany their children. On leaving school young persons fill out a form showing their plans for the future and their vocational aptitudes. Teachers are required to give information about the pupils on the same form. This form is presented to the vocational guidance office, which through its relation to the public employment service is able to give applicants useful advice about the opportunities in the callings for which they are fitted. In each case, however, the applicant is left to make his own choice. During its first month's activities (May, 1924), the office received 657 applications for employment and was notified by employers of 527 vacancies. Of these vacancies 392 were filled. (Industrial and Labour Information, Geneva, Oct. 13, 1924).

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Illinois Mine Safety Conference

THE Illinois Mining Safety Conference, arranged jointly by the National Safety Council's mining section, the state Department of Mines and Minerals, the United States Bureau of Mines and the United Mine Workers of Illinois, the state operators' association and the Illinois Mining Institute, was held at Springfield on January 15 and 16. The four sessions of the conference were presided over by men representing the various interests, a coal operator presiding at the first session, the head of the Illinois Mine Workers at the second, the head of the state Department of Mines and Minerals at the third, and an operating official at the last. The secretary of the conference was a representative of the National Safety Council.

More than 55 per cent of the major accidents underground are due to falls of coal, said C. E. Anderson, mine manager of the Valier Coal Company, Valier, Illinois. He said this is partly due to the miner's own carelessness or failure to take down loose coal. He proposed: (1) greater care on the part of the miner, enforced by closer supervision; (2) better proping of roof with timber also enforced by better supervision and (3) the compulsory use of a good tool-steel pinch bar five feet long with which to work down loose standing coal. This bar should be sharp at one end and have a flat bit on the other end six inches long bent at an angle of twenty-two degrees for leverage.

The superintendent of the same mine also discussed the accidents which take place at the working face claiming that the percentage of face accidents is high partly because noise at the face prevents a man from hearing warning sounds of weakening roof or coal. Carefulness by the man himself, he said, was the best preventive. He touched upon various standard methods of mine protection, especially rock-dusting from faces outward to prevent coal-dust explosions which he thinks is the greatest of all face dangers. He advocated safety organizations in every mine, comprising the mine management and a safety engineer, which should hold weekly meetings.

Mr. George L. Mercer, statistician for the Illinois Mine Workers, declared that in the United States the mining accident rate is higher than in any other industry. In the last thirty-six years in Illinois one man had been killed in every 11.75 men employed and since 1883 one in every 1.38 has suffered 30-day injuries. Gas and dust explosions, he said, constituted only about 12 per cent of the menace, that about 10 per cent die from powder and 6.9 per cent from gas, while "46.2 per cent die from roof and coal falls, a cause that picks them off by ones and twos".

The safety inspector of the Crerar Clinch Coal Company said safety rules actually en-

forced save lives. His mine rules which are compulsory provide that on grades over 4 per cent, trips must carry drags, timbering must be carried within 8 feet of faces before the coal is shot, first-aid equipment must be always within 2,000 feet of advancing workings, etc. Men are discharged for not obeying these rules, he said.

Another safety inspector pointed out that the co-operation of the officials of the United Mine Workers, all the way down from district president, was necessary in order to get complete obedience to mine regulations, but, on the side of the miners it was claimed that the operators often make such a course difficult. Officials had been condemned by union members for assisting in the discharge of a union man for failure to obey rules at mines where the operators were themselves violating laws and were not penalized. Inclosed safety lamps ought to be compulsory, he said, but the company ought to be compelled to move gas everywhere and all the time. He thought companies often relaxed their efforts as soon as closed lamps were installed.

Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, pledged the co-operation of his organization in support of safety. He said one mistake made by the United Mine Workers in the past had been in defending mine workers whether they had been right or wrong, and that whoever was in the wrong ought to be told so.

Report on Miners' "Beat Knee", "Beat Hand", and "Beat Elbow"

A report giving the results of an inquiry into miners's "beat knee," "beat hand," and "beat elbow," undertaken by the British Medical Research Council at the instance of the Mines Department, has recently been published. These three diseases are identical as to their cause and pathology. They are generally regarded as peculiar to coal mining, although cases also occur among metalliferous miners, and occasionally in other occupations. They are the result of festered blisters, involving the surrounding tissues, the signs and symptoms being those of local cellulitis. This group ranks high among the diseases for which compensation is paid. The following are the conclusions reached by the Council:—

The diseases now reported upon are important not merely on account of the mining industry in compensation, but because of the amount of suffering and disability they originate. Although ranking below miners' nystagmus in prevalence, beat knee for year after year has stood second, and beat hand third in the long list of diseases included in the schedule entitling to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906. Beat elbow and synovitis of the wrist are of less magnitude, but even these in comparison with other compensation diseases, such as lead-poisoning and anthrax, stand high for the average annual number of cases.

No indications have been found that either of the diseases has been diminished in prevalence. Hence we conclude that no effective means, such as have been taken to reduce the prevalence of accidents in mines, or of lead poisoning in factories, have been adopted for their prevention.

1. The underlying cause for each of the diseases is the same—repeated trauma. The way in which this occurs varies for each disease, but it is always directly connected with methods of work; thus, the knee is injured by constant work in thin seams, and the hand by getting hard coal or using picks with rough handles.

The first line of prevention, then, is to guard against repeated trauma, or to minimize the results so far as is practicable.

2. The determining cause of an acute condition is the ingress of infection to tissues of lowered resisting power. No suggestion has been made, nor have we found reason to conclude that the infecting agents differ in any way from the usual micro-organisms which cause inflammation and suppurative cellulitis under such circumstances. Nor has evidence been forthcoming that some collieries have more cases than others owing to some infection existing in the workings.

The exact method of ingress of infection varies from case to case. It may be by some minute puncture, or through sodden skin, or from an infected blood-stream. The fact is that the infection is generally personal, i.e., it is present on the skin or in the blood.

The second line of defence is then avoidance of infection by keeping the skin clean and the general health good.

3. Even when infection has occurred but is in the preliminary stages an acute condition can often be prevented by recourse to early treatment, for example, by the application of tincture of iodine. When the preliminary stages are passed surgical treatment is needed; this treatment should be skilled, and should be carried out by those with experience. The condition of beat hand may be cited as one where lack of expert treatment may result in the functional loss of a hand for a skilled worker.

The third line of defence then lies in the proper equipment and use of first aid stations in close touch with skilled surgical advice, which is particularly needed for cases of beat hand.

4. These lines of defence can be strengthened by:—

i (*a*) the abolition of garters or other construction bands worn below the knee,

(*b*) the use in thin seams of suitable knee pads, and

(*c*) attention to smoothness of pick handles.

ii. Increased attention to cleanliness of the skin. In this connection we consider that as the erection of pit head baths is extended, attention should first be paid to collieries where thin seams are worked.

iii. Improvement of first aid stations directly under medical supervision, together with a spread of knowledge concerning the importance of their use.

Temperature a contributory factor to accidents

Dr. H. M. Vernon, investigator for the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, speaking at the conference of the Industrial Welfare Workers held at Swanwick, Derbyshire, England, and attended by welfare workers from nearly one hundred important industrial concerns throughout Great Britain and others from foreign countries, stated that atmospheric conditions under which industry is carried on might have a great influence on the frequency of accidents. In one factory it had been found that there was a minimum of

accidents when the temperature was 65 to 69. When the temperature fell five degrees there were six per cent more accidents. At another five degrees lower, accidents increased by 16 per cent, while another drop in the temperature of five degrees involved a thirty-five per cent increase in the number of accidents. At temperatures above 69 degrees accidents again increased in frequency.

This idea is also borne out by Mr. Lee K. Frankel, Ph. D., second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in a recent booklet "Health of the Worker, How to Safeguard It". He states that the desirable temperature for a workroom will vary from 60 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit for work involving much physical exertion. to less than 70 degrees for other work. Ordinarily a temperature of 68 degrees produces maximum efficiency and is most comfortable for workers. "The New York State Commission on Ventilation," he says, "found that a higher temperature increased the heart-rate, affected the body-temperature and blood pressure, increased the rate of respiration, and substantially reduced efficiency. When the temperature was increased to 75 degrees Fahrenheit, the amount of heavy physical work performed decreased 15 per cent; the decrease amounted to 28 per cent at a temperature of 86 degrees." Mr. Frankel further states that fifty per cent humidity of air is a desirable moisture content for the ordinary room at a temperature of 68 degrees.

Most of the provinces of Canada have made provision requiring employers to regulate the temperature so that there will be no danger to the health of the workers, and to prevent overcrowding of rooms. In Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the temperature must not be less than 60 degrees Fahrenheit unless authorized by the inspector in writing. The following are provisions contained in the Factory Act of Ontario:—

(c) heat the premises throughout and regulate the temperature so as to be suitable for the work to be performed therein, and not to be injurious to the health or comfort of the employees; but in no case shall the temperature be less than 60 degrees Fahrenheit unless authorized by the inspector in writing;

(d) ventilate the factory or shop in such a manner as to keep the air reasonably pure and so as to render harmless, as far as reasonably practicable, all gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of any manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health;

(e) not allow over-crowding while work is carried on therein, so as to be injurious to the health of the person employed therein, the standard to be allowed being 300 cubic feet of room space for each employee.

Rest Pauses and Industrial Fatigue

"Reverie and Industrial Fatigue" was the subject of a paper read by Mr. Elton Mayo, of the University of Pennsylvania, at the recent Toronto meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This paper has since been reprinted in the *Journal of Personnel Research*. The term "reverie" is used by the writer to denote a condition of mental preoccupation induced in the workers in certain industries by the monotonous nature of their employment. The paper gives the results of an inquiry into the causes of a high rate of "labour turnover" in the spinning department of a large factory:—

The general condition of affairs seemed satisfactory. The employers were unusually enlightened and humane; the factory was exceedingly well organized in respect of the items specified above, and was generally successful from the standpoint of production and of morale. Four financial incentive schemes were in operation and were working sufficiently well. But in spite of these devices, the labour turnover in the spinning department was, at the time of investigation, unduly high. Whereas the general labour turnover of the factory in other departments was estimated at 5 or 6 per cent per annum, in the spinning department, it was estimated by an executive authority as approximately 250 per cent. Every year one hundred hands had to be taken on in order to keep forty working. The difficulty tended to be most acute when the factory was busily employed and most in need of men.

The inquiry resulted in the findings enumerated below:—

1. As ordinarily carried on, the operation of spinning-mules tends to produce physical postural fatigue. Its relative monotony also induces dispersed thinking and states of reverie which are apt to be pessimistic. 2. The introduction of rest-pauses relieves this condition and greatly increases production by (a) restoring normal circulation and relieving postural fatigue, and (b) effectively interrupting pessimistic reverie. 3. In the instance described, the rest-pauses are chiefly effective because they eliminate pessimistic reverie. 4. The rest-pauses must be introduced and accompanied by instruction in the technique of relaxation. 5. The rest-pauses are more effective when of regular or assured incidence. 6. By these means, in the instance described, a high labour turnover ("temperamental" in character) was got rid of, productive efficiency increased and the general morale greatly improved. 7. Many types of factory operation resemble spinning in that they encourage states of reverie mentally harmful to the individual. Some modification of the present technique would be capable of effective application in such instances.

Protection on Concrete Buildings

A coroner's jury at Toronto, on January 16, after investigating the circumstances of the death of a carpenter who fell from the fifth storey of a building under construction, recommended that the city building by-laws should be amended to afford protection on buildings of concrete construction. A building inspector informed the jury that the existing by-laws required scaffolds on buildings under construction that were over two stories in height, but he did not consider that this by-law applied to the building where this accident occurred, as it was of concrete construction, and the work was being done from the inside.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Legislative Programme submitted to Dominion Government

THE legislative proposals of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were laid before the Government at Ottawa on January 31, by a large delegation composed of the Executive Committee of the Congress, supported by representatives of various labour organizations in Canada and others, the delegates being as follows:—

Tom Moore, president, J. T. Foster, vice-president, James Simpson, vice-president, Bert Merson, vice-president, and P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; A. Bastien, general organizer, American Federation of Labour; Leon Worthall, organizer, Journeymen Barbers' International Union; E. W. A. O'Dell, organizer Boot and Shoe Workers Union; John McLeod, vice-president, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America; George Ashley, vice-president, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America; Frank McKenna and Louis Beuloin, vice-presidents, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; James Marsh, organizer, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; E. Ingles, vice-president, and John Noble, organizer, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Donald Dear, vice-president, International Association of Fire Fighters; W. F. Bush, Executive Board member, United Garment Workers of America; J. A. McClelland, vice-president, and Harry Kerwin, organizer, International Association of Machinists; W. V. Turnbull, vice-president, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shopmen, and J. W. Jewkes, secretary-treasurer, Canadian Pacific System Division, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shopmen; Robert Livett, organizer, United Mine Workers of America; Fred Molineaux, organizer, and R. Gervais, organizer, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; John W. Bruce, organizer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; George R. Brunet, vice-president, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America; George Sangster, organizer Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; A. E. Thompson, representative International Typographical Union, and J. A. P. Haydon, president, Ontario-Quebec Conference Typographical Unions; E. Hamelin, president, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada; Alex. McMordie, secretary, and John J Reeves, vice-president, Federated Association of Letter Carriers; Bob Tallon, president, and Chas. Dickie, secretary, Division No. 4, Railway Department, American Federation of Labour; Magnus Sinclair, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and Jos. Corbett, General Chairman, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, Joint Protective Board, Central Division, Canadian National Railways.

The Government was represented by the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; the Honourable W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; the Honourable H. S. Beland, Minister of Health; the Honourable Chas. Stewart, Minister of the Interior; the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; the Honourable Chas. Murphy, Postmaster General; the Honourable A. B. Copp, Secretary of State; the Honourable E. J. McMurray, Solicitor General; the Honourable H. B. McGiverin, Minister without portfolio; the Honourable J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, and the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the large number of the Cabinet Ministers present demonstrated the Government's recognition of the importance of the proposals which labour had to submit, and expressed himself as deeply impressed with the representative nature of the delegation. After hearing the addresses of the delegates he promised that the proposals submitted by them would receive the careful attention of the Government.

The proposals submitted by the delegates were as follows:

1. *Legal limitation to the hours of work to not more than eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.*—The deputation urged that immediate effect be given to the eight-hour day Draft Conventions of the International Labour Organization so far as lay within the province of the Dominion Government. Reference was made to the action taken in asking the Supreme Court to rule in regard to Provincial and Federal jurisdiction on this matter and the request was made that competent counsel, selected in agreement with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, should be attached as Advisory Counsel to the Department of Justice during the hearing of this case.

2. *Unemployed Insurance.*—The delegation pointed out that numerous public bodies were in favour of old age pensions and referred to the inability of the workers themselves to make provision against the oft-recurring periods of unemployment. The detailed proposals submitted by the Congress to the Government a year ago were endorsed, and the opinion again expressed that unemployment relief is a joint responsibility of the Federal Government, Provincial Legislatures and municipalities.

3. *Immigration and Emigration.*—Favourable mention was made regarding the measures taken by the Government during the past few years to amend the Immigration Act by removing therefrom the objectionable clauses inserted during the session of 1919 and which discriminate against British-born subjects, allow of deportation for political offences without trial by jury, and considerably increase the number of those who are placed within the prohibited classes. Regret was expressed that this legislation had been, on each occasion, rejected by the Senate, and the request was made that the Government would again introduce legislation to remove these objectionable clauses. The delegation protested against the continued influx of industrial workers notwithstanding the volume of unemployment existing in Canada, and asked for amendments to the Immigration Act which would place in the prohibited classes all contract labour, except such as was approved by the Employment Service Council of Canada.

The assistance of the Government was solicited to make representations to the United States Government which would remove the discrimination of the United States *Quota* law as between Canadian born and other Canadian citizens. The desire for total exclusion of Oriental labour was reiterated, and the Government was asked to strictly apply all present laws dealing with such labour.

The delegation further proposed measures for the discouragement of immigration of children under school age into Canada; for the abolition of bonuses to private employment agencies; for the formation of a Dominion Advisory Council of Immigration along the lines of the Employment Service Council of Canada; for solicitation of the aid of the British Government to obtain closer supervision of all emigration advertisements and control of booking agencies in Great Britain. It was also proposed that all land settlement and colonization schemes be made equally well known and available for those resident in Canada.

4. *Old Age Pensions.*—Action was urged to give prompt legislative effect to the report of the committee which dealt with this subject at the last session of Parliament.

5. *Industrial Disputes Act.*—Attention was drawn to the changes necessitated by the decision of the Privy Council in declaring this Act *ultra vires* of the Dominion Government. Labour, it was stated, recognized the value of this Act in assisting in maintaining industrial peace and stability and the benefit it had been to the public generally. It was contended that provincial legislation would not be a satisfactory substitute as it would lead to lack of uniformity in the various provinces, which was contrary to the policy agreed upon by employers and employees at the National Industrial Conference, 1919. The insertion of similar provisions in the Railway Act, Shipping Act, etc., to those contained in the Industrial Disputes Act might likewise create confusion through placing its administration in several departments of the Government instead of being centralized through the Labour Department, where it properly belongs.

Labour's position was that the Government should take the necessary steps to enable them to re-enact this legislation with the amendments previously sought by Labour, and if it was decided to secure changes in the British North America Act that the Congress would be prepared to submit a further detailed brief to either the Government or any Committee Parliament may set up to deal with the question.

6. *Election Act Amendments.*—The deputation asked for amendments to the Election Act so as to provide for proportional representation in group constituencies and the transferable vote in single constituencies; the creation of public holiday on election day, or alternately, rearrangement of the hours of voting so as to give better opportunities to workers to cast their ballot. Abolition of the forfeiture of election deposits and repeal of those sections of the Franchise Act 1920 which prohibit trade unions and similar organizations contributing to election campaign funds, were also proposed.

7. *Conference on Unemployment.*—The Government was commended for its action in convening the conference of representatives of the Provincial Governments and various organizations to meet with members of the Federal Government in September last, and also for publishing the report of the conference. Strong dissatisfaction was expressed by the deputation that no further action has been taken by the Federal Government to give

effect to the recommendations adopted at the conference, and these were again brought to the attention of the Government, which was strongly urged to co-operate with the provincial and civic authorities in relieving the present distressful conditions of the unemployed.

8. *Injunctions and amendments to the Criminal Code.*—Cases were quoted showing the continuance of the practice of using the injunction to prevent peaceful picketing and strikes in accordance with British practice, and the suggested amendments to the Criminal Code submitted on previous occasions were again urged. The amendments previously asked for, which would restore the right of freedom of speech and assembly and prevent indiscriminate arrests for sedition, seditious conspiracy, etc., were also brought forward.

9. *Fair Wage Regulations.*—The delegation in view of the commitments of the Dominion Government by its signature to the Peace Treaty to the application of the eight-hour day, and of the fact that 50 per cent of the industrial workers in Canada now enjoy the eight-hour day, asked that the fair wage clauses be amended by striking out that section referring to prevailing rates in the districts where Government contracts are being undertaken, and by substituting therefor clauses providing for an eight-hour day.

Attention was drawn to the non-compliance with clause 5 of the Fair Wage Order in Council 1922 and strict observance regarding inspection of labour conditions asked for.

Repeal was asked for that section relating to agreements added by Order in Council of April 9, 1924, as this was held to nullify the original purpose and intent of fair wage policies. It was also requested that contractors violating fair wage clauses should be subject to penalties in addition to payment of back time, and that the application of the fair wage regulations should be extended to work done by commissions, etc., wherever Government money is being expended. It was also asked that the fair wage policies, as laid down by Order in Council, should be made into an Act of Parliament.

10. *Representation on Research Council.*—The delegation asked that the promises made by the Prime Minister, in a letter dated April 1922, regarding labour representation on the Research Council, should be implemented by the appointment of a labour representative among the fifteen members of the Governing Council.

11. *Abolition of the Senate.*—The deputation informed the Government that there had been no change in the belief of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada that the best interests of the country would be served by the abolition of the Senate. It was pointed out, however, that labour would support the Government in any measure which would restrict the powers of the Senate, especially so far as vetoing legislation passed by the House of Commons, reduce the number of Senators, or make the Senate more representative and answerable to the people for its actions.

12. *International Labour Office.*—The delegates referred to the appointment of workers' representatives and advisers to the annual meetings of the International Labour Organization, and expressed the hope that the Government would continue to adhere firmly to the spirit and letter of the Peace Treaty in making these nominations in the future.

The Government was commended for passing legislation giving effect to four Draft Conventions of the International Labour Organization pertaining to the age of employment of children at sea; compulsory medical examination of the same and provision of unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of ships. The Government was further asked to implement this legislation by the filing of formal ratification with the League of Nations.

In addition to conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization, previously referred to, it was pointed out that a number of other proposals were considered as coming within Federal jurisdiction. Foremost amongst these were the conventions providing for one day's rest in seven; for the compilation of emigration as well as immigration statistics, and for the substitution of free Government agencies for private employment agencies. It was urged that the Government should enact legislation giving effect to all of these international proposals as come within their jurisdiction.

13. *Shipping Act.*—The deputation gave a résumé of the efforts made during the past several years to obtain amendments to this Act to meet the requirements of several classes of labour covered by the same, with particular reference to the Marine Engineers. It had been stated that a new Act was to be presented to Parliament, and strong disappointment was expressed at the delay which had occurred in dealing with so important a matter. In asking that legislation should be introduced on this question at the forthcoming session, the request was made that representa-

tives of the Marine Engineers organization should be conferred with before the Act was submitted to Parliament.

14. *Political rights of Federal, Provincial and Civic Employees.*—It was suggested that the growth in the numbers of persons employed in the public services and publicly owned utilities of Canada required that such employees should be placed on an equal plane with other citizens of Canada in the exercise of political freedom.

Other Proposals.—The Government further was asked to give consideration to the creation of an independent tariff commission on which labour shall have representation; to give effect to the several requests of the Postal Workers Organizations for higher remuneration and improvement in working conditions; to discontinue payments of subsidies to the Royal Mail Packet Company and equip the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Steamers to properly carry on this business between the Maritime Provinces and the British West Indies; to enact legislation making possible the registration of union labels; to repeal the sales tax; to give legislative effect to the report of Government Commission (1921) on prison reform; to simplify legislation relating to, and encourage the development of co-operative societies; to create joint councils in the Federal Civil Service similar to those existing in the British Civil Service; and to take whatever action may be possible to give effect to the report of Parliament relative to the reimbursement of Home Bank Depositors.

It was further stated that a number of other matters of a departmental nature would be brought by the Congress Executives to the attention of the Ministers in charge of the respective Departments most closely concerned. The interview would be, in this way, confined to discussion of a smaller number of subjects.

Postal Employees.—The delegation stated that a strong feeling existing in labour circles against the penalties that had been inflicted on the Postal Workers who took part in the recent strike, in having caused them to work for two months, after the settlement of the strike at a considerably less salary than their regular classification called for, and the Government was urged to make payments to the men of the amounts due to them.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Quebec Executive, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The Quebec Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented to the Provincial Cabinet on January 21 a list of legislative measures desired by labour. These demands were in line with the resolutions adopted by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada at its annual meeting in London, Ontario, last September.

The provincial executive committee composed of Messrs. Gus. Francq. Omer Fleury, Jos. Pelletier and J. A. Belland. Mr. J. T. Foster, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, supported the delegation. Premier Taschereau and his colleagues after discussing some of the points raised promised due consideration and stated that in the course of the present session, in addition to taking up the workmen's compensation act, general questions affecting labour would be considered. It was stated further that the Government intended to create a Minimum Wage Commission shortly in accordance with the provisions of the Women's Minimum Wage Act of 1919. In regard to the Fair Wage proposals it was intimated that the Government was willing to give greater powers to Fair Wage Officers, so that they could alter rates of wages, each side having the right of appeal to the Minister.

The delegation presented a memorandum, containing the most urgent of their recommendations. They asked for:

1. *Legislation emanating from decisions of the International Labour Conference.*—(a) The establishment of an 8-hour day in industrial commercial enterprises.

(*b*) The adoption of legislative measures so as to insure greater protection to women and children employed in industrial and commercial enterprises.

(*c*) Co-operation with the other provinces with a view to securing ratification by Canada of the other conventions and recommendations.

(*d*) Official representation of the province of Quebec at the annual conferences of the International Labour Organization.

2. *Sunday labour and the law relating to one day's rest in seven.*—While there was a notable decrease last year in Sunday labour in large industries, it was claimed that there were still many industries in which this system is still in force, and that the law of one

day's rest in seven for employees in hotels, clubs and restaurants is being continually violated owing to a wrong interpretation given which is, "that, provided the employee has had 24 hours rest distributed over several days in the week, the law has not been broken." It was suggested that the act should therefore be amended to read as follows: "that the employees are to be given one day's rest out of 44 consecutive hours in each week."

3. *Abolition of private employment offices.*

4. *Fair wage in government contracts.*—In April 1908, the Quebec Legislature adopted the following resolution, which was presented by the Hon. Mr. Taschereau and supported by the Hon. Mr. Roy:—

"Resolved: That all government contracts shall contain conditions which will anticipate any abuses which are likely to occur in sub-contracts, and that every effort should be made to pay the employees in the locality where the work is being executed, the same current wages as competent workers are receiving, and that this House concurs heartily in this policy and believes that it is the duty of the government to give immediate effect to the present resolution."

This resolution was almost identical with that adopted in March 1900 by the House of Commons, and the provincial government is conforming to this resolution to the extent that it is having inserted in its contracts the following clause:—

"The contractor is to pay to the employee engaged on the said works, the wages that are generally accepted as the current wages paid to competent workmen of each trade, in the locality: the contractor is obliged to conform to the text of this clause."

The delegation pointed out that there was nothing in this clause determining the rate of wages to be paid, nor the number of working hours to be fixed, nor was there anything giving authority to the fair wage officer to fix them, nor to put them into force, and in case of dispute the employee is compelled to have recourse to the law.

It was also requested that a statute be adopted along the general lines of the Federal order in Council approved June 7, 1922, and amended by a further order in council, dated April 9, 1924, which renders its application easier, clearer and more definite. It was believed that instead of inserting this clause in a contract at the time of its signature, it would be more satisfactory if it were inserted in the applications for tenders which should be completed by the adding of the scale of wages to be paid and the number of hours worked during the execution of the contract. As a measure of protection for both the employer and employee, the statute might state that if the work is likely to extend over a protracted period (one year or one season) the Minister of Labour would have the power to modify or vary the scale of wages from time to time, according to the circumstances or the exigencies of the industry involved. The conditions in the government contracts governing employees should also be rendered more effective by giving authority to fair wage officers to make investigations and to see that the terms of the contracts are lived up to. This would render it unnecessary for the employee to take action in a court of justice in order to obtain what is due him.

5. *Allowance to mothers of needy families.*

6. *Appointment of a minimum wage commission for women.*—This commission should be appointed without delay under the authority of the law of March 17, 1919.

7. *Educational Measures.*—The delegation, while recognizing all that the government has done in the way of developing public instruction suggested the following additional measures:

(*a*) Free tuition and compulsory school attendance.

(*b*) Compulsory and uniform teaching of French and English in all the schools of the province.

(*c*) The issuing of all books by the government on the recommendation of the boards of education, and their sale to the scholars at cost price.

(*d*) Uniformity in all school books throughout the province.

(*e*) Free tuition, technical or otherwise, in all provincial government schools.

(*f*) Permission to teach to be granted only to those holding a Normal School certificate, except for teaching in primary courses such as in kindergartens, other similar institutions and technical courses.

(*g*) Any person under the age of 21 working in a factory or elsewhere, who is unable to read or write, readily, in one of the two official languages of this country, to be compelled to follow a night course.

(*h*) An amendment to the Schools Act with a view to fixing a minimum wage rate for teachers which would be in keeping with the cost of living, and to permit of action being taken against school commissions who pay less than the minimum wage.

(*i*) The appointment of a Minister of Education whose duty it will be to superintend the proper adminstraton of school boards, and who will see that all other rules and regulations are enforced.

(*j*) Inquiry whether it would not be expedient to change the system of granting scholarships to students who intend to complete their course in other countries, and instead to bring

professors of renown to this country. This would advance the standard of colleges and universities by turning out men of parts in the different sciences.

(*k*) The re-opening of the School of Arts and Trades.

8. *Compensation for industrial accidents.*—As the commission appointed for the study of compensation for industrial accidents had finished its investigation, it was asked that the report be distributed and that legislation be enacted on the lines suggested.

9. *Right of Labour Organizations.*—Notwithstanding that the law in relation to strikes and lockouts (Statutes of 1921, Chapter 46, Article 2520c) states that the law is relevant "to the dismissal of one or more employees by reason of his or their affiliation with labour associations;" and that disputes should be submitted to a board of arbitration, it is claimed that the civic authorities in Montreal require persons seeking the position of constable in the Police Department to sign a sworn statement to the effect that they will not become members of any union or association other than a benevolent society or one having a superannuation fund or of the police athletic association of Montreal. It was proposed that section (*b*) of article 2520 of the Act be amended as follows:—

"(*b*) The refusal to employ one or more applicants or the dismissal of one or several employees by reason of their affiliation with labour associations."

10. *Industrial Hygiene.*—It was suggested that regulations governing hygiene be adopted making compulsory the removal of old wall paper before the new paper is laid; the washing off of walls covered with kalsomine or other colouring before the work of renovating is proceeded with; the prohibition of the use of paint sprayers, or at least the controlling of their use to the extent of protecting the health of the employees who operate these machines or who are in proximity thereto; the examination of barbers and sanitary inspection of barber shops. The relations existing between customer and barber are, it was claimed, of great importance, in the sense that there is the risk of infection by the customer and vice versa if the barber lacks experience or a knowledge of hygiene, and there should be a regular inspection of hair dressing establishments in order to ascertain if the rules of hygiene are being observed.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

The executive council of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada laid before the Government of Quebec on January 29 the proposals of the Federation in regard to labour legislation at the forthcoming session of the Provincial Legislature. The resolutions of the annual convention of the Federation, held last August at Port Alfred, Quebec, were given in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The delegation was composed of the following:—Mr. Pierre Beaulé, president; Achille Morin, vice-president, Hull, J. G. Bolduc, vice-president, Three Rivers; J. A. Comeau, Treasurer, Lachine; Ferdinand Laroche, secretary; the Reverends A. J. Coté and Belisle, chaplains; Mr. T. Poulin, assistant-secretary, and Messrs. Langlois, Lacombe and Samson, representing employees of the south shore, and many others.

The principal requests which were submitted were as follows: uniformity in hours of labour; cessation of Sunday labour; the establishment of night classes for workers; the making of grants to industrial schools; readjustment in hours of labour of machine operators in pulp and cotton mills; the putting into force of women's minimum wage act; cessation of night work, and the introduction of a bill in regard to the barber's trade, the act to be entitled "The Barber's Act" of the Province of Quebec.

The delegates further asked that the bureau of appraisers be authorized to enforce the law governing stationary engineers of Quebec; that the bill respecting sanitary plumbing adopted by the congress held at Montreal in 1922, and re-adopted in 1923 and 1924, be put into force; that the necessary steps be taken to prevent unemployment, either by reviving local industries or by giving aid to those which already exist; that the building trades and the consumers be asked to co-operate with the workers in furthering this policy; that work on public enterprises be available to the unemployed during the slack season; that grants be made for the establishment and maintenance of union employment offices, and that every means be used to stimulate the government policy of colonization.

Mr. Beaulé, on behalf of the delegates, renewed the appeal for the establishment of a Superior Council of Labour and urged the necessity of the formation of such a body in order that labour may be brought into closer touch with the department. He added that the National Workers desired no change in the administrative head of the provincial department of labour.

The Premier assured the delegation that the government would give its earnest consideration to the requests submitted on behalf of the workers. It is expected that the government will appoint a boiler inspector shortly.

Legislative Proposals of the Alberta Federation of Labour

Among the requests made by a delegation from the Alberta Federation of Labour which waited on the provincial government on January 28 were the following: employment and relief for the unemployed; fair wage clause in all provincial contracts with a fifty cents an hour minimum; provision under the Factories Act for government inspection of all elevators and for better sanitation; increase in the minimum wage provisions and a minimum penalty for violations of the Minimum Wage Act to be imposed by magistrates and justices of the peace; revision of the hours of labour to provide an eight-hour day; more rigid safeguards for the protection of wages under the Mechanics' Lien Act, establishment of a minimum for capital investment in coal mining enterprises, and the giving of bonds by a company to insure the payment of wages to all employees.

The delegation also requested changes in the Compensation Act to provide for frostbites to workmen being considered as accidents; that the government take some action in regard to health insurance, and that provision be made for a definite outline of conditions under which payments should be made under the Mothers' Allowance Act; that regulations governing the barbering trade be established; that the matter of old age pensions be investigated, looking to co-operation with federal authorities; that provincial legislation be enacted to maintain the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; that regulations prohibiting the use of damaged motion picture films be passed, and that all school books used in Alberta be compiled and printed in the province. In view of an investigation which was under way by the Alberta coal commission, the labour leaders did not press for any definite changes in the Mines Act, asking, however, that the Federation be given an opportunity to discuss any amendments before being dealt with by the legislature.

Trade Union Insurance Schemes

A mutual life insurance company has recently been organized by the anthracite miners of the United Mine Workers of America, its purpose being to procure insurance at rates below those obtainable from regular insurance companies. The company, which is known as the John Mitchell Life Insurance Company, is officered, with the exception of Mr. Mitchell and the technical staff, by members of the United Mine Workers. Much of the actual business is to be transacted through the union, since a large part of the savings in the cost of doing business is to come from having the local unions handle the collection of insurance premiums. The plan is to apply the principle of group insurance, taking each local in the district as a group, with the purpose of getting the benefit of group insurance rates. It is proposed to charge the same rate for miners of all ages, the rate being fixed at $9 per annum for a $500 policy. It is three years since the project was first broached, and the raising of the $200,000 required to be put up in order to get a charter was completed in October of last year. Offices have been opened at Hazelton, Pennsylvania. With the growth of the organization in the hard coal district its sponsors also look forward to an extension of its activities among the United Mine Workers in the bituminous field.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has adopted a plan of life insurance which is designed to provide for those members who wish to carry additional insurance protection as well as permitting the insurance of members families and others at reasonable cost.

An unemployment insurance fund has been set up in the cloth hat and cap industry in Milwaukee. The plan, which is the result of an agreement between the manufacturers and the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, provides for weekly contributions of 5 per cent of payroll by employers, similar to the plan in effect in St. Paul and in New York, although in latter, contribution is 3 per cent of payroll. The agreement will run to September 1, 1925. An agreement was also recently signed whereby the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of New York and the men's clothing manufacturers have set up a system of unemployment insurance for 50,000 workers whereby contributions of 3 per cent of the weekly payroll in the industry is taken equally from both employers and the union members. The first year's fund, it is said, may reach $2,000,000. Last July the New York cloak and suit employers signed an agreement for a similar fund with the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 2 per cent of which is to be contributed by the employers and 3 per cent by the 50,000 workers involved. It is also stated that negotiations are under way in the fur industry for an unemployment insurance agreement between the manufacturers and the International Fur Workers' Union.

Miners' Jacksonville Wage Agreement

The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America has refused to consider a proposal in a letter of the Association of the Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania to readjust the Jacksonville

wage agreement (see LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1924, page 277). In reply to the Association's request for suggestions for relief in the coal industry, the executive board states that "the development of new coal fields and the opening of new mines must be checked until the demand and the supply counterbalance."

Headquarters for Typographical Union

The International Typographical Union recently purchased a palatial home in Indianapolis, Indiana, which will become the headquarters of the Union on April 1. Officials of the Union state that they were compelled to seek new quarters owing to the expansion of the organization's business and the high rental rates prevailing in the business district claiming that the new headquarters will afford greater room at less cost and also offers a sound investment. The Typographical Union is one of the wealthiest trades unions and has about $5,000,000 of its funds invested in bonds. It has also a $3,500,000 investment in the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Joint Council Plan for Printers

Major G. L. Berry, international president of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, at a meeting held recently in Toronto, under the auspices of the Toronto Allied Printing Trades Council, attended by both employers and employees, declared that the promise of stability for the industry lay in the International Joint Conference Council. This council, which was formed in 1919, with arbitration and conciliation as its fundamental principles of procedure, was stated to have been started at an unfortunate time, because it had been too late to prevent the struggle over the 44-hour week and had been prevented from functioning effectively by reason of that struggle. The intention now was, however, to organize for effective operation, and to this end district councils were planned which would have their own statisticians, their appointed times of meeting, and their definite fields of activity and jurisdiction. Among the more important matters over which the district councils, representative of both the employers and employees, would have jurisdiction were mentioned wage schedules, trade policies, matters of legislation, working hours and shop practices, consideration of the causes of disputes, apprenticeship conditions and improved technical processes within the industry.

Trade Union Housing Scheme

Four unions in the needle trades in New York City, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Fur Workers Union and the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers are planning to build a series of model apartment houses, to be occupied by their own members. The project will cost about $1,000,000. The architect has been successful as a builder of multi-family housing of an economical character. The financing of the enterprise will be done by two of the labour banks established in New York.

LABOUR AND MIGRATION PROBLEMS

THE General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, in October, 1923, appointed two representatives to confer with Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Mr. E. J. Holloway, of the Melbourne Trades Council, Australia, who were in England at the time, for the purpose of reaching an agreement on the question of emigration. An agreement was reached concerning the underlying principles of emigration regulations, emigration agencies, the application of old age pensions to immigrants and transfers of trade union members to corresponding unions in the countries to which they emigrate. An enquiry was made among the affiliated unions on these points and, with regard to the last point, it was found impossible for the General Council to secure a co-ordinated policy, but generous assistance will be rendered by the Council to unions desirous of reducing to a minimum the inconvenience to which members who emigrate are subjected. On the other three points, a resolution was submitted by the Council to the Trades Union Congress in September, 1924, and, with the addition of a clause concerning the framing of emigration regulations by the Government in consultation with the General Council, adopted. The text is as follows:—

(*a*) The Emigration Regulations shall be so devised and enforced as adequately to protect labour standards.

(*b*) That in the framing of the regulations and in the administration of schemes under the regulations the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, as representing organized Labour, shall be consulted.

(*c*) That all emigration agencies shall be registered and brought under direct Government regulation and control.

(*d*) That representation be made to the British, Colonial and Dominion Governments to secure an arrangement by which old age pensions may be paid to settlers leaving their native countries to join their families in accordance with the principle known in the

Colonies as "re-union of families." A similar regulation to apply in the case of old people returning to this country.

Overseas Settlement Delegation

The British Overseas Settlement delegation which came to Canada last year on the invitation of the Dominion Government (LABOUR GAZETTE for September and October, 1924, pages 738 and 821) recently presented its report to the Secretary of State of the Colonies (Cmd. 2285). The delegation was instructed to obtain information regarding the system of child migration and settlement in Canada, including the arrangement of the Receiving Homes to which the children proceed on arrival, the manner in which the children are placed out in Canadian households, the system of inspection of the households, both before and after placing, and the subsequent supervision of the children. The commission recommended that, except in the case of children accompanying their parents, government assistance should be limited to children who are of school-leaving age. The members of the delegation consider that, on the whole, the present system works satisfactorily, and that the prospects for the boys and girls in Canada are better than they would have been had they remained in the United Kingdom. In view of the excess of females in the United Kingdom and of males in Canada they recommended the sending of more girls than boys to Canada, and suggested greater care in the method of selection, especially in regard to the psychological test. They also recommended that in all cases the home should be inspected prior to the placing of the child, that children should be visited about once a month after placing and at least once a year by a government inspector. Other recommendations were the simplification of the present system of Receiving Homes, and co-operation among the various philanthrophic societies in the United Kingdom engaged in sending out parties of children, in the work of inspection, and in the fixing of standard rates of wages.

Social Service Council and Child Immigration

The Social Service Council of Canada, at its recent convention held at Hamilton, Ontario, approved the following proposals in reference to the immigration of children into Canada. No immigrant child. even if otherwise satisfactory, should be accepted by the Dominion immigration officials in Britain who has not passed successfully three tests—tuberculin test, Wasserman reaction test, and a psychiatric test.

While it is impossible to lay down rigid rules as to the desirable frequency of inspection, (*a*) no child should be sent to a foster home from an agency until that foster home has been inspected and passed upon by an official duly appointed by the provincial government or the department of immigration; (*b*) no child while in a foster home should be permitted to go for a longer period than six months, after being placed, without such official governmental inspection, while, in cases which present any difficulty, inspection should be more frequent than this

Agencies should be allowed to bring immigrant children from Britain to Canada under the present scheme only when provided with a license by the department of immigration such license to be subject to recall in cases of verified and serious complaint regarding the welfare of the children; it should be made an offence punishable by fine or revocation of license, or both, for any agent of an agency to misrepresent the age of any child at the time when it is placed in a foster home. every agency bringing immigrant children from Britain to Canada be required to file annually with the Department of Immigration the names of the superintendent, inspectors and other officials, with their addresses and a statement of their ages and qualifications.

Action should be taken by each of the provincial governments making it compulsory that they be notified of the bringing into the respective provinces of each child who comes to Canada from any country in care of an agency; in provinces such as Ontario, which have legislation governing the conduct of private employment bureaus, the statutes should be widened so as to include within their scope agencies bringing immigrant children from England and placing them out at work.

As the demand in Canada is for children to work on farms or in households, only boys and girls of post-school age should be brought to Canada by immigration agencies. The government should establish farms under the supervision of practical farmers, where boys of a better class between the ages of 15 and 18 could be given a year's practical training before they are sent out to work.

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS

THE Congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada was held in Toronto on November 27 and 28, W. C. Good, M.P., president of the Union, occupying the chair. The statistics for 1923 indicated that the well-established societies had been able successfully to withstand the recent depression and to increase their volume of business. These statistics refer to seven distributive societies, as compared with 12 in 1922, and one co-operative marketing association, namely the United Grain Growers, Limited, which is engaged chiefly in the marketing of grain, cattle and hogs. All the societies recorded an advance in trade compared with the previous year, the aggregate increase for the seven distributive societies being $324,971. The sales of these seven societies exceeded those of the twelve which reported in 1922 by $83,183, and the net surplus by $15,151. The aggregate sales for 1923 reached the sum of $2,249,379, on which a net surplus of $172,972 was realized. This net surplus averaged 78.26 per cent on the capital invested, against 58.6 per cent in the previous year, so that there was an improvement of 19.66 per cent. At least $140,991 of the net surplus was returned to consumers in dividends on purchases. Six of the seven societies declared dividends ranging from 10 to 3 per cent.

The aggregate membership of the seven distributive societies was 4,646, the British Canadian Society at Sydney Mines accounting for as many as 2,515 members. The share capital of the societies was $221,004, loan capital $160,651, value of stock in trade $232,294, other assets $286,846, reserves $97,590, dividend on purchases $140,991. A total sum of $158,691 was paid in salaries and wages. The United Grain Growers Limited had a membership of 35,880. Share capital was $2,821,305, value of stock in trade $538,269, other assets $8,033,048, reserves $1,200,834, and net profits $532,171, a dividend of 8 per cent being realized on the share capitalization.

According to the United Board, a reason for the failure of certain co-operative societies in Canada is that they are usually organized "in times of prosperity, with the view of protecting consumers against organized efforts unduly to increase retail prices," but with little attention being given to impressing the members with what the movement is intended to do. The Board suggested that the sound development of the movement in Canada was restrained through the failure of many societies to practise sound methods in business and administration. New consumers' societies were at an initial disadvantage compared with their competitors, in that the directors were usually without business experience, and should not be expected, at first, to appreciate what is usually required of them in the discharge of the duties of direction and supervision. Many failures are attributed to this fact.

The Board sustained the action of the Guelph and Woodstock Congresses in resolving to urge upon *bona fide* societies throughout the country to seek affiliation with the Union, recommending this course to other affiliated societies. A fund of $1,000 was created in the spring of 1924 through the munificence of a friend of the movement, which it had been decided to use for educational purposes, and to get into closer touch with non-affiliated societies.

Resolutions were adopted by the Congress: (1) approving of the reduction of the sales tax, and urging the removal of same by the federal government; (2) urging provincial governments to enact laws to insure the furnishing, compilation and publication of the financial and business statistics of co-operative societies; (3) urging the affiliated societies to co-operate more closely with the Union in placing at the service of the movement the judgment and experience of each, with the view of avoiding losses in operation and in the promoting of solid and successful expansion; (4) urging the *bona fide* societies to seek affiliation with the Union; (5) calling the attention of the federal premier to his promise of sympathetic consideration of the request of the Congress for federal co-operative legislation, and urging him to introduce a government bill in the next session of parliament; (6) suggesting that trades unions and other democratic bodies sympathetic to the co-operative movement elect a committee on co-operation, and that in the event of co-operative societies being organized that they should be launched with great care and prudence and with the advantage of the experience and judgment of the organized movement and subject to its guidance.

It was agreed that a vice-president, resident in each province, be elected, the selection to be made by the United Board after consultation with the societies in the various provinces. The following officers were elected: W. C. Good, M.P., president; A. E. Webster, vice-president; and George Keen, general secretary-treasurer, and editor of *"The Canadian Co-operator."*

Co-operative Societies in Great Britain in 1923

The *International Co-operative Bulletin* for January contains the following information regarding industrial co-operative societies in Great Britain in 1923, according to returns compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies:—

The number of industrial co-operative societies in Great Britain furnishing returns in 1923 was 1,529. The aggregate membership of these societies at the end of 1923 was 4,558,000. Their sales in the year amounted to £253,212,000 (including farm and dairy produce valued at £1,524,000, and wholesale as well as retail sales) and resulted in a net surplus, before deduction of interest on share capital, of £17,546,000. The total share, loan and reserve capital was £134,082,000. As compared with 1922, membership increased by 59,000 or 1.3 per cent, while capital was increased by £7,175,000, or nearly 5.7 per cent. Of this latter increase £3,226,000 was attributable to the retail and productive societies, while additional loans and deposits received by the English and Scottish wholesale societies accounted for the remaining £3,949,000. The per cent was wholly attributable to the retail societies, both the wholesale and productive societies showing increases. Although in the aggregate the sales of the retail societies showed a decrease in value, the decrease was not commensurate with the continued fall in retail prices, as measured by the Ministry of Labour monthly indices, and in many instances an increase was reported in the quantity of goods handled. There was an increase in the aggregate surplus on the year of £2,381,000. Of this increase the retail societies were responsible for about 82 per cent, and the wholesale and productive societies for the remainder.

The total number of persons directly employed by societies at the end of 1923 (including coolie labour employed in the English and Scottish Wholesalers' Joint Tea, etc., Overseas Department) was about 184,000, or nearly 4,000 more than in the preceding year. This increase was mainly attributable to the wholesale societies. In the aggregate wages amounted to £24,097,000, or 4.9 per cent less than for 1922. The retail societies were largely responsible for this decrease. . . .

In 1923, the wholesale societies returned a surplus on production of £536,000, as against £451,000 on the preceding year. In addition credit was taken in 1923 for £199,000 profit on their joint tea, etc. account, as compared with £180,000 in 1922. The 150 productive societies returned a surplus of £247,000, or 4.8 per cent more than in 1922. For retail distributive societies the corresponding figure is not ascertainable.

Profit Sharing With Employees.—Of the 1,143 societies engaged in industrial production, 75, employing 9,692 persons in production, with wages amounting to £1,211,000, allotted a sum of £46,381 to these employees as a bonus on wages in 1923, but the average rate of bonus on wages was practically the same as that for 1922.

Eighty of the 98 associations of workers, with sales amounting to £2,963,000, or nearly 96 per cent of the total sales of the associations at work, made returns showing the extent to which their employees shared in the membership, capital and management of the associations. The returns showed that the total membership of these associations in 1923 was 28,397, of whom 4,618, or 16 per cent, consisted of employees; 18,485, or 65 per cent of other individuals; and 5,294, or 19 per cent of other societies. Of the 7,633 persons employed by the association 61 per cent were members of the associations employing them. Of the £1,581,000 share and loan capital, £276,000 or 17 per cent, belonged to employees; £673,000, or 43 per cent, to other individuals (including loans from non-members and bank overdrafts), and £632,000, or 40 per cent, to other societies. The number of committeemen of the associations was 681, of whom 294 or 43 per cent were employees of the association, 261, or 38 per cent, were other individual members, and 126, or 10 per cent, were representatives of other (shareholding) societies.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Meeting of the Governing Body

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its 25th Session at Geneva on January 8 to 10 under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Fontaine, French Government delegate. It was decided that there should be two sessions of the International Labour Conference in 1926, held in immediate succession, one devoted to questions relating to labour in general and the other concerning maritime labour (continuing the work which was begun by the Genoa Conference of 1920). The session will consider general labour questions and particularly the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship. The following two items were inscribed on the agenda of the session which will deal with maritime questions, namely:—

The international codification of the rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement, and

The general principles of the inspection of the work of persons employed on board ship.

It is possible that a further item on the agenda of this Conference will relate to the hours of work of seamen; the inclusion of the last question will, however, be dealt with at the April meeting of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body agreed that its Chairman and Vice-Chairmen should, form a Permanent Emigration Committee, which is also to include a number of experts. The list of experts will be drawn up at the next session of the Governing Body. Certain names were suggested and approved to be added to the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene and further names will be considered at the April meeting.

The Director, M. Albert Thomas, stated that six International Labour Conventions had been ratified since the last session of the Governing Body last spring thus bringing the total number of ratifications registered with the League of Nations up to 142.

The next quarterly session of the Governing Body will be held on April 2, 1925.

International Labour Office Building

An interesting ceremony took place on December 19 in the new building which is be-

ing erected for the International Labour Office in Geneva. It is the custom in Geneva, as in other parts of Europe, to set up a tree or bush when the heavy masonry work on a building has been completed. The new home of the International Labour Office reached this stage shortly before Christmas and the ceremony of setting up the "bouquet" was attended by the Director and the various chiefs of division and heads of section in the Office, as well as by Mr. Epitaux, the Swiss architect in charge. The Director briefly addressed the workers, thanking them on behalf of the International Labour Office for the energy and rapidity with which they had worked. He thought it a matter for congratulation that, throughout the period of building, no labour dispute had troubled the good relations between the Office and its temporary employees, and he liked to think that this—and also the rapidity with which the work had been completed—might be in some part due to the consciousness of the workers that they were helping to erect a building which was to be used by an institution created to promote the interests of the working classes. He himself and his colleagues would endeavour to be worthy of the building which had been created for them by the workers.

Gifts for the New Premises

Announcement has already been made by various Governments of gifts for the furnishing or decoration of the new premises of the International Labour Office in Geneva, as follows:—

Canada.—The doors for the main floor.

Great Britain.—The expenditure of 100,000 Swiss francs (£4,000 sterling), the final form of which is still to be decided.

Czechoslovakia.—A chandelier for the Governing Body room.

Roumania.—The furnishing of a room in the Roumanian style.

Denmark.—An *objet d'art* from the Royal Porcelain Manufactory in Copenhagen.

Finland.—A mural painting for the entrance hall.

France.—A Gobelins tapestry for the decoration of the Governing Body room.

Netherlands.—A painting by Ferdinand Bolle.

Switzerland.—Two stone figures for the main entrance.

Ethiopia.—A magnificent rhinoceros horn mounted in silver by workmen of Ethiopia, and forming a stand for a silver-framed autographed portrait of the donor, His Imperial Higness Tafari Makonnen.

Japan.—A pair of *cloisonné* vases.

India.—The woodwork for the decoration of the Governing Body room.

Belgium.—A bronze statue by Constantin Meunier.

Enginers and Chemists

Under the title "Engineers and Chemists, Status and Employment in Industry," the International Labour Office has just published the first number of a series of Studies and Reports concerning professional workers. The report, which was prepared for the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, with which the International Labour Office has always been in close co-operation, embodies information received from 25 countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, the United States and Uruguay.

The points on which information was particularly asked for each country, and which are covered in the report, are: (1) The meaning of the terms "engineer" and "chemist," methods of obtaining and protecting these titles; (2) Facilities for finding employment, the extent of unemployment, and the position of foreign chemists and engineers; (3) The contract of employment, including provisions on business secrets and unfair competition, which are a special feature of engineers' contracts; (4) Hours and conditions of work; (5) Salaries, etc., including provisions respecting patent rights—a matter of the greatest importance to professional and technical workers in industry; (6) Insurance and similar institutions, if any, open to such workers; (7) Problems of professional organization; (8) Any special complaints or desires of engineers and chemists.

Italy and the 8-Hour Day

The Government of Canada has been notified by the Secretariat of the League of Nations that the Italian Government has ratified the convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington (October 29-November 29, 1919).

The entry into force of this convention is subject as far as Italy is concerned, to the following reservation contained in the instrument of ratification:—

"Subject to the condition that it shall only come into force when the ratifications, without reservations or other conditions, of the following members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations: Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland."

EFFECT OF THE EIGHT HOUR DAY ON PRODUCTION IN FRANCE

THE weekly publication of the International Labour Organization at Geneva, *Industrial and Labour Information,* summarises various reports recently published by the Ministry of Labour in France, on the extent to which conditions of production and labour in that country have adapted themselves to the eight-hour day. The reports show that a marked improvement has been effected in production, partly attributable to better equipment and organization, and partly to the new limit on working hours. The results obtained in some important establishments are summarized below:—

A File Factory.—Hourly output, which was $3\frac{1}{8}$ in 1914, rose to $4\frac{1}{8}$ in 1919. Workers receive a premium based on average monthly production.

Foundries at Albi.—Hourly output has increased by 450 kilogrammes, or by rather more than 83 per cent. Changes were made in equipment, organization of work, rest periods, etc.

Sedan Factories for the Construction of Spinning Machines—These do not work overtime, but have obtained an increase of output both by general measures and by improvements of detail.

Terrot Factories (manufacture of cycles and motorcycles)—Annual production, per worker, has increased from 1 in 1913 to 1.40 in 1924. Equipment was improved, pay for piece-work standardized, etc.

"Le Réveil" Factories—A producing association of employees at Bourg-Fidèle (Ardennes)—Daily production, after having been less and then equal to, with same staff, now exceeds by 1 or 2 per cent the daily production of the ten-hour in vogue before the war. The work turned out is as carefully finished as before.

Edge-Tool Factories of the East of France.—The system of piece-work pay known as the "Devis-Rowan" system has resulted in an increase of hourly output which has the effect of making output for the eight-hour day approximately equal to a ten-hour day in 1914.

A Tool Factory reports that in 1920 a comparison between the monthly tonnage of tools manufactured on a ten-hour day with those manufactured on an eight-hour day showed that the production for the two periods in question was in the proportion of 1 to 1.5. The last information communicated by the management showed that, on an average from 1919-1923 inclusive, production increased by 30 per cent over 1914 production. This is attributed partly to improved equipment, abolition of rest periods in the middle of the day, etc.

Wire Mills in East of France—The workers produce about 40 per cent more than on a ten-hour day before 1914.

Cotton Spinning Mill of Annecy (which works 1,000 spindles) states that daily output at first only fell 6 per cent, thanks to increase in hourly output, which rose 13.5 per cent. In 1921, hourly output was higher by 20.8 per cent than that on the ten-hour day. Output, therefore, for eight-hour day showed an increase of 6.60 per cent over the old system hours of work.

Berlaimont and Douai Coopering Factories.—In the Berlaimont factory the comparison between pre-war results on the ten-hour day and post-war results on the eight-hour day show that, in the first eight hours of work, output has been eight articles per hour or 64 for the eight hours, whereas it was only 72 for the ten hours. The ninth hour gave only five articles, and the tenth hour three articles. In the Douai factory the output per hour per man immediately went up, and with the same staff where 160 articles per month were produced, 1,000 are now produced. From these figures it would appear that the output of the ninth and tenth hours were, per hour, only half the average of the eight preceding hours. Therefore, the wages corresponding to the casks manufactured during those two hours cost double what they cost in the previous eight hours. It was also noted that, during December, 1923, when one hour's overtime was done per day by all the staff, there was no improvement in output and no fall in the cost price in comparison with the other months.

Vassaux Factories (which manufacture articles in ebony)—the output with eleven workers is 20 per cent higher than that obtained with 13 workers under the ten-hour system.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK STATE

THE New York State Department of Labour has issued a report based upon a case study of five hundred women compensated for permanent partial injuries out of a total of 1,292 similar accidents to women in the State, during the period from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920. It is explained that the study was limited to permanent partial injuries, which are injuries lasting in character, but partial in as far as they effect the earning capacity of the worker. Each woman was interviewed in person, the questionnaire used having been formulated after consultation with the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, which has made a study of compensable accidents occurring to women in New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin. Special care was taken that the cases should be representative of the entire State. Women from cities of the first, second and third class were included, as well as a number of women living in rural communities but working in nearby small industrial centres. A summary of the findings resulting from the study is given as follows:—

Permanent partial injuries to women were caused in two-thirds of the cases by power machines. The punch press was responsible for half the machine accidents; 60 per cent of the punch press accidents occurred in the metal industry. Falls of persons caused 15 per cent of the accidents; the handling of objects, 9 per cent, and hand tools 7 per cent. Accidents from these causes occurred largely to non-machine workers. Falls caused the majority of accidents to cleaners and hotel and restaurant workers. Handling of objects caused half of the accidents to janitresses; hand tools caused the majority of accidents to non-machine factory workers.

The greater proportion of injuries were minor in character; 12.8 per cent of the injuries were major and 87.2 per cent were minor. Over two-thirds of the injuries occurred to the fingers of workers. Some form of infection resulted in 18.4 per cent of the injuries.

At the end of an average period of four years, over one-fifth (21.2 per cent) of the women were still out of industry as a result of their accident; over a quarter (26.4 per cent), though they returned to work, had not been able to regain their earning capacity; over half (52.4 per cent) had succeeded in maintaining their earning capacity.

The intent of the New York law in indemnifying permanent partial injuries is to pay not only for the period of total disability but for partial loss of earning power. However, a fifth of the women have been culminated from industry because of the accident. For 21.8 per cent of the women who returned to work, three-quarters of the compensated period had been consumed during the total disability period. For 11 per cent the period of total disability had equalled or exceeded the compensation period. Of the women returning to work but never regaining their earning capacity, 12.3 per cent had expended the whole of their compensated period during the period when they were totally disabled for work. More than any one factor, the degree of impairment determined the woman's ability to make a satisfactory readjustment; 28 per cent of the women with major but 56 per cent of those with minor injuries have succeeded in regaining their earning capacity. The proportion of women making a satisfactory industrial adjustment fairly consistently increases with the decrease in the amount of compensation, indicating that the New York State schedule of award correctly estimates the relative seriousness of the injuries listed. However, injuries extremely minor in character have had a very serious effect upon the industrial life of a large number of workers. For example, of the 76 women with injuries to one finger other than index or thumb, 16 never regained their earning capacity, and 13 have been permanently eliminated from industry.

The occupation of the woman at the time of the accident is related to her final readjustment in the following general ways:—

The occupation determines on an average the seriousness of the injury. Machine accidents did not result in as serious impairments as non-machine accidents. There was also a great difference in the seriousness of injuries to the women on the various types of machines; punch press injuries were not as serious as injuries on textile machines; women employed on mangles had a higher proportion of major injuries than women in any other occupational group.

Where the occupation was low paid and offered little chance for advancement as in the case of cleaners, unless an adjustment could be made at the same wage-earning capacity the women were largely forced entirely out of industry. A change in work after the accident was largely influenced by the occupation at the time of the injury. Over half of the machine operators rehabilitated on a different line of work, over three-quarters of the inexperienced machine operators never returning to their machines. But women in the other occupational groups largely made their readjustment at the same type of work.

Lack of schooling has handicapped women in their industrial adjustment. Women with less than grammar schooling and women who were unable to speak English have made the poorest recovery.

The two extremes of age, the oldest and the youngest workers, have made the poorest industrial readjustment. Of girls under eighteen, less than half have regained their earning capacity, and of children under sixteen, 5 are on a lower earning capacity, and one has never been able to return to work following her injury. Of the 23 women sixty years or over, 12 are out of industry and 3 are on a lower earning capacity.

A change in work after the accident was accompanied by a loss in earning capacity. Almost half of the women who never returned to their old occupation were on a lower earning capacity while less than one-fifth of those remaining at their former work were on reduced earnings. The workers who have remained with their former employers have made the best individual readjustment.

Consideration is also given in the report to the question of the social adjustment of the women workers. Compensation, it is stated, is indemnity for loss of industrial capacity, but it does not attempt to meet the problem of social readjustment which for the woman worker especially is one of the most serious handicaps which follow a permanent injury. The loss of self assurance which so often comes to a women with the realization that she is maimed or disfigured presents a serious social handicap. Recreational activities are curtailed as a result of finger injuries. Eye injuries also cut off social activities. Even for the woman who rehabilitates satisfactorily in industry an injury which impairs her efficiency as a housekeeper is a serious handicap.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Reports of Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) dairy factories, 1923; (b) the cotton textile industry, 1923; (c) the woollen textile industry, 1923; and (d) the leather boot and shoe industry, 1923

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports on the dairy factories, the cotton textile industry, the woollen textile industry and the leather boot and shoe industry in 1923. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries were outlined in the Labour Gazette for January, 1925, and previous issues.

Dairy Factories

The number of dairy factories in operation in 1923 was 3,007, comprising 1,201 creameries, 1,421 cheese factories, 360 combined butter and cheese factories and 25 condenseries. Compared with the previous year the creameries, combined factories and condenseries show increases in number respectively of 35, 8 and 2, while the cheese factories show a decrease of 133. Twenty-one of the 25 condensed milk factories were in Ontario, 3 in British Columbia and 1 in Nova Scotia. Of the 2,982 butter and cheese factories, 1,660 were in Quebec, 993 in Ontario, 84 in Alberta, 66 in Saskatchewan, 57 in Manitoba, 33 in Prince Edward Island, 32 in New Brunswick, 31 in British Columbia, and 26 in Nova Scotia. There were 407 butter and cheese factories operated by co-operative associations, 527 by joint stock companies, and 2,048 by individuals and partnerships. Of the condenseries, 24 were operated by joint stock companies and one was operated individually. The total number of patrons (farmers who supply milk and cream to dairy factories) for all factories in 1923 was 347,854, divided as follows: patrons of creameries, 262,167; of cheese factories, 46,424; of combined factories, 27,907; and of condenseries, 11,356. The number of butter and cheese factories in operation for periods of less than 120 days numbered 110, for periods of from 120 to 239 days, 1,850, and for periods of 240 days and over, 1,022. Nearly all of the condenseries were in operation for the full year, 23 being in the group of those operating 240 days and over and two in the group of from 120 to 239 days.

The total value of all products of dairy factories in 1923 was $120,120,390, comprising butter, $56,873,510; cheese, $28,645,192; condensed products, $10,040,318; whole milk and cream sold, $19,896,136; ice cream, $3,514,046; whey butter, $386,356; and sundry items, $764,832. The increase over the previous year in the total value of production was $15,148,344 or 14 per cent. The quantity of milk delivered to butter and cheese factories in 1923 was 2,600,447,454 pounds and to condenseries 344,443,814 pounds, a total of 2,944,891,268 pounds. This is an increase over the preceding year of 203,355,030 pounds. Increases are shown in quantities of milk delivered to cheese factories, combined factories and condenseries, and a decrease in the quantity delivered to creameries. The quantity of cream (expressed in pounds of butter fat) delivered to butter and cheese factories in 1923 was 114,236,770 pounds butter fat, and to condenseries, 875,933 pounds butter fat, a total of 115,112,703 pounds butter fat. This is an increase over the preceding year of 10,999,102 pounds butter fat, of which the increase in the deliveries of cream accounted for 10,871,519 pounds butter fat. Adding to the milk delivered to the factories the equivalent in milk of the butter fat content of the cream, the total quantity of milk required to supply the factories in 1923 is shown to have been 6,233,825,353 pounds, an increase over the preceding year of 517,763,535 pounds.

The total value of the capital employed in the operation of the dairy factories in 1923 was $39,120,207, an increase over the previous year of $2,295,888. Of the total capital invested $31,758,316 was invested in the butter and cheese factories and $7,361,891 in the condenseries.

The total number of persons employed in dairy factories in 1923 was 10,160, and the total amount paid in salaries and wages was $9,935,414. In the butter and cheese factories there were employed 3,883 persons on salaries who received for their services $3,760,773, and 5,483 wage-earners, their wages totalling $5,230,174. In the condenseries the number of salaried workers employed was 120, their salaries amounting to $213,191, and 674 wage-earners who received a total of $731,276. A statement showing the number of wage-earners on the fifteenth of each month shows July with the highest employment, 6,618, and January with the least employment, 3,093. The amount paid to the patrons of butter

and cheese factories in 1923 was $82,392,739 and to the patrons of condenseries, $6,748,593, a total of $89,141,332 for patrons of all factories.

Cotton Textile Industry

The report on the cotton textile industry is made up of five sections, each dealing with a separate phase of the industry (1) cotton yarns and cloth; (2) cotton thread; (3) cotton batting and wadding; (4) cotton and wool waste; (5) cotton goods not otherwise specified. The total value of production shows a large increase over 1922 in each section, cotton yarn and cloth mills accounted for an increase of $7,159,257; cotton thread factories an increase of $128,998; cotton batting and wadding mills, $240,969; and establishments producing cotton and wool waste, $175,585. The total value of products amounted to $86,464,312, and the total capital invested to $88,631,621, an increase of $7,286,026 over the total for 1922. Of this amount mills manufacturing cotton yarn and cloth alone contributed $6,743,759. The number of persons employed in the whole of the cotton textile industry increased from 19,941 in 1922 to 20,316 in 1923 which is equivalent to 1.8 per cent. Salaries and wages also rose from $14,635,249 in 1922 to $15,114,385 during 1923 or 3.2 per cent.

Woollen Textile Industry

The report of the woollen textile industry covers four sections (1) woollen cloths; (2) woollen yarns; (3) carpets, mats and rugs; and (4) woollen goods not otherwise specified. There were in all 141 establishments operating during 1923 as compared with 137 in the previous year. The capital investment was $37,102,382 in 1922 and $43,148,218 in 1923 while the value of the products rose from $29,062,751 in the former year to $33,472,087 in the latter. Employees on salaries numbered 579 in 1922 and 626 in 1923 and the amount of salaries paid increased from $1,286,068 to $1,386,172. The number of employees on wages was 7,470 in 1922 and 8,264 in 1923 and the wages paid amounted to $5,904,476 in the former and $6,687,577 in the latter year.

In the woollen cloth industry a total of 66 mills reported operations, of which 46 were in Ontario, 11 in Quebec, 5 in Nova Scotia, and 4 in New Brunswick. This is an increase of two mills over 1922, both of which are located in Nova Scotia. The capital invested in the industry for 1923 was $22,527,138 as compared with $20,846,502 in the previous year while the net increase in value of production over 1922 amounted to $1,044,338. The total number of persons employed rose from 4,939 in 1922 with a payroll reported at $4,247,750 to 5,327 with an expenditure on account of salaries and wages of $4,729,714 in 1923, an increase of 388 employees and $481,984 in the payroll. Employees on wages numbered 4,956 (2,647 made and 2,309 female) their wages totalling $3,963,137. The number of days in operation on full time during the year averaged 258.0, on part time, 11.9, and number of days idle, 34.1. The average number of hours worked by the wage earners per day or shift was 9.5 and per week, 53.1.

The number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of woollen yarns in 1923 was 19. The capital invested amounted to $9,279,418, and the value of the products totalled $7,405,132. The total number of employees rose from 1,283 in 1922 to 1,464 in 1923, an increase of 181. The payroll also increased from $1,015,555 in 1922 to $1,171,363 in 1923, an increase of $155,808. The average number of wage-earners employed during the year was 1,396 (618 male and 778 female) with wages totalling $1,013,898. The days in operation during the year on full time averaged 238.9, on part time 12.6 and the number of days idle averaged 52.5. The number of hours worked by employees per day or shift averaged 8.2 and per week 52.0.

In the carpets, mats and rugs industries there were 23 establishments reporting during the year. The total value of the products in 1923 was $3,808,914, an increase of $338,512 over the previous year. The total capital invested in the industry was $4,130,485. The total number of persons engaged in the industry in 1923 was 1,021 (722 male and 309 female), a net increase of 130 over the total reported for 1922, whilst the combined salary and wage payments was $69,738 higher than the previous year. Wage-earners employed during the year totalled 945 (660 male, 285 female), and wages paid $893,055. The number of days the plants were in operation during the year on full time averaged 254.4, on part time 23.1 and the number of days idle averaged 26.5. The hours worked by wage-earners per days or shift averaged 8.4 and per week, 47.2.

Leather Boot and Shoe Industry

The number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of leather boots, shoes and slippers in 1923 was 186 compared with 181 in 1922. Included with the total for each of the two years are 7 establishments manufacturing boots and shoes with felt uppers. Of these establishments 101 were in Quebec, 69 in Ontario, 7 in British Columbia, 5 in New Brunswick and 4 in Nova Scotia. The total

value of production in 1923 was $45,596,012, an increase over the preceding year of $94,154. The capital invested in the industry in 1923 represented a total value of $30,333,531, an increase over the preceding year of $651,670. There were 14,043 persons employed in the establishments in 1923, this number comprising 1,604 (1,352 male, 352 female), salaried employees and an average for the year of 12,439 wage earners (7,785 male, 4,654 female). The industry also gave employment to 348 (26 male, 322 female) outside piece-workers. The amount paid in salaries during the year was $3,460,123, for wages $10,491,321, and for piece workers $76,407.

Boot and Shoe Findings, Leather.—There were 16 establishments in operation in 1923 (9 in Quebec and 7 in Ontario) engaged in the manufacture of boot and shoe findings of leather. The total value of production for the year was $1,277,337. The capital invested in the industry amounted to $1,208,264. There were 40 employees on salaries (33 male, 7 female) their salaries totalling $68,117. The number of wage-earners employed was 308 (238 male, 70 female) with wages totalling $230,462.

In the cotton yarn and cloth section the number of mills reporting during 1923 was 34, of which 16 were in Quebec, 13 in Ontario, 4 in New Brunswick, and 1 in Nova Scotia. The total value of products amounted to $79,333,985 of which the province of Quebec contributed $57,201,805, the province of Ontario, $15,129,723 and the Maritime provinces $7,002,457. The total capital invested in the industry was $82,843,739 of which $58,750,952 was invested in Quebec and $16,263,921 in Ontario. The total number of persons employed in the industry was 19,244. The number of male employees rose from 10,565 in 1922 to 11,087 in 1923, an increase of 522. On the other hand, the total number of female employees fell from 8,447 in 1922 to 8,157 in the following year. The total expenditure on account of salaries, wages and payments to piece-workers rose from $13,764,623 in 1922 to $14,101,099 in 1923, being an increase of $336,476. Employees on wages received $12,907,042 in 1923, salaried employees $1,193,481, and piece-workers, $576. The month of greatest employment was April with 11,269 male and 8,454 female employees engaged, while the month of least employment was August with 9,943 male and 7,452 female employees. The average days in operation per mill on full time was 272.2, on part-time 15.0, and idle, 15.8. The average hours worked per day or shift was 9.2 and per week, 50.8.

In the cotton thread section the number of operating establishments declined from 7 in 1922 to 5 in 1923, of which 3 were in Quebec and 2 in Ontario. The value of the products manufactured was $4,486,339 as compared with $4,357,341 in 1922. The amount of capital invested in the industry was $4,015,023 as compared with $3,342,060 in the previous year. Salaried employees numbered 86 (62 males and 24 females) with total salaries of $165,100, while employees on wages numbered 664 (155 males and 509 females) with total wages amounting to $492,609. The number of employees increased by 9 over the previous year whilst the payroll decreased by $8,367. The number of days in operation during the year at each plant averaged 273.2 on full time, 19.2 on part-time, and the number of days idle averaged 11.6. The hours worked per day or shift by employees averaged 8.8 and per week 48.2.

In the batting and wadding industry there were 3 establishments operating, two of which were in the province of Ontario and one in Quebec. The value of the products manufactured was $756,216 as compared with $515,247 in the previous year. In 1923 the amount of capital invested was $679,136 and in 1922 $690,823. Salaried employees numbered 15 in 1923 and 12 in the previous year while their salaries amounted to $41,271 in 1923 and $35,855 in 1922. Employees on wages numbered 86 in 1923 and 71 in 1922 while wages amounted to $80,619 and $62,521 respectively for these two years. Thirteen of the employees engaged during 1923 were female and 88 were male. The number of days in operation on full time during 1923 averaged 279.0 and on part time 18.0; the number of days idle averaged 6.3; the number of hours worked by wage-earners during the day and week were 9.6 and 53.3 respectively.

In the cotton and wool waste industry there were 6 establishments reporting, of which four were located in the province of Quebec and two in Ontario. The capital investment for the year 1923 was $756,694 and for the previous year $872,703. There was, however, a net increase over the year 1922 in the value of production which amounted to $1,507,147 in 1923 and $1,331,562 in 1922. The total number of employees rose from 105 in 1922 to 142 in 1923 (104 male and 38 female), an increase of 37. The total payroll also increased from $106,174 in 1922 to $141,534 in the following year. The number of days the factories were in operation on full time averaged 302, and the days idle averaged 2. The number of hours nominally worked by

the wage-earners per day or shift was 9.5 and per week 54.6.

In addition to the above there were 7 establishments engaged in the manufacture of products which cannot be classified in any of the four sections already mentioned. Five of these were in Ontario and two in Quebec. The amount of capital invested in these industries in 1923 was $337,029 and the value of the products was $380,625. There were 26 employees on salaries who received for their services $47,638 and 48 employees on wages with wages totalling $39,695. In addition to these there were 5 outside pieceworkers who received for their services $4,800. Of the total employees 45 were males and 34 were females. The average number of days the factories were in operation on full time throughout the year was 269.5, on part time 2.0, and idle, 32.4. The number of hours worked by the wage-earners per day or shift was 8.5 and per week 46.5.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE CAPE BRETON MINES

THE *Canadian Mining Journal* contained in a recent issue an interesting historical and descriptive article on "Cape Breton's Coal and Steel Industries." Some of the sections dealing with employment in the mines are given below.

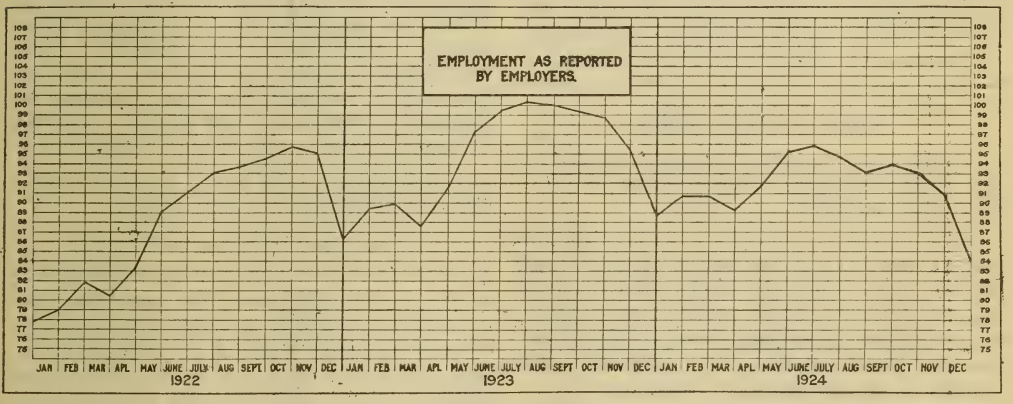
When the war broke out in 1914, the producing capacity of the coal mines in the Sydney district had been brought up to 6,000,000 tons annually, but during the years that have intervened the outputs have been lessened by causes arising out of the war. The miners of Nova Scotia enlisted in numbers so large as to seriously reduce the production of coal during the war years, and possibly for a number of years to come. Some 4,000 men left the collieries for the Front, and in their ranks were included the actual miners of coal and young men who would, but for the events of the war, have become miners. The places of these men have never been filled, and probably cannot be, until new generations have made up the fearful wastage of the war years.

As at the summer of 1924, the coal miners in the Sydney district have a capacity for output of over 18,000 tons per day. This comes from fifteen mines in the Glace Bay district, producing 15,000 tons per day, and from four mines in the Sydney Mines district producing in excess of 3,000 tons per day. In addition to the men employed at the mines, there is required to prepare and transport this coal to markets a large force of railway employees, pier men, steamship crews and the workmen at the discharging plants in Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N.B. Exclusive of the crews of the freighting fleets and not including the operation of the British Empire Steel Corporation on the mainland of Nova Scotia, some 12,000 men are daily employed, directly and indirectly, in connection with the production of coal in the Sydney district. The pay roll of this large number of employees is between $15,000,000 and $17,000,000 per year and probably not less than 60,000 persons are directly dependent for their livelihood on the production of coal in the Sydney field.

While the mining of coal in the Sydney district is a century-old industry, it is only within the last twenty-five years that it has afforded whole-time employment to the mining population. In the old days, as the local consumption of coal was negligible, shipments were concentrated into the summer, and during the winter the mines were largely idle. The workmen were chiefly persons living on small farms near the shore, and they were partly employed in coal mining, and partly in farming and fishing. This made for a self-reliant, capable population, but it was not an economical method of mining coal and did not permit of great expansion in coal sales. The long periods of idleness made it impossible to provide work for great numbers of men, or to attract new men from outside. The provision of steady, all-year-round employment, was made possible by the commencement of the steel plants about 1900, and by the larger scale-development of the Montreal market a little later. It is customary in Cape Breton to store large quantities of coal on the ground during the winter months, which serves the purpose of augmenting employment and increasing the amount of coal available for shipment during the summer. The combination of steel manufacture with coal mining has brought about a very stable condition of employment, when compared with previous conditions. Depressed trade conditions, of course, affect Cape Breton, and periods of diminished employment cannot be prevented, but the average number of working days per year at the mines in Cape Breton is as great, and probably much greater, than in the bituminous coal regions of the United States.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1925, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

EMPLOYMENT of the beginning of January, 1925, suffered the pronounced curtailment always shown at the first of the year; the losses affected approximately the same number of workers as those reported on January 1, 1924, but were considerably smaller than on the same date in 1923 and 1922. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,813 employers, whose payrolls declined by 57,227 persons to 690,538 on January 1, 1925; the number released by the reporting firms at the same time last year was 57,581. The index number stood at 83.9, compared with 90.8 on December 1, 1924, and with 88.7, 86.3 and 77.9 on January 1, 1924, 1923 and 1922, respectively. The decline in employment at the end of the year is illustrated in the accompanying chart, which shows that the movement practically parallelled that indicated at the same period of the two preceding years.



The trend of employment in all industries except coal mining was generally unfavourable; manufacturing reported the heaviest decreases, largely on account of shutdowns over the holidays and for inventories. Construction and transportation also registered important contractions.

Employment by Provinces

There were reductions in payroll in all provinces, the curtailment of operations in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.—Manufacturing, (especially of textile, lumber, food, iron and steel products), mining and construction showed marked losses in employment, while large gains were recorded in logging and transportation; those in the latter reflected activity due to the opening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 510 firms, employing 58,554 workers or 718 less than on December 1, 1924. Very much more pronounced declines had been indicated at the beginning of January, 1924.

Quebec.—The contractions in manufactures, transportation and construction were greatest, but there were also decreases in trade, logging and mining. Within the manufacturing division, the most severe losses were in lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, iron and steel, while the only important additions to staffs were in textiles. The working force of the 1,263 reporting employers aggregated 187,551 compared with 210,316 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—The largest reductions in Ontario were in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, lumber, food and textiles, and in construction and transportation. Employment in trade and mining also declined, while considerable improvement was registered in logging. A combined payroll of 288,774 workers was employed by the 2,689 firms reporting; on December 1 they had 314,167 employees. This contraction affected a rather smaller number of workers than that indicated on January 1, 1925, but the situation then was more favourable.

Prairie Provinces.—Construction, transportation and manufactures recorded reduced activity. On the other hand, coal mining afforded considerably more employment and logging was also busier. Returns were received from 759 employers, whose staffs aggregated 93,712, as compared with 97,279 in the preceding month. The shrinkage recorded on the same date of the preceding year was a good deal more extensive.

British Columbia.—According to the 592 reporting firms, their working forces decreased from 66,731 persons on December 1 to 61,947 at the beginning of January. Losses on the same scale were reported on January 1, 1924, when employment was in somewhat greater volume. Activity in food, lumber, iron and steel plants, logging, mining and construction declined.

The following table gives the index number of employment in the five areas into which the country is divided in these statistics:—

(Number employed in January 1920 = 100)

District	Relative weight	Jan. 1, 1925	Dec. 1, 1924	Jan. 1, 1924	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1922
Maritime Provinces	8·5	78·5	79·3	86·3	90·8	78·1
Quebec	27·1	85·0	95·3	90·5	83·5	74·4
Ontario	41·8	81·4	88·4	86·1	85·6	78·3
Prairie Provinces	13·6	88·1	91·8	94·3	90·0	82·8
British Columbia	9·0	92·9	100·0	90·9	88·3	79·9
Canada	100·	83·9	90·8	88·7	86·3	77·9

Employment by Cities

All the cities for which separate tabulations are made registered declines; those in Montreal were greatest.

Montreal.—The closing of the harbours caused losses in employment in Montreal, and tobacco, food, iron and steel works and construction also reported much less activity. Statements were compiled from 694 firms, employing 93,881 workers as compared with 105,974 at the beginning of December.

Quebec.—Leather factories, construction and transportation recorded decreases. The 95 employers making returns reduced their working forces by 496 persons to 8,271 on January 1.

Toronto.—Employment in manufacturing showed a large falling off, particularly in the iron and steel, food and textile divisions; trade, construction and transportation also registered declines. An aggregate payroll of 88,665 persons was employed by the 776 reporting firms, as compared with 94,311 in the preceding month. This shrinkage was rather greater than that indicated on January 1, 1924.

Ottawa.—Returns received from 126 employers showed that they reduced their staffs from 9,710 persons on December 1 to 9,194, at the beginning of January. The most pronounced losses were in the lumber industry, but construction was also seasonably slacker.

Hamilton.—Considerable improvement was shown in textiles, and rubber factories were busier. Food, iron and steel plants, on the other hand, afforded less employment, as did also transportation and trade. Reports were tabulated from 199 firms, whose payrolls stood at 22,911, or 146 less than on December 1. Very much more extensive reductions in personnel were made by the employers reporting for January 1, 1924, but the index number then was about two points above its present level.

Winnipeg.—There were moderate declines in a number of industries in Winnipeg; those in food, textile, iron and steel works and construction were most pronounced. The reporting employers had 23,052 workers, as compared with 23,748 in the preceding month.

Vancouver.—Lumber, textile, food, iron and steel plants registered curtailment of operations, as did also construction work. Additions to staffs were, however, recorded in shipping. A combined working force of 21,333 was employed by the 220 firms whose returns were received; on December 1 they had 22,454 persons on payroll. This contraction is smaller than that indicated on January 1, 1924, when the situation was less favourable than at the present time.

The following table shows the index number of employment in these cities:—

(Number employed in January, 1920 = 100)

City	Relative weight	Jan. 1, 1925	Dec. 1, 1924	Jan. 1, 1924	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1922
Montreal	13·6	82·5	93·1	86·3	79·8	73·2
Quebec	1·2	93·1	98·5	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	12·8	82·2	87·4	85·6	84·7	85·1
Ottawa	1·3	87·1	92·3	91·0	94·4	.....
Hamilton	3·3	77·0	77·3	79·0	81·5	.....
Winnipeg	3·3	81·4	83·5	85·3	92·6	85·2
Vancouver	3·1	98·3	104·0	91·1	87·7	79·9

The Manufacturing Industries

The iron and steel, lumber, food and tobacco divisions reported very pronounced contractions; those in the last named were partly due to a temporary shutdown for repairs, while in all cases they largely indicated cessation or curtailment of operations over the holidays and for inventories. Reductions in personnel on a smaller scale than in the industries mentioned above were noted in leather, pulp and paper, knitting, garment, clay, stone, non-metallic mineral product and chemical factories. In addition, fur, musical instrument, rubber, electric current, electrical appliance, lead, tin, zinc and copper plants afforded less employment. Cotton factories, on the other hand, were a great deal busier. Reports were compiled from 3,765 manufacturers, employ-

ing 371,409 operatives as compared with 403,059 at the beginning of December. The shrinkage indicated on January 1, 1925, affected several thousand more workers than that recorded on the date under review.

Animal Products—Edible—Meat packing and slaughtering and fish preserving plants were slacker than at the beginning of December, 694 persons being released from the payrolls of the 146 firms making returns in this industry. They employed 13,462 persons. Ontario and British Columbia reported the bulk of the decline. Very much more pronounced curtailment was indicated on January 1, 1924, when the index number was nearly 8 points lower than at the present time.

Fur Products.—The production of fur goods in Quebec and Ontario afforded rather less employment than in the preceding month. The payrolls of the 22 reporting employers declined from 1,167 persons on December 1 to 1,058 at the beginning of January.

Leather and Products.—Boot, shoe and other leather works were slacker in Ontario and Quebec. According to statements from 193 manufacturers of leather products, they reduced their working forces by 892 workers to 15,444 on January 1. The contractions indicated on the same date of last year were a good deal larger, although the index number then was slightly higher.

Lumber and Products.—There were further pronounced declines in this division; lumber, furniture and other wood-using factories reported curtailment of operations which, however, was less extensive than in the preceding month and also than on January 1, 1924. Reports were tabulated from 689 manufacturers, employing 35,133 workers as compared with 40,855 in the preceding month. All except the Prairie Provinces shared in the losses, which were most marked in Ontario.

Musical Instruments.—Activity in this division in Ontario showed a falling off of approximately the same size as that indicated at the beginning of January a year ago. An aggregate working force 2,602 persons was employed by the 40 firms making returns, who reported 2,980 employees on December 1.

Plant Products—Edible.—Flour and other cereal mills, canneries, biscuit, chocolate and confectionery factories afforded much less employment than in the preceding month, while the sugar and syrup division was slightly more active. The losses were widely distributed, those in Ontario being the most extensive. Statements were received from 315 employers, whose staffs declined from 28,157 persons on December 1 to 24,138 at the beginning of January. This contraction was rather smaller than that registered on January 1, 1924, and the index number then was slightly below its present level.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills were decidely slacker, and paper product plants also afforded less employment. The largest reductions were in Quebec, but there was shrinkage in all provinces except British Columbia. The decreases recorded on January 1 of last year were somewhat larger than those on the date under review, but the level of employment then was higher. The 454 employers reporting had a combined working force of 48,968 persons or 1,623 less than on December 1.

Rubber Products.—Rubber factories in Quebec showed a falling off in the employment they afforded, while moderate improvement was indicated in Ontario. Statements were received from 31 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 10,121 as against 10,416 in their last report. This contraction of 2.8 per cent compares with a decline of 16.3 per cent on January 1, 1924, when the index number was nearly 13 points lower.

Textile Products.—Hosiery, knitting, garment and personal furnishing factories reported substantial losses in employmnet, and headwear, lace, embroidery and narrow fabric and bedding works also showed curtailment. Cotton mills, on the other hand, reported decided improvement. Firms in Quebec registered additions to staffs, while elsewhere there were decreases. A combined working force of 61,795 persons was employed by the 537 manufacturers making returns, who employed 63,663 on December 1. The index number is practically the same as at the beginning of January, 1924, although the contractions recorded then affected between three and four times as many workers.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—A pronounced falling off in employment was indicated in tobacco factories, following the usual trend at the end of the year. The declines, however, are a good deal larger than those registered on January 1 of last year. They were reported very largely in Quebec. The staffs of the 103 reporting firms in this division aggregated 8,847, or 3,019 less than in the preceding month.

Chemical and Allied Products.—The production of chemicals and related goods declined throughout the country, the reductions in Quebec and Ontario being the most extensive. Statements were tabulated from 117 firms, employing 5,985 workers as against 6,305 in their last report. These losses were

somewhat heavier than those indicated on January 1, 1924.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Brick and other clay and stone works reported a reduction in employment on a slightly smaller scale than at the beginning of January of last year. The firms making returns employed 6,809 workers as compared with 8,157 in the preceding month. All provinces shared to some extent in the curtailment.

Electric Current.—Electric current plants in Quebec and Ontario showed further, though not particularly pronounced declines, affecting 341 workers. As they employed 11,852 workers, as compared with 12,193 on December 1, this was a shrinkage of 2.8 per cent. The index number was higher than on January 1, 1924, although the drop in employment then was slightly less marked.

Electrical Apparatus.—After four months of uninterrupted improvements there was a decrease in the employment afforded in this industry, at the beginning of January. An aggregate working force of 9,524 persons was reported by the 34 firms making returns; on December 1 they had 9,729 employees. This was a contraction of 2.1 per cent, which was the same as that indicated on January 1, 1924 when the situation was not so favourable.

Iron and Steel Products.—Rolling mills and railway car shops reported heavy losses, while there were also reductions on a large scale in heating appliance, shipbuilding, structural iron and steel, pipe, agricultural implement, machinery and sheet metal works. Foundries, on the other hand, were slightly more fully engaged. Returns were tabulated from 638 iron and steel firms, whose payrolls declined from 102,190 on Decemmber 1 to 92,443 at the beginning of January. All provinces reported reductions in employment, those in Ontario being much larger than elsewhere. The contractions reported on the same date of last year affected approximately the same number of workers, but employment then was in greater volume.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products—Lead, tin, zinc, copper and other non-ferrous metal factories showed curtailment, mainly in Ontario. According to reports from 103 manufacturers, they employed 9,915 workers, or 389 less than on December 1. This reduction was very much smaller than that registered on January 1, 1924, when the index number was several points higher.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.—Petroleum refineries, gas and other non-metallic mineral works reported smaller payrolls than on December 1. Seventy-three firms employed 8,953 workers as compared with 9,575 in the preceding month. The losses were largely recorded in Ontario and were somewhat larger than those indicated on January 1, 1924. The situation then, however, was very slightly less favourable than at the present time.

Logging

Employment in logging camps in British Columbia and Quebec declined, while elsewhere there was further expansion. The working forces of the 231 reporting firms totalled 33,250, or 917 less than in the preceding month. Improvement was shown on January 1 of last year and the index number then was a good deal higher.

Mining

Coal Mining.—Varying conditions were indicated in coal mining; reductions in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were more than offset by gains in the Prairie Provinces. The result was an increase of 307 in the staffs of the 91 operators making returns who employed 27,345 workers on January 1. On the same date of last year, large decreases had been indicated, but employment then was in rather greater volume.

Metallic Ores.—Further shrinkage in the employment afforded in metallic ore mining was recorded in British Columbia and Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 46 firms, whose staffs declined from 13,343 on December 1 to 12,984 in the period under review. This decline of 2.7 per cent exceeded that registered on January 1, 1924, but the index number then was over 8 points lower than at the present time.

Non-Metalic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Employment in this division declined in Quebec and Ontario, 887 persons being released from the payrolls of the 69 firms making returns. They employed 4,677 workers at the beginning of January, 1925. Activity on the same date of last year was greater and the decreases registered then affected a smaller number of workers.

Communication

Telephone and telegraph operation employed slightly smaller working forces. The declines were fairly generally distributed over the country. Reports were received from 165 employers in this division, whose staffs aggregated 22,445 persons as compared with 22,696 in the preceding month. Larger contractions were recorded at the beginning of last year and employment in this division at that time was on a lower level.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was a 5 per cent drop in employment on street rail-

ways and in cartage, most of which occurred in Quebec and Ontario. The working forces of the 114 firms making returns decreased from 19,364 on December 1 to 18,320 at the beginning of January. This reduction was larger than that reported on January 1 of last year and the index number then was above its present level.

Steam Railway Operation.—In spite of improvement in this division in the Maritime Provinces, there was a shrinkage of 3 per cent in the payrolls of the 103 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns; 72,711 persons were in their employ on January 1 as compared with 75,000 at the beginning of December. The seasonal curtailment indicated at the beginning of January, 1924, affected a larger number of workers but the situation then was more favourable.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—The opening of the winter ports caused very large additions to staffs in this division in the Maritime Provinces, but the closing of the summer ports affected employment adversely in Quebec and, to a less extent, in Ontario. There was a net decrease of 5,860 persons in the staffs of the 62 firms reporting, who employed 9,354 workers at the beginning of January. The index number of employment on that date practically coincided with that for January 1 of last year, although the reductions then were much less extensive.

Construction and Maintenance

Building Construction.—Continued pronounced contractions were noted in the employment afforded in this group, from which 5,446 persons were released by the 301 reporting contractors. As they employed 17,231 persons on January 1 as compared with 22,677 at the beginning of December, this was a reduction of 24 per cent; the decrease reported at the first of January, 1924, was somewhat greater. All provinces shared in the losses, those in Ontario and Quebec being most noteworthy.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1, 1925, ETC.
(January 1, 1920=100)

Industry	*Relative weight	Jan. 1, 1925	Dec. 1, 1924	Jan. 1, 1924	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1922
Manufacturing	**53·8**	**75·5**	**82·0**	**80·1**	**78·1**	**68·7**
Animal products—edible	1·9	87·2	91·5	79·5	81·5	81·5
Fur and products	·2	80·3	88·0	98·8	100·	95·4
Leather and products	2·2	71·0	75·6	74·9	82·2	85·6
Lumber and products	5·1	70·4	82·1	74·8	80·1	62·7
Rough and dressed lumber	3·1	76·1	90·2	83·0	86·1	59·9
Lumber products	2·0	63·1	71·1	64·6	72·2	65·9
Musical instruments	·4	59·1	67·9	61·5	76·2	58·0
Plant products—edible	3·5	86·6	100·6	85·0	82·5	81·8
Pulp and paper products	7·1	95·6	98·5	98·4	95·4	85·9
Pulp and paper	3·3	95·3	100·0	102·1	94·3	82·6
Paper products	·8	83·3	90·1	84·3	85·0	76·7
Printing and publishing	3·0	98·8	99·4	98·9	97·6	93·8
Rubber products	1·5	70·7	72·8	57·8	59·1	68·5
Textile products	8·9	80·1	82·5	80·9	84·6	80·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·5	94·6	92·2	96·1	99·7	95·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	81·9	88·9	79·1	83·1	82·8
Garments and personal furnishings	2·6	62·7	66·5	67·0	97·1	65·9
Others	1·2	92·3	97·3	88·5	87·9	80·3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·3	75·5	101·9	88·6	81·2	81·7
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	138·8	122·0	105·4	99·6	79·4
Chemicals and allied products	·9	76·2	79·7	84·6	83·1	76·7
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	68·5	81·2	79·1	86·3	72·2
Electric current	1·7	128·6	132·3	117·9	113·0	106·9
Electrical apparatus	1·4	120·0	123·1	106·9	86·5	69·0
Iron and steel products	13·4	60·0	66·4	72·6	64·7	49·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·1	38·4	44·1	57·6	67·2	52·3
Machinery, other than vehicles	1·1	62·6	64·7	71·5	62·5	56·9
Agricultural implements	·6	40·4	43·2	53·2	56·1	46·6
Land vehicles	6·5	74·9	83·4	92·0	69·9	44·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·3	20·1	26·1	23·2	19·1	19·6
Heating appliances	·6	67·2	83·0	76·1	66·3	75·9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·6	59·1	69·8	77·8	76·9	67·2
Foundry and machine shop products	·7	72·2	69·3	67·6	73·5	55·2
Others	1·9	62·1	66·4	66·8	69·5	62·5
Non-ferrous metal products	1·4	73·3	76·1	77·7	68·1	58·7
Mineral products	1·3	95·8	102·7	93·5	89·3	84·3
Miscellaneous	·5	79·5	82·9	81·4	84·0	78·0
Logging	**4·8**	**83·4**	**85·1**	**92·1**	**87·0**	**59·5**
Mining	**6·5**	**97·1**	**99·2**	**100·5**	**100·8**	**93·0**
Coal	3·9	87·6	86·9	92·1	101·3	98·7
Metallic ores	1·9	145·7	148·7	137·2	108·3	86·5
Non-metallic minerals	·7	75·5	89·8	89·6	87·5	72·2
Communication	**3·3**	**108·9**	**109·3**	**104·2**	**97·4**	**101·1**
Telegraphs	·7	102·6	103·9	103·7	96·8	96·7
Telephones	2·6	110·6	111·9	104·3	97·6	102·3
Transportation	**14·5**	**99·0**	**108·2**	**107·3**	**104·8**	**99·2**
Street railway and cartage	2·7	108·2	114·9	118·3	111·0	110·8
Steam railway	10·5	93·8	96·8	102·4	98·0	94·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	135·1	219·0	135·4	173·0	135·9
Construction and maintenance	**6·9**	**93·3**	**116·6**	**98·8**	**96·0**	**92·4**
Building	2·5	91·3	119·2	99·5	81·8	64·9
Highway	·8	701·4	984·7	754·6	1401·5	2047·8
Railway	3·6	78·3	91·9	84·1	90·5	90·5
Services	**1·9**	**107·1**	**107·2**	**106·6**	**92·8**	**92·9**
Hotel and restaurant	1·0	109·9	111·6	112·7	92·6	92·9
Professional	·2	114·8	104·7	111·0	95·3	80·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·7	100·7	102·0	97·3	92·3	93·8
Trade	**8·3**	**96·3**	**99·1**	**99·4**	**98·2**	**96·9**
Retail	5·4	97·0	99·9	101·7	100·4	97·3
Wholesale	2·9	94·9	97·7	95·1	94·4	96·2
All industries	**100·**	**83·9**	**90·8**	**88·7**	**86·2**	**77·9**

* The term "Relative Weight" is explained in the concluding paragraph of the accompanying text.

Highway Construction.—Employment on highways continued to show further seasonal losses, but the declines were smaller than in the preceding month, and very much less extensive than on January 1, 1924. Firms in the Maritime Provinces reported the largest contractions. Statements were tabulated from 91 employers, whose staffs, standing at 5,871, were smaller by 2,942 than on December 1.

Railway Construction and Maintenance.—There were further marked losses in employment on railway construction and maintenance, according to statistics from 36 concerns and divisional superintendents. They employed 24,621 workers, as compared with 28,895 on December 1. All provinces shared to some extent in the shrinkage, which, however, was most pronounced in the Prairie Provinces and Quebec. The seasonal curtailment noted on January 1, 1924, was on a rather larger scale, although the index number then was slightly above its present level.

Trade

Following the peak of activity in trade just before Christmas, there was a decided falling off in employment in retail establishments. Wholesale trade was also considerably less active. The sales force of the 577 retail and wholesale firms making returns aggregated 57,377, or 1,503 less than at the beginning of December. The reductions in Ontario were most pronounced, although there were declines everywhere. On the first of January of last year, activity had been greater than in the preceding month, and the index number then was higher than on January 1, 1925.

The accompanying table gives index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of January, 1925, December, 1924, and January, 1924, 1923, and 1922. The columns headed "Relative Weight" in the tables in this article show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated district or industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on January 1, 1925.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1924, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The present article on unemployment among the members of trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending December 31, 1924, and is based on returns from 1,529 locals with a total membership of 158,367 persons. At the end of October the percentage of idleness stood at 6.8 or nearly one per cent more than in September. During the following two months further reductions occurred and at the end of December 11.6 per cent of the members were reported out of work. As in previous years seasonal inactivity in the building trades was mainly responsible for the increase in unemployment from month to month during the quarter, but the percentage of unemployed was greater each month than during the corresponding period of 1923.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18-19 and by months for 1920-21-22-23-24. It will be noted that considerable fluctuations occurred during the past year, the months of March, April, June, July and September showing improvement over the preceding months and the remaining months reductions. Since the end of September the situation had been growing steadily worse until the end of the year when 11.6 per cent of the members were idle.

During October more employment than in September was afforded in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but this was more than offset by the declines in the remaining provinces. The reductions were rather general throughout the different industries with the exception of transportation, which recorded slight gains.

In November all provinces except Manitoba and Alberta registered declines in comparison with October, the largest percentage, reductions being shown in Nova Scotia and Quebec. The manufacturing industry reported a substantial

decline, garment workers, particularly, being slack. The situation for lumber workers was quite unfavourable and building and transportation workers also reported small adverse changes.

During December employment in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba was on a lower level than in November; in Saskatchewan the situation was unchanged and the remaining provinces recorded gains. Coal miners were more active. Building tradesmen and lumber workers reported considerable slackness and employees in the manufacturing and transportation industries, also, registered greater unemployment.

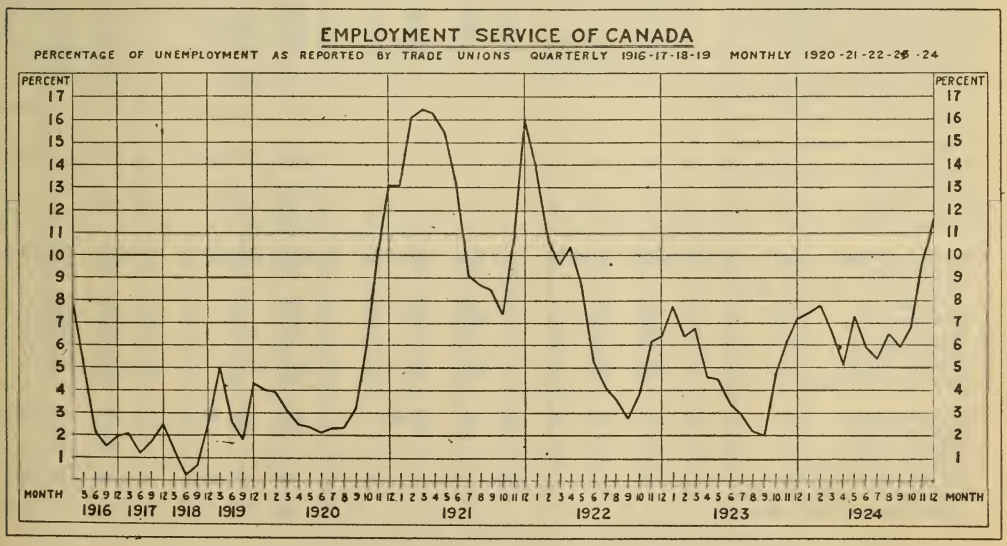
Table (I) on this page summarizes the returns by provinces by months from January, 1921, and Table III on page 200, shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries also by months from January, 1921.

The situation in the manufacturing division was slightly less favourable in October than in the same month of 1923, printing tradesmen, textile, iron and steel and glass workers and metal polishers all being less fully engaged. Less activity was registered in the mining industry and declines were also reported in the building trades and transportation industries.

During November employment in the manufacturing group was less favourable than in the same month of last year, there being slightly over 7 per cent more idleness at that date. Textile and glass workers were considerably slacker and paper makers, printing tradesmen, garment and iron and steel work-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1921.....	5·9	8·1	13·3	14·2	8·8	10·1	9·7	21·6	13·1
Feb. 1921.....	14·4	7·3	10·7	14·8	9·9	12·1	10·3	42·1	16·1
March 1921.....	17·9	11·7	16·9	13·0	10·5	12·1	9·8	34·6	16·5
April 1921.....	21·6	12·4	20·7	11·9	10·1	12·8	12·7	25·7	16·3
May 1921.....	12·9	6·2	26·5	9·1	10·4	9·4	12·0	21·7	15·5
June 1921.....	14·3	11·7	20·7	6·7	8·0	6·8	9·4	24·4	13·2
July 1921.....	12·2	10·9	8·7	7·8	6·6	4·9	6·3	16·7	9·1
Aug. 1921.....	7·4	8·3	11·5	8·0	3·5	3·1	4·8	12·7	8·7
Sept. 1921.....	8·7	7·0	13·8	6·2	3·9	2·5	3·0	12·5	8·5
Oct. 1921.....	2·8	5·6	10·7	5·7	4·2	3·3	4·0	14·8	7·4
Nov. 1921.....	6·9	5·7	20·8	6·1	8·5	5·5	5·9	18·0	11·1
Dec. 1921.....	5·9	6·9	26·8	9·7	15·5	10·4	6·8	24·7	15·1
Jan. 1922.....	18·4	8·6	14·7	11·1	19·8	13·3	9·5	22·7	13·9
Feb. 1922.....	11·0	7·4	7·5	10·1	17·0	9·9	8·5	20·1	10·6
March 1922.....	9·5	7·1	7·7	8·3	14·1	11·0	10·1	17·7	9·6
April 1922.....	20·0	3·5	10·6	5·9	14·9	8·7	12·3	19·5	10·4
May 1922.....	12·1	3·1	11·4	3·9	7·1	6·4	5·9	10·9	8·7
June 1922.....	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	5·3
July 1922.....	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	4·1
Aug. 1922.....	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	3·6
Sept. 1922.....	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	2·8
Oct. 1922.....	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	3·9
Nov. 1922.....	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	6·2
Dec. 1922.....	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	6·4
Jan. 1923.....	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	7·8
Feb. 1923.....	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	6·4
March 1923.....	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	6·8
April 1923.....	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	4·6
May 1923.....	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	4·5
June 1923.....	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	3·4
July 1923.....	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	2·9
Aug. 1923.....	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	2·2
Sept. 1923.....	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	2·0
Oct. 1923.....	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	4·8
Nov. 1923.....	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	6·2
Dec. 1923.....	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	7·2
Jan. 1924.....	9·5	3·0	9·0	7·5	7·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	7·5
Feb. 1924.....	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	7·8
March 1924.....	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	6·7
April 1924.....	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·2	5·1
May 1924.....	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	7·3
June 1924.....	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	5·8
July 1924.....	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	5·4
Aug. 1924.....	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	6·5
Sept. 1924.....	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·0	4·7	4·3	5·9
Oct. 1924.....	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	6·8
Nov. 1924.....	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	9·7
Dec. 1924.....	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	11·6



ers also were not so active. In the building trades and transportation industry slightly more unemployment was reported. Fishermen, however, showed improvement.

Unemployment in the manufacturing industries increased during December and was considerably greater than in the same month of 1923. Employment for garment workers was on a much lower level and textile workers, cigar makers and glass workers were also less fully engaged. Lumber workers reported much slackness. A lower level of employment

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1924.

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Fishing													1	28	0	0
Lumber Workers and Loggers																
Mining	17	7351	292	4·0					1	150	0	0				
Coal Miners	17	7351	292													
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores)									1	150	0					
Manufacturing Industries	14	448	45	10·0	11	1145	66	5·8	73	17820	7303	41·0	191	16329	1257	7·7
Vegetable Products (except textiles, fibres and woods)									5	892	288	32·3	9	428	68	15·9
Soft drink workers													2	154	0	
Cigar and tobacco workers									2	360	272		5	18	68	
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill employees									3	532	16		2	94	0	
Pulp and paper products	2	118	10	8·5	2	109	3	2·8	17	2035	278	13·7	46	5361	251	4·7
(*a*) Pulp and paper mill workers									7	778	85	10·9	16	2761	43	1·6
(*b*) Printing, publishing and lithographing	2	118	10	8·5	2	109	3	2·8	10	1257	193	15·4	30	2600	208	8·
Compositors	2	118	10		1	82	3		4	828	144		15	1500	161	
Pressmen and assistants					1	27	0		2	234	35		5	396	9	
Bookbinders													2	153	20	
Stereotypers and electrotypers									1	55	0		4	149	8	
Engravers and lithographers									2	113	0		4	4 2	10	
Others									1	27	14					
Wood products (except paper)																
Furniture, woodworkers, etc.	1	29	0	0					1	13	7	53·8	10	326	9	2·8
Fibres, textiles and textile products					1	110	0	0	6	5779	4814	83·3	20	3206	252	7·9
(*a*) Textile and carpet workers					1	110	0	0	2	489	263	53·8	4	155	0	0
(*b*) Garment workers									2	5175	4500	87·0	15	2940	246	8·4
Tailors													5	150	21	
Garment workers									2	5175	4500		10	2790	225	
(*c*) Hat, cap and glove workers									2	115	51	44·3	1	111	6	5·4
Animal products (except textile fibres)									7	1546	235	15·2	6	276	8	2·9
Butchers, meat and fish packers									1	31	1					
Leather workers									4	860	80		6	276	8	
Fur workers									2	655	154					
Iron and its products	11	301	35	11·6	7	916	53	5·8	30	6339	1482	23·4	90	6342	563	8·9
Blacksmiths					2	119	0		3	224	39		5	222	49	
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders	1	12	0		1	20	0		4	884	32		9	517	30	
Machinists	2	52	0		1	393	20		5	237	19		20	1933	255	
Moulders	4	83	23		1	50	24		2	798	233		14	436	110	
Patternmakers									1	76	22		4	23	2	
Railway carmen	4	154	12		2	334	9		13	3925	1129		35	2929	70	
Sheet metal workers									2	195	8		3	282	47	
Non-ferrous metals					1	10	10	100·	1	148	60	40·5	4	222	64	28·8
Metal polishers					1	10	10		1	148	60		2	32	14	
Jewelry workers													2	190	50	
Mill and smeltermen																
Clay, glass and stone products									1	76	48	63·2	2	59	23	39·0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (unclassified workers)									5	992	91	9·2	4	109	19	17·4

also was maintained by building tradesmen and transportation workers, but improvement was recorded in the coal mines.

The accompanying tabulation (Table II) shows the percentages of unemployment for the months of October, November and December for all Canada, and also by provinces for the month of December. For this month reports were received from 1,529 locals with an aggregate membership of 158,367 persons, of whom 18,373 or a percentage of 11.6 were unemployed.

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
																			Per cent		
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Oct. 1924	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1924
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	650	0	0	2	678	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	503	290	57·7	2	503	290	0	47·8	57·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4327	198	4·6	1	17	0	0	32	11845	490	16·5	16·8	4·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4327	198	.....	1	17	0	.....	31	11695	490	16·8	17·0	4·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	0	0	0	0
21	2013	107	5·3	23	1891	17	·9	35	2148	93	4·3	47	3155	488	15·5	415	44949	9376	11·0	17·5	20·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1243	0	0	4	193	7	3·6	3	97	5	5·2	22	2853	368	2·1	2·7	12·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	153	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	307	0	1·6	·9	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	3	97	5	.....	11	640	348	6·3	8·7	54·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1243	0	.....	1	37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1906	20	1·1	1·4	1·0
6	455	30	6·6	9	258	6	2·3	10	411	18	4·4	10	521	15	2·9	102	9268	611	6·7	8·1	6·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	3539	128	1·9	7·2	3·6
6	455	30	6·6	9	258	6	2·3	10	411	18	4·4	10	521	15	2·9	79	5729	483	9·3	8·6	8·4
2	340	30	....	4	157	4	.....	4	239	13	.....	5	317	3	.....	37	3581	368	11·8	10·5	10·3
1	29	0	....	2	50	1	.....	2	92	4	.....	2	111	8	.....	15	939	57	6·6	7·8	6·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	37	1	.....	2	68	1	.....	2	74	4	.....	8	332	26	6·7	6·0	7·8
1	25	0	....	1	14	0	.....	2	12	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	255	8	1·5	1·9	3·1
2	61	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	0	.....	9	595	10	2·6	4·5	1·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	14	0	0	51·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1145	245	21·4	18	1513	261	9·7	14·7	17·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	198	0	0	1	150	10	6·7	29	9443	5076	17·2	43·4	53·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	754	263	31·3	28·0	34·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	198	0	0	1	150	10	6·7	19	8463	4756	16·0	46·0	56·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	10	.....	6	300	31	5·9	4·5	10·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	198	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	8163	4725	16·4	47·4	57·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	226	57	1·9	16·6	25·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	0	0	14	1882	243	7·4	9·5	12·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31	1	0	0	3·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	0	.....	11	1196	88	7·4	9·6	7·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	655	154	.....	.....	23·5
15	1558	77	4·9	13	390	11	2·8	19	1343	65	4·8	24	1113	213	19·1	209	18302	2499	12·1	11·7	13·7
1	16	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	1	.....	13	604	89	16·6	14·6	14·7
1	240	0	....	2	40	2	.....	2	110	8	.....	1	73	10	.....	21	1896	82	8·9	7·6	4·3
3	275	27	....	3	115	9	.....	4	395	39	.....	5	205	35	.....	43	3605	404	16·3	8·2	11·2
1	47	13	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	117	22	.....	24	1531	425	24·4	32·8	27·8
1	47	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	0	.....	1	26	2	.....	8	180	34	13·6	17·9	18·9
8	933	29	....	7	229	0	.....	10	790	6	.....	11	651	136	.....	90	9945	1391	9·2	11·3	14·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	0	.....	2	40	12	.....	2	18	7	.....	10	541	74	3·9	2·8	13·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	69	0	0	8	449	134	26·4	30·1	29·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	190	84	53·3	54·3	44·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	0	.....	3	200	50	9·4	15·8	25·
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	59	0	.....	1	59	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	138	74	25·	33·1	53·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1101	110	2·0	17·2	10·0

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1924,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Building and Construction	**4**	**192**	**82**	**42·7**	**5**	**207**	**18**	**8·7**	**35**	**8037**	**1566**	**19·5**	**96**	**7803**	**2256**	**28·9**
Steam shovel and dredgemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	234	81	.....
Bridge and structural iron workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80	20	.....
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	84	18	.....	6	1769	154	.....	32	2148	921	.....
Carpenters and joiners	2	156	57	.....	1	31	0	.....	15	5217	945	.....	29	3211	905	.....
Electrical workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	0	.....	1	15	0	.....	7	1124	23	.....
Granite and stone cutters	1	18	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	250	218	.....	8	178	80	.....
Painters, decorators and paperhangers	1	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	455	206	.....	5	138	48	.....
Plumbers and steamfitters	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52	0	.....	5	249	27	.....	8	354	25	.....
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	.....	1	30	15	.....
Hod-carriers and building labourers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70	15	.....	4	306	138	.....
Transportation	**36**	**2250**	**91**	**4·0**	**36**	**2602**	**215**	**8·3**	**94**	**11604**	**906**	**7·8**	**220**	**21813**	**681**	**3·1**
(*a*) Shipping and stevedoring	2	104	20	19·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	695	34	4·9	2	53	39	73·6
(*b*) Steam railway operation	33	1994	71	3·6	36	2602	215	8·3	88	8237	464	5·6	207	17708	642	3·6
Conductors	3	126	0	.....	2	204	0	.....	7	521	0	.....	23	1338	11	.....
Locomotive engineers	6	230	10	.....	4	374	0	.....	10	558	0	.....	30	2209	10	.....
Locomotive firemen	5	295	12	.....	4	291	112	.....	12	900	56	.....	28	2256	136	.....
Trainmen	6	592	41	.....	6	664	38	.....	11	2294	167	.....	28	5503	213	.....
Railway employees, n.e.s	7	252	1	.....	12	477	12	.....	26	1816	37	.....	54	2897	116	.....
Express employees	1	12	0	.....	1	49	2	.....	2	341	9	.....	8	573	2	.....
Maintenance of way and railway shop labourers	5	487	7	.....	7	543	51	.....	20	1807	195	.....	36	2932	154	.....
(*c*) Local transportation	1	152	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2672	408	15·3	11	4052	0	0
Street and electric railway employees	1	152	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2672	408	.....	11	4052	0	.....
Teamsters and chauffeurs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	**10**	**474**	**3**	**·6**	**6**	**149**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**1550**	**5**	**·3**	**10**	**3701**	**89**	**2·4**
(*a*) Telegraph operation	10	474	3	·6	6	149	0	0	9	1550	5	·3	10	3701	89	2·4
Telegraphers (system div.)	7	327	0	.....	6	149	0	.....	8	1456	2	.....	8	3356	3	.....
Telegraphers (local)	3	147	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	94	3	.....	2	345	86	.....
(*b*) Telephone operators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trade (Retal shop clerks)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	551	11	2·0	1	85	2	2·4
Services	8	201	0	0	8	298	4	1·3	22	4012	18	·4	97	5092	177	3·5
(*a*) Governmental	8	201	0	0	7	271	0	0	13	3584	0	0	47	3614	101	2·8
Federal employees	8	201	0	.....	4	155	0	.....	6	1217	0	.....	35	1711	0	.....
Civic employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	116	0	.....	7	2367	0	.....	12	1903	101	.....
(*b*) Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	4	14·8	9	428	18	4·2	50	1478	76	5·1
Hotel and restaurant empl	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	55	0	.....	1	12	0	.....
Theatre and stage empl	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	4	.....	1	11	2	.....	12	341	23	.....
Barbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	267	10	.....	17	486	1	.....
Stationary engineers and firemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35	1	.....	17	537	52	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60	5	.....	3	102	0	.....
All Occupations	89	10916	513	4·7	66	4101	303	6·9	240	43724	9809	22·4	616	54851	4462	8·1

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting	Unemployed				
																			Per cent		
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Per cent	Oct. 1924	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1924
4	**84**	**65**	**77·4**	**8**	**156**	**62**	**39·7**	**14**	**615**	**158**	**25·7**	**14**	**992**	**301**	**30·3**	**180**	**18086**	**4508**	**13·1**	**14·2**	**21·9**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	234	81	1·3	0	34·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	109	75	.....	2	189	95	0	0	50·3
2	51	40	....	3	55	49	.....	4	121	54	.....	3	196	110	.....	52	4424	1346	21·9	17·2	30·4
1	13	13	....	2	21	9	.....	4	173	92	.....	3	294	61	.....	57	9116	2082	12·8	15·1	22·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	55	3	.....	3	248	3	.....	2	137	0	.....	16	1619	29	1·1	2·0	1·8
1	20	12	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	62	39	.....	15	528	364	14·5	32·8	68·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	0	.....	10	761	264	16·7	21·7	34·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	1	.....	2	67	4	.....	1	18	1	.....	18	765	58	3·3	5·1	7·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	5	.....	1	26	15	.....	4	74	36	1·2	5·8	48·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	376	153	10·9	8·8	40·7
51	**5576**	**636**	**11·4**	**58**	**3435**	**199**	**5·8**	**56**	**4868**	**233**	**4·8**	**64**	**5619**	**224**	**4·0**	**615**	**57767**	**3185**	**2·9**	**4·0**	**5·5**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	724	101	14·0	10	1576	194	5·2	8·9	12·3
50	**5555**	**636**	**11·4**	**55**	**3297**	**199**	**6·0**	**52**	**4389**	**233**	**5·3**	**58**	**3184**	**113**	**3·5**	**579**	**46966**	**2573**	**3·4**	**4·2**	**5·5**
6	418	2	....	5	253	0	.....	5	415	0	.....	7	347	0	.....	58	3622	13	·5	·9	·4
7	489	20	....	7	368	0	.....	5	226	4	.....	8	358	4	.....	77	4812	48	·4	·6	1·0
7	530	42	....	11	350	16	.....	8	594	25	.....	10	442	16	.....	85	5658	415	3·7	4·8	7·3
6	1053	228	....	7	726	68	.....	6	1071	68	.....	7	714	59	.....	77	12617	882	4·2	4·9	7·0
9	952	35	....	12	509	12	.....	11	610	53	.....	8	321	3	.....	139	7834	269	2·0	1·7	3·4
2	210	13	....	2	64	3	.....	2	117	7	.....	3	104	0	.....	21	1470	36	1·4	·5	2·4
13	1903	296	....	11	1027	100	.....	15	1356	76	.....	15	898	31	.....	122	10953	910	5·9	7·9	8·3
1	**21**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**138**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**479**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**1711**	**10**	**·6**	**26**	**9225**	**418**	**·2**	**2·4**	**4·5**
1	21	0	....	3	138	0	.....	3	423	0	.....	3	1524	10	.....	24	8982	418	·2	2·5	4·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56	0	.....	1	187	0	.....	2	243	0	0	0	0
8	**1108**	**2**	**·2**	**8**	**475**	**1**	**·2**	**7**	**797**	**1**	**·1**	**8**	**953**	**1**	**·1**	**66**	**9207**	**102**	**·1**	**·4**	**1·1**
7	**1014**	**2**	**·2**	**8**	**475**	**1**	**·2**	**7**	**797**	**1**	**·1**	**8**	**953**	**1**	**·1**	**65**	**9113**	**102**	**·1**	**·4**	**1·1**
7	1014	2	....	7	463	1	.....	7	797	1	.....	7	863	1	.....	57	8425	10	·1	·1	·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	90	0	.....	8	688	92	·7	4·1	13·4
1	**94**	**0**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**94**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	636	13	·5	·9	2·0
9	**415**	**9**	**2·2**	**17**	**641**	**1**	**·2**	**21**	**1322**	**15**	**1·1**	**28**	**2715**	**185**	**6·8**	**210**	**14696**	**409**	**1·7**	**2·9**	**2·8**
6	**333**	**6**	**1·8**	**9**	**503**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**923**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**1177**	**0**	**0**	**117**	**10606**	**107**	**·5**	**·9**	**1·0**
4	236	0	....	7	452	0	.....	3	256	0	.....	5	499	0	.....	72	4727	0	0	0	0
2	97	6	....	2	51	0	.....	9	667	0	.....	10	678	0	.....	45	5879	107	·9	1·7	1·8
3	**82**	**3**	**3·7**	8	138	1	·7	**9**	**399**	**15**	**3·8**	**13**	**1538**	**185**	**12·0**	**93**	**4090**	**302**	**5·3**	**7·7**	**7·4**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	277	20	.....	4	344	20	0	5·1	5·8
2	70	3	....	3	38	1	.....	3	83	3	.....	1	21	10	.....	23	591	46	5·7	9·4	7·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	47	0	.....	4	183	8	.....	5	232	8	.....	32	1215	27	2·5	2·8	2·2
1	12	0	....	3	53	0	.....	2	133	4	.....	4	953	147	.....	28	1723	204	8·2	12·0	11·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	55	0	.....	6	217	5	1·0	1·4	2·3
93	**9196**	**819**	**8·9**	**114**	**6598**	**280**	**4·2**	**146**	**11077**	**698**	**5·0**	**165**	**11601**	**1489**	**10·2**	**1529**	**158367**	**18373**	**6·8**	**9·7**	**11·6**

TABLE III—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
January 1921	70·5	9·8	1·5	14·7	23·2	5·0	7·3	3·9	14·4	15·5	5·6	21·0	....	16·2	15·7	26·7	7·7	0	7·3	30·8	8·9	55·7	6·7	2·4	·2	·2	·1	4·7	5·0	4·5	13·1
February 1921	69·1	65·6	8·4	11·3	16·2	4·0	3·0	4·6	7·7	3·5	5·2	2·7	....	7·4	18·7	34·8	20·4	6·0	28·2	31·4	10·1	56·6	8·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	·4	3·6	3·6	3·6	16·1
March 1921	32·1	60·8	11·6	18·0	7·4	4·5	6·9	3·9	14·1	3·8	3·1	4·1	....	12·0	29·4	35·3	31·0	12·1	28·4	25·7	8·3	8·0	9·8	1·2	2·9	2·9	0	8·5	5·1	10·4	16·5
April 1921	26·3	45·6	21·4	21·7	4·9	5·7	7·5	4·7	13·3	38·2	3·8	60·4	....	8·7	27·3	24·9	23·5	16·9	6·6	20·0	9·4	4·5	10·9	4·8	5·6	5·6	0	3·8	3·8	4·2	16·3
May 1921	24·9	42·2	12·6	22·6	8·5	3·6	4·4	3·2	5·6	43·6	2·0	61·4	....	17·9	26·5	29·7	24·8	20·5	1·6	15·8	8·2	8·1	9·9	·9	4·8	4·8	0	6·1	5·1	7·7	15·5
June 1921	25·3	53·3	16·7	20·9	23·6	1·5	0	2·3	1·8	46·6	2·3	68·6	....	2·0	23·5	23·2	28·2	14·5	3·4	13·4	5·0	4·0	6·2	·4	·4	·4	1·5	2·3	0	6·6	13·2
July 1921	18·0	35·7	11·2	9·7	22·9	3·2	2·1	2·8	9·9	7·3	4·1	8·6	....	2·7	13·2	30·9	19·9	31·9	3·8	18·7	4·5	7·2	5·2	·5	·1	·1	·8	6·7	·9	8·7	9·1
August 1921	14·5	22·6	7·9	11·3	11·1	8·4	6·0	9·3	8·6	6·6	3·0	8·0	....	3·5	16·1	12·1	35·5	....	10·2	18·2	3·5	6·1	4·1	·3	·2	·2	·7	5·0	3·1	8·5	8·7
September 1921	20·2	22·8	9·1	13·9	11·4	7·7	6·3	8·3	2·4	13·8	3·7	17·5	....	8·4	19·1	16·4	59·8	....	3·4	11·7	2·6	7·9	2·3	2·9	·2	·2	·5	3·3	1·1	6·4	8·5
October 1921	25·6	32·0	3·4	10·9	11·2	6·0	3·5	7·1	6·8	14·2	4·2	17·9	....	9·6	12·0	13·0	33·5	....	3·7	12·7	3·0	3·6	3·0	3·2	·4	·4	·1	5·3	3·7	8·1	7·4
November 1921	61·6	18·6	8·7	17·7	8·0	3·1	4·0	2·6	11·8	44·0	4·7	59·8	....	14·0	10·1	9·5	35·7	....	3·5	17·8	4·3	29·0	4·7	·4	·3	·3	·8	5·7	5·1	7·2	11·1
December 1921	70·6	45·0	18·5	24·7	21·6	3·9	3·5	4·1	12·3	45·8	4·4	60·8	....	2·3	25·8	9·6	24·3	....	5·2	25·9	9·6	24·2	6·6	·9	1·0	1·0	0	4·9	2·3	10·7	15·1
January 1922	73·1	6·5	11·1	15·8	10·1	6·0	7·0	5·6	37·3	13·9	4·2	17·9	....	5·2	22·2	11·0	29·7	0	2·2	32·8	7·9	10·0	8·0	6·5	·2	·2	0	7·5	6·0	10·6	13·9
February 1922	63·5	9·2	7·9	7·5	11·4	5·7	6·3	5·4	36·6	2·3	5·1	1·3	....	10·3	8·1	14·1	32·6	0	12·4	29·2	6·9	12·6	7·0	4·4	·7	·6	·2	7·0	5·5	10·1	10·6
March 1922	58·2	7·0	5·8	8·1	14·4	4·6	5·1	4·3	30·9	1·9	5·1	·8	....	28·8	9·1	14·5	6·7	0	13·5	23·4	7·2	9·2	7·9	3·6	·5	·5	·2	6·8	5·6	9·7	9·6
April 1922	55·8	38·7	23·6	10·8	10·0	3·3	4·0	3·0	18·2	10·5	4·6	18·6	....	16·6	8·6	9·4	8·7	0	48·6	15·5	6·5	19·4	7·1	·9	·5	·5	1·0	5·0	3·0	9·5	10·4
May 1922	37·7	2·7	11·0	15·0	3·2	2·7	1·0	3·5	10·4	41·5	5·0	54·5	....	15·6	5·9	10·5	24·4	0	1·6	8·3	5·4	13·7	5·6	3·1	·5	·5	0	2·8	·4	8·3	8·7
June 1922	26·7	·9	7·9	6·5	13·0	3·8	2·3	4·3	4·4	5·3	5·6	5·1	....	13·0	7·7	13·3	20·9	·3	3·5	5·2	4·3	5·2	4·7	·4	·4	·4	·5	3·7	2·6	6·7	5·3
July 1922	17·5	2·7	1·1	6·2	8·1	4·3	·8	5·7	6·0	5·4	6·4	5·1	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	0	2·5	4·0	2·9	5·7	3·1	·3	·4	·4	0	3·4	2·0	6·5	4·1
August 1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	·4	8·7	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	6·7	0	3·7	3·8	2·1	5·5	2·3	·3	·5	·5	1·5	2·1	·5	6·0	3·6
September 1922	16·1	....	·6	4·5	13·4	2·8	·4	3·8	4·7	3·0	3·2	2·9	....	7·8	4·7	3·1	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	1·4	7·4	1·4	·2	·4	·4	·2	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
October 1922	37·7	....	·7	5·5	7·9	2·5	·2	3·5	4·0	4·1	2·6	4·6	....	12·6	7·2	27·9	15·1	0	·2	6·0	1·9	11·2	1·8	·3	·4	·4	·4	3·0	2·2	3·7	3·9
November 1922	38·8	3·1	1·7	10·6	6·6	2·6	·9	3·2	9·0	30·3	3·3	38·9	3·1	15·8	4·0	·6	5·6	·3	4·4	10·4	1·8	10·1	1·6	·7	·5	·5	·2	2·7	1·4	6·1	6·2
December 1922	64·8	4·3	1·5	8·5	7·9	3·3	·8	4·6	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	9·9	6·5	3·9	31·8	·6	7·9	18·6	2·4	10·0	2·4	·3	·5	·5	3·0	3·5	2·7	5·5	6·4
January 1923	55·5	3·8	5·5	6·4	6·7	4·2	1·1	5·6	27·4	4·4	3·8	4·6	....	21·6	4·6	7·6	25·3	0	8·0	24·6	5·0	30·0	4·4	·9	·6	·6	3·3	4·2	2·6	7·8	7·8
February 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	·5	·5	1·9	2·9	1·2	7·0	6·4
March 1923	54·1	....	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	·8	3·5	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·5	43·1	3·2	2·6	·5	·5	1·4	4·7	3·7	7·3	6·8
April 1923	20·2	6·3	8·6	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	19·5	1·6	·2	1·3	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	2·7	·5	·5	1·4	2·3	1·4	4·5	4·6
May 1923	0	5·2	5·4	9·2	3·9	2·3	·1	3·5	25·9	27·4	·9	36·8	0	10·4	1·6	3·8	6·0	0	·1	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	·4	·4	·8	1·5	·4	4·3	4·5
June 1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·2	3·5	·1	5·2	9·4	7·0	1·4	8·8	0	9·5	6·0	·2	6·6	0	0	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	3·3	·4	·4	·7	1·5	·1	5·1	3·4
July 1923	0	....	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	·4	4·0	10·0	7·9	3·5	9·4	0	6·3	2·5	3·2	17·9	....	0	4·0	1·5	3·3	1·6	1·0	·4	·4	·4	1·0	·4	2·6	2·9
August 1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	·9	3·2	·1	4·8	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	1·1	·2	·4	·4	·8	1·5	1·0	2·7	2·2
September 1923	0	0	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·0	·1	4·6	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·0	3·0	1·0	·7	·4	·5	·8	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·0
October 1923	4·1	0	4·0	9·6	3·6	3·1	·5	4·5	9·4	23·3	3·6	30·1	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·4	3·2	·4	·4	·5	1·8	1·2	3·5	4·8
November 1923	3·1	....	4·8	10·4	1·9	2·3	·3	3·4	12·0	32·7	4·5	41·8	1·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	0	·4	13·0	3·3	3·5	3·4	2·7	·6	·6	·6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
December 1923	19·4	0	8·1	7·8	1·5	1·7	·2	2·7	12·7	18·4	3·4	23·3	0	3·3	5·7	4·5	23·2	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·8	3·9	·5	·5	1·6	2·2	1·3	4·7	7·2
January 1924	41·9	....	8·8	6·7	1·4	3·1	1·8	3·8	14·9	13·0	5·7	15·4	1·3	18·6	3·6	8·0	26·0	0	·8	26·3	4·3	10·7	4·4	3·1	·2	·2	1·0	2·1	·8	5·3	7·5
February 1924	38·0	0	6·2	7·0	7·0	5·4	6·7	4·6	16·1	9·4	7·1	10·2	·4	13·7	5·1	10·6	0	0	1·9	28·7	3·5	7·3	4·0	·6	·1	·1	3·3	3·0	1·7	6·4	7·8
March 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	7·0	4·0	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	2·2	0	1·3	26·4	5·5	61·6	4·2	3·6	·1	·1	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
April 1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	6·1	10·2	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	·4	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	·9	0	1·5	19·1	3·6	2·8	3·8	2·7	·0	·0	1·6	2·2	1·2	5·4	5·1
May 1924	0	0	1·3	12·9	3·1	5·2	7·4	3·8	6·7	38·7	10·6	45·0	2·8	6·4	6·0	4·7	22·5	0	·7	15·5	3·1	5·5	3·3	1·8	·0	·0	·9	2·6	1·0	6·7	7·3
June 1924	0	0	6·6	10·3	5·8	6·2	10·6	3·6	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	2·2	8·0	16·6	29·7	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	2·9	3·1	·1	·0	·0	2·2	1·7	·1	6·4	5·8
July 1924	0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·0	0	12·9	5·5	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	3·9	5·6	4·6	·1	·1	·1	·4	1·6	·0	6·3	5·4
August 1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	·5	2·7	8·6	26·8	38·1	0	0	11·8	3·8	6·0	4·4	·1	·1	·1	1·6	1·9	·0	7·0	6·5
September 1924	0	34·7	7·2	9·1	2·2	8·3	5·9	9·7	6·7	7·2	29·0	3·9	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	0	11·9	3·2	3·8	3·8	·1	·1	1·1	2·1	·4	6·5	5·9
October 1924	0	0	16·5	11·0	2·1	6·7	1·9	9·3	9·7	17·2	31·3	16·0	1·9	7·4	12·1	26·4	25·0	0	2·0	13·1	2·9	5·2	3·4	·2	·1	·1	·5	1·7	·5	5·3	6·8
November 1924	0	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·1	7·2	8·6	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	....	17·2	14·2	4·0	8·9	4·2	2·4	·4	·4	·9	2·9	·9	7·7	9·7
December 1924	0	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	....	10·0	24·9	5·5	12·3	5·5	4·5	1·1	1·1	2·0	2·8	1·0	7·4	11·6

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR DECEMBER, 1924

THE low level of employment indicated during November continued throughout the month of December, 1924, as shown by the reports of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during this period. The decline was very marked, the positions offered and the placements made being considerably less than during the same period of last year, and the registration of applicants slightly greater. As shown by the accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, the curve of vacancies extended upward during the period, this being due in part to the increase in the casual work available at the holiday season. The placement curve continued the downward trend until the latter part of the month when a slight recovery was shown. The curve of applications declined steadily throughout the month, though registrations were greater than in the preceding year.

During December, 1924, applications for employment were registered at the offices on an average of 1,452 daily during the first half and 1,408 daily during the latter half of the period. This may be compared with an average of 1,619 during the latter half of the preceding month and with 1,572 and 1,259 daily during the corresponding period of December, 1923. Employers notified the Service of an average of 883 vacancies daily during the first half of December, 1924, as compared with 869 daily during the preceding period, and in contrast with 936 during the corresponding period a year ago. During the latter half of the month under review vacancies averaged 903 daily, as against 972 during the same period of 1923. Placements effected by the Employment Service during the month under review averaged 803 daily during the first half and 829 daily during the latter half of the period. A comparison with the preceding period shows an average of 820 placements effected daily, while during December, 1923, for the corresponding periods the average daily placement was 860 and 914. During December, 1924, the placements in regular employment averaged 546 daily during the first half, and 440 daily during the latter half of the month, while the assignments in casual work for the same periods were 257 daily and 389 daily.

During the period under review, the offices referred 22,433 persons to employment, and effected a total of 21,219 placements, of which 12,814 were in regular employment and 8,405 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 10,435 were of men and 2,379 of women. Applications for work numbered 29,523 from men and 7,664 from women, a total of 37,187. The number of vacancies reported by employers totalled 23,233, of which 16,416 were for men and 6,817 for women.

Placements in regular employment were distributed by provinces as follows:—Nova Scotia, 148 men, 77 women; New Brunswick, 305 men, 76 women; Quebec, 580 men, 337 women; Ontario, 5,051 men, 814 women; Manitoba, 1,296 men, 320 women; Saskatchewan, 897 men, 267 women; Alberta, 1,188 men, 318 women; British Columbia, 970 men, 170 women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada to the close of the year 1924:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132

Maritime Provinces

There were lessened activities in the building and construction groups reported from the offices in the Maritime Provinces. Some reconstruction and repair work was shown in a few districts, while sewer and street work afforded employment to numbers of those who were out of work. The logging industry showed a slight decline, due to the fact that the holiday season was approaching, and until the New Year employers would not be certain of their requirements. An increase was noted in the orders for women workers for regular and casual employment.

Quebec

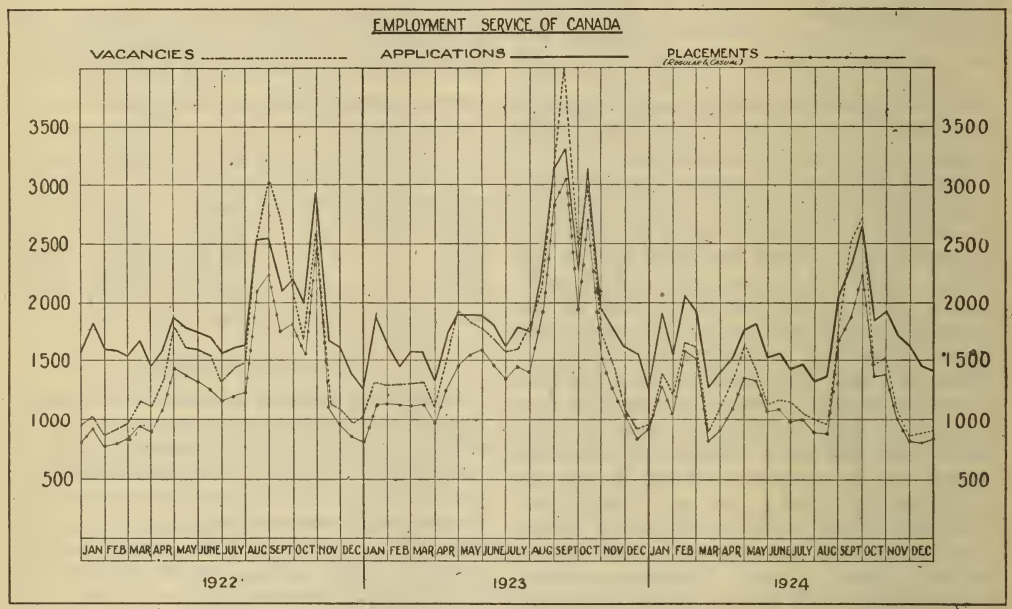
The logging industry continued to show great activity in the province, teamsters and camp workers being required from Hull, Montreal and Quebec offices. In some districts, construction work continued to occupy a large part of the business of the offices, the demand being mainly for inside workers. Some relief and sewer work, however, was underway. Inactivity was reported generally in the manufacturing industries. There was a decline shown in the demand for women workers for permanent work, while casual positions increased slightly in number.

ONTARIO

The number of unemployed registered at the offices increased considerably during the month, due to the cessation of outdoor work in many sections. There was a considerable falling-off in the demand for all classes of labour, and in the farm group experienced helpers were greatly in excess of the work available. The decline in the construction groups involved both skilled mechanics and unskilled labourers, although reports from some parts of the province showed that building workers were still comparatively well employed. Relief work had been started on streets and sewers by several municipalities, but the majority of work available in the cities was of a casual nature and unemployment increased perceptibly. Snow shovelling and clearance work for the road between North Bay and Cobalt alleviated unemployment considerably in these localities. An improved demand for bushmen, tiemakers and pulpwood cutters was shown during the early part of the month but with the approach of the holiday season men were leaving the camps. The manufacturing industries were inactive, although from London hosiery and knitting workers were well employed, and at Chatham extra workers were needed to complete the beet canning. Women workers were in demand in the usual numbers, experienced household domestics being at a premium, while sufficient casual work was not available to give employment to all those registering.

MANITOBA

A surplus of workers for farming was registered at the offices at Brandon and Winnipeg with the demand declining rapidly towards the end of the month. Quietness characterized the construction group, the municipalities endeavouring to meet the increased unemployment with special sewer and street improvements. Ice-cutting had not yet started, but a demand for teamsters was anticipated for early in January. Marked gains were recorded in the orders for loggers and bushmen, the office at Winnipeg placing a large number of men in the northern sections of the province and in Ontario. Latterly, however, the calls were not met so readily, due to the disinclination of workers to leave town until after the holiday. A slight increase, chiefly for farm domestics and housekeepers, was recorded in the women's sections.



SASKATCHEWAN

While a few offices reported an improved call for farm hands, an augmented registration of applicants was shown in the larger sections. The slackness in the building industry continued, the only work available being in casual jobs such as unloading, teaming, and snow shovelling. The vacancies available for inside builders and finishers were readily filled. Ice-cutting had started in the vicinity of Swift Current, Saskatoon, etc., and teamsters were more fully occupied. Men required at Prince Albert and the northern sections for the lum-

ber camps were readily supplied during the early part of the month, but on the whole little work was transacted in this group. There was a fair demand for housekeepers and domestic servants, with a sufficient supply of experienced workers available.

Alberta

A marked decline in the demand in the agricultural group was recorded in all sections, a slight call for winter work being met satisfactorily. Very little construction work was available, general quietness prevailing throughout the province. Some work was in progress at Lake Louise and in the vicinity of Medicine Hat, but more workers were available than were required. The calls in the logging group were consistent, with little sign of improvement until after the New Year. A slight improvement was shown in the mining group.

British Columbia

The decline in construction and building work offered in British Columbia created a considerably enlarged registration of unplaced applicants, especially in the larger offices. Some municipalities had started relief works, such as sewer construction and street repairs, to relieve the unemployment among local residents, and in other localities inside finishers and building mechanics were comparatively well employed. The farming group was at a standstill, the weather conditions in the Okanagan Valley being unfavourable for pruning operations. The demand in the logging group remained about as formerly reported, tiemakers, cordwood cutters and bushmen, being required in small numbers at the various camps. The outlook in the mining group, especially at Prince Rupert, was greatly improved. Quietness prevailed in the Women's Department, an increased demand for day workers and casual help being reported, with retardation in the demand for cook generals and institutional workers.

Movement of Labour

During December, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 12,814 placements in regular employment, of which 7,153 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,430 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 788 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 642 to other provinces.

The Quebec office issued 123 transportation certificates to bushmen going from Montreal and Hull to the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay and Cobalt. From Ontario 369 workers were placed in employment at a distance. From the office at Sudbury 4 diamond drillers were sent to Winnipeg, Man. Of the 365 provincial transfers, more than 330 were bushmen, 18 were miners, 2 were farm hands, the remainder including stonecutters, plasterers, rockmen, cooks, etc. Manitoba offices issued 622 reduced rate certificates, 134 to workers going to points within the province and 488 to other provinces. From Winnipeg 1 cement finisher went to employment at Calgary, Alta., 9 farm hands, and 5 domestic workers to points near Regina and Estevan, Sask., and 473 workers, including bushmen, pulpwood cutters, tiemakers, blacksmiths and teamsters, to the lumber camps in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Ont. Within the province, 115 farm hands received reduced transportation, the remainder including 9 farm domestic workers, several waitresses, and a few bushmen going to the vicinity of Dauphin. The Saskatchewan offices despatched 230 workers at the reduced rate, 1 of whom was a domestic worker going to Calgary, Alta., 19 were bushmen going to Dauphin, Man., and 3 were farm hands bound for Brandon, Man. Provincially, the transfers included 138 bushmen, chiefly to the Prince Albert district, 34 farm hands, 17 miners and 18 houseworkers and domestic servants. From the Alberta offices 8 farm hands, 4 bushmen, 6 miners, 7 cooks, 9 labourers and 3 housekeepers were sent at special fare to employment in the various parts of the province. From Calgary 1 domestic worker travelled to Cranbrook, B.C. From Medicine Hat, a bushman went to employment at Fernie, B.C., and from Edmonton 2 farm hands were transferred to Saskatoon. In British Columbia the transportation certificates issued numbered 45, of which 25 were to bushmen and tiemakers, 6 to carpenters, 4 to bricklayers, 2 to miners, the remainder being granted to cooks, teamsters, labourers and book-keepers, going to various sections of the province.

Of the 1,430 workers, who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,075 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, and 355 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1924

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1923
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**490**	**50**	**731**	**492**	**225**	**252**	**1,321**	**306**
Halifax	247	24	311	226	68	151	494	125
New Glasgow	116	16	210	134	115	18	480	135
Sydney	127	10	210	132	42	83	347	46
New Brunswick	**833**	**81**	**844**	**680**	**381**	**296**	**759**	**351**
Chatham	138	53	131	119	90	29	142	18
Moncton	379	11	276	242	124	117	65	142
St. John	316	17	437	319	167	150	552	191
Quebec	**910**	**264**	**2,751**	**1,084**	**917**	**43**	**933**	**863**
Hull	63	153	286	108	108	.....	98	118
Montreal	462	35	1,808	549	478	38	642	540
Quebec	250	2	413	273	221	2	126	46
Sherbrooke	70	29	133	91	78	3	26	115
Three Rivers	65	45	111	63	32	.....	41	44
Ontario	**12,043**	**2,824**	**17,032**	**10,949**	**5,865**	**4,459**	**14,126**	**6,122**
Belleville	95	2	107	95	50	45	14	102
Brantford	79	4	186	79	40	37	274	65
Chatham	216	16	216	212	50	162	26	84
Cobalt	231	27	277	223	205	22	51	284
Fort William	333	42	445	307	202	34	121	297
Guelph	77	19	194	73	30	26	206	32
Hamilton	531	88	1,118	539	157	311	3,151	207
Kingston	356	29	361	333	45	288	148	84
Kitchener	106	18	208	113	46	62	105	41
London	640	65	607	628	525	71	568	567
Niagara Falls	206	42	225	202	45	146	168	152
North Bay	495	103	639	343	338	5	91	188
Oshawa	207	14	381	186	149	37	225	54
Ottawa	511	144	1,042	473	293	75	1,160	393
Pembroke	122	85	134	123	112	11	21	153
Peterborough	131	13	191	151	80	46	127	80
Port Arthur	1,349	350	814	774	745	29	73	889
St. Catharines	234	1	461	222	109	115	530	118
St. Thomas	133	11	188	129	38	91	206	58
Sarnia	156	1	173	154	123	34	116	90
Sault Ste. Marie	238	431	366	197	156	18	107	226
Sudbury	241	755	309	192	187	5	7	468
Timmins	209	20	292	226	218	8	70	261
Toronto	4,512	530	7,393	4,338	1,703	2,365	5,903	1,009
Windsor	635	14	705	637	219	416	658	220
Manitoba	**2,636**	**224**	**4,012**	**3,043**	**1,616**	**1,240**	**2,080**	**1,789**
Brandon	244	35	224	189	174	15	23	133
Dauphin	137	45	123	79	65	8	170	55
Winnipeg	2,254	144	3,665	2,775	1,377	1,217	1,887	1,601
Saskatchewan	**1,711**	**223**	**1,895**	**1,610**	**1,164**	**398**	**758**	**1,930**
Estevan	75	11	57	51	46	5	12	50
Moose Jaw	319	41	399	340	226	66	357	407
North Battleford	55	10	52	50	27	23	5	48
Prince Albert	285	55	199	176	131	45	23	244
Regina	395	12	585	443	294	149	231	388
Saskatoon	361	41	411	368	321	47	104	655
Swift Current	86	24	64	69	47	22	5	59
Weyburn	76	9	89	69	50	19	19	34
Yorkton	59	20	39	44	22	22	2	45
Alberta	**2,156**	**144**	**3,107**	**2,094**	**1,506**	**541**	**931**	**1,587**
Calgary	562	6	1,174	596	402	193	310	370
Drumheller	190	23	311	152	112	40	87	103
Edmonton	1,076	110	1,203	1,024	807	171	377	873
Lethbridge	199	5	263	193	98	95	61	128
Medicine Hat	129	0	156	129	87	42	96	113
British Columbia	**2,454**	**237**	**6,815**	**2,481**	**1,140**	**1,176**	**5,543**	**1,504**
Cranbrook	217	15	298	194	187	7	0	245
Fernie	7	0	14	12	19	.....	0	15
Kamloops	67	89	237	80	45	7	140	56
Nanaimo	16	0	27	11	6	5	61	10
Nelson	129	3	132	121	104	12	44	105
New Westminster	74	6	240	68	48	20	203	39
Penticton	63	2	90	73	41	21	36	22
Prince George	75	7	62	61	59	.....	3	163
Prince Rupert	40	0	103	47	21	26	115	110
Revelstoke	31	21	46	13	13	.....	93	50
Vancouver	1,068	71	4,677	1,115	328	695	3,817	612
Vernon	19	18	25	16	4	12	55	13
Victoria	648	5	864	670	265	371	976	64
All Offices	**23,233**	**4,047**	**37,187**	**22,433**	**12,814**	**8,405**	**26,451**	**14,677***
Men	16,416	2,871	29,523	15,839	10,435	5,090	23,093	12,337
Women	6,817	1,176	7,664	6,594	2,379	3,315	3,358	2,340

*225 Placements effected by offices since closed.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1924

A depression in employment during the period October to December, 1924, was shown by the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, the usual seasonal decline in business being greater than during the corresponding period of 1923. The decrease over last year in registrations of applicants was approximately 14 per cent, while in the number of opportunities for employment there was a falling off of over 27 per cent. The contraction in placements was more than 26 per cent, the declines being principally in employment of a permanent nature, while an increase of 5.24 per cent was recorded in the placements made in casual and temporary work. An analysis of the casual work shows a decrease from the last quarter of 1923, in all industries with the exception of retail and wholesale trades, where a gain of 35 per cent was shown, and of construction and maintenance with an increase in casual placements of 88 per cent. The curtailment in opportunities offered and in placements in regular employment in the manufacturing industries was about 27 per cent and 38 per cent, notably in leather, lumber, iron and steel, chemical and electric current groups. Marked declines, varying between 33 per cent and 45 per cent, were recorded also in the logging, farming, mining, transportation and construction groups.

A comparison with the third quarter of 1924 shows a very considerable seasonal decline in the farm construction and maintenance groups. These two large decreases, together with less noticeable changes in manufacturing, services, and transportation groups, were responsible for the decline of 31.8 per cent in vacancies offering and of 36 per cent in placements in regular employment. Placements in casual work increased 16.5 per cent over the period July-September, 1924.

From the chart on page 202, which accompanies the article on work of the employment offices for the month of December, 1924, it will be noted that the trend of the curves has been consistently downward since the end of September. The decline was very precipitous during the first half of September and was followed by a slight recovery at the close of the month. The curves of vacancies and placements declined steadily until reaching a point, in December, lower than in previous years, rising slightly toward the latter part of the month due to the holiday expansion in casual trade. The curve of applications, though declining, was on a higher level than during the preceding year.

During the three months, October-December, 1924, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 84,883 references to positions and had effected a total of 80,231 placements, of which 55,930 were in regular employment and 24,301 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 47,411 were of men and 8,519 of women, while casual work was supplied to 13,957 men and 10,344 women. A comparison with the same period of 1923 shows that a total of 109,377 placements were made, of which 86,286 were in regular employment and 23,091 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 99,274 men and 28,973 women, a total of 128,247, in contrast with a registration during the same period of 1923 of 148,240. Employers notified the Service during the last three months of 1924 of 86,981 positions, of which 65,017 were for men and 21,964 for women, as compared with 120,299 opportunities for work offered during the same period of 1923.

The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements by industrial groups of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the period October-December, 1924. In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of December.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**91**	**39**	**38**	**102**	**69**	**31**	**154**	**106**	**12**	**3,113**	**1,853**	**990**
Animal products edible	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	53	m 81
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	66	23	31
Lumber and its products	35	29	2	16	14	1	13	3	.....	396	218	115
Musical Instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	5	6	.....
Pulp and paper products	9	2	3	9	5	2	22	9	10	295	203	89
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	48	40	6
Textile products	3	1	2	11	2	9	50	42	.....	200	86	39
Plant products edible	11	2	3	3	1	2	6	6	.....	603	318	240
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	72	39	26
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	74	56	18
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	67	20
Electric apparatus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	90	36
Iron and steel products	28	4	24	14	6	9	8	4	2	647	425	201
Non-ferrous metal products	1	1	.....	5	3	2	3	4	.....	36	26	9
Mineral products	1	.....	1	32	32	.....	10	9	.....	74	61	12
Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	4	1	3	33	21	.....	217	138	67
Logging	**305**	**344**	**1**	**1,159**	**764**	**5**	**1,199**	**1,764**	**10**	**10,728**	**6,751**	**42**
Fishing	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	5	.....
Farming	**41**	**28**	**3**	**20**	**10**	**10**	**58**	**44**	**3**	**2,335**	**1,815**	**516**
Mining	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**246**	**231**	**8**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	185	8
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	46	.....
Communication	**6**	**3**	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**31**	**11**	**22**
Transportation	**94**	**31**	**59**	**46**	**14**	**32**	**212**	**192**	.....	**1,073**	**623**	**439**
Street railway and cartage	40	2	38	20	5	14	7	5	.....	512	309	200
Railway	21	1	20	23	6	16	3	3	.....	32	17	14
Shipping and stevedoring	33	28	1	3	3	2	202	184	.....	529	297	225
Construction and Manitenance	**127**	**75**	**54**	**128**	**54**	**72**	**473**	**424**	**18**	**6,576**	**4,422**	**1,860**
Railway	4	4	.....	11	1	10	71	47	5	911	735	110
Highway	21	6	15	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	3,502	2,073	1,384
Building and other	102	65	39	116	52	62	401	376	13	2,163	1,614	366
Services	**748**	**242**	**463**	**1,214**	**273**	**914**	**1,512**	**1,248**	**129**	**12,000**	**3,827**	**6,218**
Governmental	13	8	5	13	8	5	1	1	.....	1,448	771	678
Hotel and restaurant	45	21	16	26	17	9	104	90	2	420	256	64
Professional	40	17	15	49	17	32	47	42	4	821	197	576
Recreational	21	3	19	12	1	11	2	1	.....	237	69	161
Personal	105	4	99	303	20	282	109	82	15	1,687	278	1,367
Household	524	189	249	811	210	575	1,247	1,031	108	7,338	2,237	3,371
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	49	19	1
Trade	**165**	**21**	**140**	**91**	**34**	**57**	**167**	**109**	**26**	**1,137**	**354**	**708**
Retail	119	14	101	83	33	50	76	37	25	941	277	591
Wholesale	46	7	39	8	1	7	91	72	1	196	77	117
Finance	**13**	**2**	**11**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**14**	**14**	.....	**157**	**41**	**111**
All Industries	**1,590**	**785**	**712**	**2,771**	**1,225**	**1,125**	**3,789**	**3,901**	**198**	**37,402**	**19,933**	**10,944**
Men	996	556	459	1,880	979	508	2,387	2,743	90	28,448	16,840	7,208
Women	594	229	253	891	246	6 17	1,402	1,158	108	8,954	3,093	3,736

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1924

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
329	**122**	**217**	**197**	**53**	**144**	**455**	**236**	**212**	**839**	**412**	**389**	**5,280**	**2,890**	**2,033**
29	11	17	29	10	19	39	27	14	37	14	24	292	117	157
4	1	3	4	.....	4	21	2	20	19	.....	5	48	3	32
11	1	10	11	1	10	21	5	16	3	1	2	113	32	69
27	22	22	24	11	15	83	60	18	382	229	149	976	586	322
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	12	10	3
37	14	23	18	1	16	9	5	4	14	.....	14	413	239	161
9	2	7	1	.....	1	2	1	1	5	.....	5	68	46	20
30	8	19	1	1	.....	3	2	1	2	.....	2	300	142	72
34	9	25	45	8	37	64	32	32	16	9	4	782	385	343
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
25	8	16	4	.....	4	31	10	21	7	.....	7	142	57	77
12	10	1	18	11	6	20	20	5	16	1	15	142	99	45
8	6	2	2	.....	2	23	17	5	21	19	2	143	111	31
12	3	9	2	.....	2	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	156	98	49
40	10	33	29	10	19	91	29	53	170	50	114	1,027	538	455
2	.....	2	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	93	81	.....	145	115	18
4	.....	1	5	.....	6	19	12	7	41	8	33	186	122	60
44	17	26	3	.....	2	18	9	9	11	.....	11	331	186	119
514	**2,643**	.....	**1,166**	**1,376**	.....	**1,013**	**981**	.....	**1,590**	**1,461**	**15**	**17,674**	**16,084**	**73**
1	**1**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**12**	**11**	.....
5,354	**3,925**	**227**	**4,738**	**4,497**	**105**	**5,756**	**5,720**	**60**	**182**	**164**	**10**	**18,484**	**16,203**	**964**
4	**3**	.....	**214**	**219**	.....	**661**	**659**	**2**	**122**	**111**	**12**	**1,248**	**1,224**	**22**
.....	.....	.....	214	219	.....	637	635	2	9	10	.....	861	865	2
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	93	93	.....	296	281	8
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	.....	20	8	12	91	78	12
8	**4**	**4**	**40**	**31**	**10**	**35**	**27**	**8**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**125**	**78**	**50**
177	**73**	**101**	**209**	**79**	**127**	**263**	**126**	**146**	**375**	**58**	**316**	**2,449**	**1,196**	**1,220**
119	30	88	167	53	113	174	57	136	232	23	211	1,271	484	800
58	43	13	42	26	14	89	69	10	12	7	5	280	172	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	28	100	898	540	328
411	**137**	**278**	**978**	**810**	**112**	**1,103**	**918**	**161**	**1,011**	**525**	**473**	**10,807**	**7,365**	**3,028**
44	37	3	552	470	20	524	490	45	197	166	13	2,314	1,950	206
24	22	1	92	76	15	93	76	17	70	58	12	3,804	2,313	1,444
343	78	274	334	264	77	486	352	99	744	301	448	4,689	3,102	1,378
4,889	**1,189**	**3,469**	**1,930**	**949**	**767**	**2,540**	**1,205**	**1,170**	**2,915**	**984**	**1,780**	**27,748**	**9,917**	**14,850**
15	4	5	20	10	12	49	16	32	362	241	71	1,921	1,059	808
324	132	192	186	136	16	240	205	12	179	118	54	1,524	975	365
89	19	66	143	106	20	40	17	20	78	41	35	1,307	456	768
65	5	60	17	3	13	38	5	28	18	5	12	410	92	304
489	15	456	280	25	257	312	49	267	564	42	515	3,849	515	3,258
3,717	919	2,619	999	470	447	1,564	665	810	1,713	535	1,093	17,913	6,256	9,272
190	95	71	285	199	2	297	248	1	1	2	.....	824	564	75
447	**64**	**376**	**162**	**44**	**118**	**393**	**188**	**193**	**338**	**70**	**275**	**2,900**	**884**	**1,893**
212	53	152	124	34	90	290	149	128	282	56	232	2,127	653	1,369
235	11	224	38	10	28	103	39	65	56	14	43	773	231	524
26	**8**	**18**	**6**	**1**	**5**	**11**	**2**	**8**	**21**	**8**	**11**	**254**	**78**	**168**
12,160	**8,169**	**4,690**	**9,641**	**8,060**	**1,388**	**12,230**	**10,062**	**1,960**	**7,398**	**3,795**	**3,284**	**86,981**	**55,930**	**24,301**
7,578	6,994	1,481	8,122	7,210	931	10,083	8,951	1,116	5,523	3,138	2,164	65,017	47,411	13,957
4,582	1,175	3,209	1,519	850	457	2,147	1,111	844	1,875	657	1,120	21,964	8,519	10,344

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN DECEMBER, 1924

THE value of the building permits issued during December declined by 34.5 per cent as compared with the preceding month; there was also a reduction of 9.4 per cent as compared with December, 1923—a more significant comparison. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 56 cities which authorized building to the value of $6,259,942. In November, 1924, the total was $9,555,472 and in December, 1923, it was $6,912,400.

Reports in some detail were furnished by 34 municipalities, showing that they had issued some 400 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $1,900,000, and for nearly 800 other buildings also valued at almost $1,900,000.

All provinces reported decreases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with November, 1924; those of $2,245,531, or 51.8 per cent in Quebec, and $59,260, or 86.8 per cent in Nova Scotia, were the largest actual and proportionate losses, respectively.

As compared with December, 1923, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed increases. Quebec registered the most pronounced actual increase, of $95,375, or 4.8 per cent, while the gain of $24,565, or 88.1 per cent in Alberta was proportionally largest. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that in Ontario of $448,577, or 11 per cent, was the most marked.

The permits issued in Toronto had a slightly higher valuation in December 1924 than in either November 1924 or December, 1923; in Montreal and Vancouver there were reductions in both comparisons, while the total for Winnipeg was smaller than in the preceding month but larger than in December, 1923. Three Rivers, Belleville, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, St. Thomas, Moose Jaw, New Westminster and South Vancouver registered improvement in both comparisons.

The building permits issued during 1924 were 7.3 per cent lower in value than in 1923, and 17.0 per cent lower than in 1922, but the total exceeded that for 1921 by 5.2 per cent. The aggregate for 1924 (based upon unrevised figures) was $120,365,956; for 1923, $129,906,946, for 1922, $144,980,388 and for 1921, $114,423,974. The last three totals are based upon revised figures furnished by city officials.

The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued during December and November, 1924 and December, 1923. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	Dec. 1924	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1923
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—			
Charlottetown	.....	.....	2,000
Nova Scotia	**9,025**	**68,285**	**20,825**
*Halifax	7,175	27,920	17,090
New Glasgow	100	1,000	250
*Sidney	1,750	39,365	3,485
New Brunswick	**6,500**	**10,750**	**20,150**
Fredericton	4,000	.....	1,000
*Moncton	nil	4,250	10,450
St. John	2,500	6,500	8,700
Quebec	**2,092,205**	**4,337,736**	**1,996,830**
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	1,612,385	3,956,900	1,780,525
*Quebec	76,495	142,061	88,810
Shawinigan Falls	nil	11,250	nil
*Sherbrooke	3,000	7,500	68,150
*Three Rivers	317,175	26,400	10,595
*Westmount	83,150	193,625	48,750
Ontario	**3,638,102**	**4,020,745**	**4,086,679**
Belleville	37,000	8,800	nil
*Brantford	6,515	5,650	9,685
Chatham	30,000	18,250	30,000
*Fort William	50,350	23,400	270,530
Galt	181	8,510	7,000
*Guelph	3,445	30,949	24,165
*Hamilton	164,800	176,850	195,750
*Kingston	10,800	24,988	19,347
*Kitchener	187,220	81,515	41,865
*London	80,245	151,610	89,805
Niagara Falls	98,200	52,465	44,480
Oshawa	28,550	27,225	285,685
*Ottawa	59,650	228,480	401,550
Owen Sound	nil	14,400	1,500
*Peterboro	15,750	33,665	14,885
*Port Arthur	4,602	3,387	5,085
*Stratford	5,310	11,090	2,720
*St. Catharines	21,250	39,085	53,282
*St. Thomas	5,000	3,095	3,850
Sarnia	51,725	142,700	43,210
Sault Ste Marie	16,375	20,190	2,860
*Toronto	2,383,260	2,213,585	2,021,830
York Township	227,650	389,400	348,500
Welland	6,000	13,190	860
*Windsor	143,120	256,730	164,075
Woodstock	1,104	41,536	4,160
Manitoba	**63,065**	**133,700**	**48,325**
*Brandon	1,825	3,300	3,500
St. Boniface	12,840	26,800	6,875
*Winnipeg	48,400	103,600	37,950
Saskatchewan	**22,120**	**47,610**	**13,150**
*Moose Jaw	4,420	3,770	500
*Regina	9,325	27,435	8,850
*Saskatoon	8,375	16,405	3,800
Alberta	**52,440**	**107,921**	**27,875**
*Calgary	23,775	74,070	6,200
*Edmonton	23,825	28,675	12,160
Lethbridge	4,840	4,791	9,515
Medicine Hat	nil	385	nil
British Columbia	**376,485**	**828,725**	**696,566**
Nanaimo	600	2,500	579
*New Westminster	28,880	24,420	12,150
Point Grey	132,700	230,100	56,300
Prince Rupert	3,290	16,275	100
South Vancouver	42,425	26,650	8,260
*Vancouver	166,395	302,950	584,951
*Victoria	2,195	225,850	34,220
Total—56 cities	**6,259,942**	**9,555,472**	**6,912,400**
Total — 35 cities*	5,562,362	8,499,055	6,059,266
Accumulative total for 56 cities twelve months—(1924 not revised)	1924	1923	1922
	120,365,956	129,906,946	144,980,388

REVIEW OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING 1924

ACCORDING to revised statistics of building permits furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 60 cities, construction work was slightly less active in 1924 than in 1923 or 1922, but the situation was better than in 1921 or 1920. The building authorized in these cities during 1924 was valued at $123,731,196, in 1923 at $133,201,347, in 1922 at $147,962,173, in 1921 at $116,361,720 and in 1920 at $116,779,628. There were, therefore, decreases of 7.1 and 16.4 per cent in 1924 as compared with the preceding year and 1922, and increases of 6.3 per cent and 6.0 per cent over 1921 and 1920, respectively. These changes should be considered with the index number of wholesale prices of building materials compiled by this Bureau, which averaged 159.1 in 1924, as compared with 167.0 in 1923, 162.2 in 1922, 183.2 in 1921 and 214.9 in 1920, based on prices in 1913 as 100. On the other hand, the Department of Labour's index number of wages in building trades increased from 166.4 in 1923, to 169.9 in 1924. In 1922 this stood at 162.5, in 1921 at 170.5 and in 1920 at 180.9.

Table 1 is a statement of building permits issued in 60 leading cities during the last three years; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks. The number of cities has been increased by the addition of the Border Cities—Ford, Riverside, Sandwich and Walkerville, which are practically suburbs of Windsor. Table II gives the value of building permits issued since 1910, in the original 35 cities by provinces, as well as the yearly average of index numbers of prices of building materials and of wages in the building trades.

Building Activities by Provinces.—The value of building permits issued during 1924 in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was higher than in 1923, while in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Manitoba there were declines.

The increase in Quebec of $7,078,483 or 19.9 per cent was most pronounced; the proportion of the permits issued in that province rose from 26.6 per cent of the 1923 total to 34.4 per cent of the aggregate for 1924. In the seven British Columbian cities represented, the gain was $1,535,326, or 13.9 per cent. The largest proportional increase of 42.2 per cent, was in Alberta, whose total of $3,695,604 showed the third greatest actual gain of $1,097,617, as compared with the previous year. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan registered percentage increases of 21.9, 42.1 and 18.7, respectively, in this comparison.

In Ontario there was a falling off in the value of the building authorized of $18,907,589 or 25.3 per cent as compared with 1923. The 30 cities reporting in that province issued permits to the value of $55,765,491, or 45.1 per cent of the total for Canada. Manitoba recorded a reduction of 25.3 per cent, or an actual loss of $1,310,385, as compared with 1923. In Prince Edward Island, there was a decrease of $18,300, or 36.5 per cent.

Building by Cities.—Montreal, with permits valued at $31,013,419, reported the highest aggregate in any one city, (25 per cent of the total for the 60 centres) and showed an increase of 12.5 per cent over 1923. The total for 1924 is the largest for Montreal since the record commenced in 1910, exceeding the previous high mark of 1913 by $1,289,967. Some 19 per cent of the aggregate for last year was to be expended on residential building. In Toronto, where the value of permits issued declined from 1923 by $6,683,199 or 21.8 per cent, the proportion of permits issued for dwellings was greater; 48.4 per cent of the total was designed for that purpose. If York Township, which is practically a suburb of Toronto, is included, the percentage that permits for residential buildings in that area bear to the total is 53.2. Winnipeg showed a falling off in building authorized of $1,306,200 or 29.1 per cent; nearly 60 per cent of the total value for 1924 was issued for dwellings. In Vancouver the estimated building was valued at $6,230,774; this was $46,800, or less than 1 per cent, lower than in 1923. The permits for dwellings issued in Vancouver formed 29.7 per cent of the total for that city.

Quebec reported the third largest aggregate for a single city, with permits valued at $7,331,846 or 34.7 per cent more than in 1923. The total for Windsor, $4,429,308, came next in order, or, if this is combined with the total for the adjacent border cities, Ford, Riverside, Sandwich, and Walkerville—comes in third place. The combined figure is $8,222,219, or 2.5 per cent higher than in 1923. Point Grey, practically a suburb of Vancouver, issued permits valued at $4,251,300; this exceeded the 1923 aggregate by $1,853,550 or 77.3 per cent.

In addition to the cities mentioned above, the following issued permits valued at over a million; St. John, Three Rivers, Westmount, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton.

The following cities reported increases in the value of building authorized as compared with 1923; Halifax, St. John, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Westmount, Belleville, Chatham, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Peterborough, Stratford, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Prince Rupert.

Building by Months.—During 1924, the permits issued in September and May, valued at $14,883,323, and $14,621,100, respectively, were higher than in any other month; 23.8 per cent of the total value for the year was granted in those two months. In 1923, April had the greatest amount of estimated building, but, on the average, the permits issued in May exceed those for any other month.

Building by Types of Buildings.—Reports as to the number and value of permits for dwellings, other buildings and engineering projects were furnished by some 45 of the 60 cities. Forty-two centres issued nearly 16,200 permits for dwellings, estimated to cost approximately $39,000,000, and some 26,000 permits for other buildings valued at about $57,000,000. Four cities authorized the construction of dwellings valued at $683,000 and of other buildings at a proposed cost of $518,000, but omitted to give the number of permits. Five municipalities reported 15 permits for engineering projects at a valuation of $2,337,000.

Building since 1910.—The value of the building permits issued in 35 cities ($105,070,284) was smaller by $6,104,041 or 5.5 per cent than in 1923, and by $17,585,297 or 14.3 per cent than in 1922, but it was larger than in other years since 1913. As was pointed out in former annual reviews, building during the years 1910-1913 was on an extremely high level. As prices then were much lower than at any time since the war, the volume of building represented by the permits granted was very great. There was, however, a large influx of immigrants in 1911, 1912 and 1913, and an enormous building programme was necessary to meet the requirements of the rapidly growing population.

In Nova Scotia there was a gain of 26.5 per cent over 1923, the permits issued in 1924 being valued at $883,116. Building in this province has been on a very low level since the period of great activity that followed the Halifax explosion of 1918; the 1923 and 1924 totals were smaller than in any year since 1910. New Brunswick registered an increase of 66 per cent as compared with the preceding year, but the total was below those for the years 1919-1922.

The 1924 aggregate for the six cities in Quebec was greater than in any other year of the record. Since 1918, the permits issued have steadily increased; the value of last year exceeded that for 1923, the previous high level, by 19.7 per cent. In Ontario the reporting cities issued permits valued at $43,587,431; compared with the 1923 total of $57,311,438,

TABLE I.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY THE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 60 CITIES,

—	1924	1923	1922
	$	$	$
P.E.I.-Charlottetown	**31,900**	**50,200**	**81,500**
Nova Scotia	**901,621**	**739,646**	**2,416,024**
*Halifax	731,209	378,699	1,752,632
New Glasgow	18,505	41,785	58,545
*Sydney	151,907	319,162	604,847
New Brunswick	**1,492,364**	**1,049,856**	**2,028,239**
Fredericton	257,325	305,895	283,197
*Moncton	101,774	385,461	1,037,942
*St. John	1,133,265	358,500	707,100
Quebec	**42,562,336**	**35,483,853**	**30,330,234**
*Montreal-*Maisonneuve	31,013,419	27,125,863	21,132,586
*Quebec	7,331,846	4,786,933	5,397,566
Shawinigan Falls	229,377	124,990	124,400
*Sherbrooke	529,878	732,100	712,000
*Three Rivers	1,046,210	780,735	1,193,650
*Westmount	2,411,606	1,933,232	1,770,032
Ontario	**55,765,491**	**74,673,080**	**81,396,259**
Belleville	195,000	54,825	254,400
*Brantford	191,480	615,686	465,420
Chatham	352,329	245,867	366,317
*Fort William	1,272,570	1,425,130	1,446,685
Galt	124,742	135,631	731,707
*Guelph	404,304	571,484	964,808
*Hamilton	3,309,800	5,452,930	4,928,465
*Kingston	1,035,620	649,233	701,495
*Kitchener	1,221,122	1,893,892	2,461,321
*London	2,113,500	3,261,065	2,605,630
Niagara Falls	802,622	758,513	676,694
Oshawa	786,985	1,923,110	1,155,130
*Ottawa	2,540,699	3,521,817	5,021,782
Owen Sound	161,125	319,450	196,450
*Peterborough	437,510	295,798	439,154
*Port Arthur	1,186,207	2,640,321	1,167,429
*Stratford	641,619	509,272	700,527
*St. Catharines	713,638	806,310	1,290,576
*St. Thomas	164,026	334,239	221,964
Sarnia	840,803	791,470	880,260
Sault Ste. Marie	559,245	401,032	583,813
*Toronto	23,926,028	30,609,227	35,237,925
York Township	4,145,750	8,921,650	11,167,700
Welland	178,880	206,105	362,371
*Windsor	4,429,308	4,725,034	4,143,495
Other Border Cities	3,792,911	3,294,401	2,981,785
Woodstock	237,668	309,588	242,956
Manitoba	**3,867,102**	**5,177,487**	**7,653,442**
*Brandon	270,825	183,034	225,029
St. Boniface	418,377	510,353	552,663
*Winnipeg	3,177,900	4,484,100	6,875,750
Saskatchewan	**2,856,190**	**2,405,976**	**3,982,213**
*Moose Jaw	501,129	289,398	379,180
*Regina	939,785	1,264,030	1,784,124
*Saskatoon	1,415,276	852,548	1,818,909
Alberta	**3,695,604**	**2,597,987**	**5,723,204**
*Calgary	1,031,420	821,840	3,102,700
*Edmonton	2,305,095	1,488,670	2,338,109
Lethbridge	226,222	258,070	243,695
Medicine Hat	132,867	28,907	38,700
British Columbia	**12,558,588**	**11,023,262**	**14,351,058**
Nanaimo	89,005	137,507	85,981
*New Westminster	321,432	350,848	332,050
Point Grey	4,251,300	2,397,750	3,364,200
Prince Rupert	209,312	97,148	314,412
South Vancouver	618,662	712,275	559,716
*Vancouver	6,230,774	6,277,574	8,661,695
*Victoria	838,103	1,050,160	1,033,004
Total—60 Cities	123,731,196	133,201,347	147,962,173
*Total—35 Cities	105,070,284	111,174,325	122,655,581

NOTE.—York Township is practically a suburb of Toronto, while the four Border Cities, Ford, Riverside, Sandwich and Walkerville bear very much the same relation to Windsor.

this was a falling off of 23.9 per cent. The total for 1924 was the smallest since 1919, but was greater than in any preceding year back to 1913.

Building in Manitoba in recent years has not been active. The 1924 aggregate of permits was 26.1 per cent lower than in 1923, and 84.2 per cent less than in 1912, the year in which building was greatest. The total was, however, 85.2 per cent larger than in 1915, when building reached its lowest level. The permits granted in Saskatchewan during 1924 were valued at $2,856,190, or 18.7 per cent more than in 1923, but the total was smaller than in the years 1919-1922. Alberta also showed improvement with the preceding year, mainly owing to the construction of a grain elevator in Edmonton. Building to the value of $3,336,515 was authorized in the province during 1924; this was $1,026,005, or 44.4 per cent more than in 1923.

The value of the building permits issued in British Columbia was slightly less (3.8 per cent) than in the preceding year, standing at $7,390,309, as compared with $7,678,582 in 1923. In the last two years, this province has had the third largest total of building authorized in Canada.

Table II.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK IN THE YEARS 1910-1924, BY PROVINCES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 35 CITIES

Province	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia.....(2 cities).....	883,116	697,861	2,357,479	2,756,211	4,308,316	5,898,336	3,295,635	1,320,647
New Brunswick...(2 cities).....	1,235,039	743,961	1,745,042	1,274,020	2,236,973	2,674,716	498,748	870,963
Quebec.....(6 cities).....	42,332,959	35,358,863	30,205,834	28,603,603	21,660,492	15,166,851	6,852,354	8,794,149
Ontario.....(15 cities).....	43,587,431	57,311,438	61,796,676	43,960,394	47,175,077	40,584,834	18,477,012	17,407,571
Manitoba.....(2 cities).....	3,448,725	4,667,134	7,100,779	6,329,590	8,782,979	3,046,541	2,140,672	2,392,788
Saskatchewan.....(3 cities).....	2,856,190	2,405,976	3,982,213	3,434,681	5,281,600	3,694,505	2,177,290	1,294,659
Alberta.....(2 cities).....	3,336,515	2,310,510	5,440,809	3,862,496	6,138,055	3,143,346	1,548,270	858,000
British Columbia.(3 cities).....	7,390,309	7,678,582	10,026,749	4,287,169	5,096,347	2,904,284	1,848,289	997,649
Total—35 cities.....	105,070,284	111,174,325	122,655,581	94,508,164	100,679,839	77,113,413	36,838,270	33,936,426
[1]Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials.....	159·1	167·0	162·2	183·2	214·9	175·8	150·5	130·7
[2]Average index numbers of wages in building trades.....	169·1	166·4	162·5	170·5	180·9	148·2	125·9	109·9

Province	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia.....(2 cities).....	1,348,434	1,262,087	990,293	1,158,954	1,209,781	1,004,958	831,594
New Brunswick.....(2 cities).....	675,980	864,339	852,655	2,882,780	689,795	645,556	469,215
Quebec.....(6 cities).....	9,890,630	12,267,849	24,527,591	34,893,449	26,672,297	25,705,190	20,003,902
Ontario.....(15 cities).....	20,229,574	14,353,828	38,558,430	49,474,905	50,022,468	39,669,026	33,603,188
Manitoba.....(2 cities).....	2,752,173	1,862,455	13,240,385	19,231,259	21,760,957	19,258,082	16,034,738
Saskatchewan.....(3 cities).....	687,170	574,987	2,783,235	13,007,665	20,947,160	12,521,629	6,240,649
Alberta.....(2 cities).....	895,040	460,375	8,938,627	17,862,103	34,840,639	16,712,432	7,750,850
British Columbia....(3 cities).....	3,245,465	1,920,829	6,889,765	15,151,727	29,090,352	22,653,517	15,423,410
Total—35 cities.....	39,724,466	33,566,749	96,780,981	153,662,842	185,233,449	138,170,390	100,357,546
[1]Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials.....	103·8	90·3	93·8	100·			
[2]Average index numbers of wages in building trades.....	102·4	101·5	100·8	100·0	96·0	90·2	86·9

[1]Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average, 1913=100.
[2]Compiled by Department of Labour. Average, 1913=100.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreement and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—JOB OFFICES AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 604.

Agreement in effect from November 1, 1923, to November 1, 1924, at which time the part of agreement relating to wages was extended to May 1, 1925, and that relating to working conditions to October 31, 1925.

Only union members are to be employed. The employers shall not require employees to execute struck work from or for unfair printers.

The officers of the union will preserve discipline among the members while on duty.

A joint standing committee of two from each side shall be appointed to whom shall be referred questions as to scale of prices and construction to be put on any clause of the agreement, or alleged violation thereof. Committee shall meet once a month or when any question of difference shall have been referred to it by executive officrs of either party to the agreement, decision of board being final and binding. Local union laws not affecting wages, hours or working conditions, and the laws of the International Typographical Union shall not be subject to arbitration.

In shifts where no regular machinist is employed there shall be at least one machinist-operator. Offices working machines on each of two shifts shall employ a machinist.

Hours, eight per day for five days and four on Saturday. Hours, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., time and one-half for first three hours overtime; thereafter, double time. Holiday rate, Dominion Day, Labour Day, and Christmas Day, double time; other holidays, time and one-half. Sunday work, double time except work by a night staff in job offices on a regular night shift.

Any journeyman working in more than one department shall be paid at the rate of the highest paid department in which he works.

A shift worked part day and part night shall be paid on night scale.

The foreman shall have control of employment and discharge of journeymen for cause.

Apprentices: Youths who handle type in the composing room and no others shall be considered as apprentices. Number to be employed in job offices: one for 2 to 7 men; two for 8 to 15 men; three for 16 to 25 men; four for 26 to 35 men; five for 36 or over.

Apprentices when entering shall be not less than sixteen years of age; they shall be examined by the foremen, the chairman of the chapel and a journeyman printer as to mental and physical fitness for the trade. Apprentices shall be registered and shall serve five years. During the last three years they shall enrol as students in the course of lessons in printing of the International Typographical Union.

Scale of wages for apprentices, per month: start, $10; after 6 months, $11.50; after one year, $13; after one year and 6 months, $14.50; after 2 years, $16; after 2 years and 6 months, $17.50; after 3 years, half journeymen's scale; last year, two-thirds journeymen's scale.

Apprenticeship schedule is to be followed as drawn up in the agreement, foremen being responsible for carrying out of the same, complaints for failure of foremen to comply being made in writing to the joint standing committee.

Apprentices are to be allowed time off during first two years for attendance at continuation classes of the Edmonton School Board.

Apprentices are to be examined yearly that it may be determined whether they are entitled to the increase in wages.

No apprentice shall work overtime unless two or more journeymen are employed on the same shift.

The chairman of each office must make a quarterly report to the "local committee on apprentices." This committee shall be appointed by the union and shall take up matters referred to it by local shop apprentice committees regarding yearly examinations; and shall be responsible for attendance at schools.

Machine apprentices: no more than one learner shall be employed in any office at one time, no regular being laid off while a learner is working. Learners may work overtime if no journeymen are available.

Wages for beginners on machines, first five weeks, two-fifths of journeymen's scale; next five weeks, three-fifths; next five weeks, four-fifths. Extension of time may be granted not exceeding three months.

Wages per hour—from November 1, 1923, to April 30, 1924, journeymen compositors, linotype operators, monotype operators, stonemen and proofreaders, 85 cents; foremen, machinist-operators, caster men, 90 cents.

From May 1, 1924, to October 31, 1924, with extension to May 1, 1925, journeymen compositors, linotype operators, monotype operators, stonemen and proofreaders, 90 cents; foremen, machinist-operators, castermen, 95 cents. Night work, 5 cents per hour in excess of day scale. Split shift: Night scale and same number of hours as for night work.

Construction: Building and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE MASONS' AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS', ALSO THE CUT STONE CONTRACTORS' SECTIONS OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE OF THE CITY OF TORONTO AND BRICKLAYERS' UNION No. 2 AND STONEMASONS' UNION No. 26, AFFILIATED WITH THE BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1925, until December 31, 1925. Three months' notice of

change must be given prior to expiration, and if new agreement is not arranged by December 1, 1925, a representative of the International Executive Board shall be sent for to try to effect a settlement. If such is not done by December 31, 1925, the agreement shall be null and void.

Wages per hour, bricklayers and stone masons, $1.12½.

Hours per day or night, eight. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays, certain holidays and Saturday afternoons, double time.

Books are to be closed weekly, two days prior to pay day, and wages to be paid at quitting time.

Toronto jurisdiction is to extend half-way to Hamilton and half-way to Oshawa, and 25 miles north of the Toronto City Hall.

The union is to be strictly a practical journeymen's union. Any member wishing to contract or sub-contract must resign from the union and may not rejoin for 12 months.

Union members may not work on a piece work basis except where work is done on a percentage or cost plus, or on alterations where a portion of the materials are on the ground. No member of the bricklayers' union may lay brick for employers of non-union stonemasons; and no member of the stonemasons' union may cut or lay stone for employers of non-union bricklayers.

Strikes shall not be ordered and members shall not leave work in consequence of disputes until same have been brought before the joint arbitration committee. No sympathetic strikes except under direct authority of the executive committee of the International Union.

Where a firm or company consists of over two members, only two may lay brick.

Violations of the agreement are to be reported to the joint arbitration committee.

Men out of work shall report to the Union. Members of the Builders' Exchange shall have a preference where supply of bricklayers and stonemasons is concerned.

The agreement defines the work of bricklaying and stonemasonry.

The joint arbitration committee shall consist of three members from the two unions combined and three from the Builders' Exchange to be appointed forthwith and to meet upon request.

Minimum wages per hour, bricklayers' and stonemasons' apprentices: 1st year, 25 cents; 2nd year, 35 cents; 3rd year, 45 cents; 4th year, 60 cents.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON ASSOCIATION OF BUILDING INDUSTRIES, AND EDMONTON DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1925, until April 30, 1926, and for another year unless notice of amendment or alteration be given before January 31, 1926.

Hours per day, eight for five days; four on Saturdays.

Minimum wage, per hour, 80 cents.

Work on Dominion Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day, double time. No work on Labour Day. Other overtime, time and one-half.

Union carpenters are to be given preference of employment.

Labourers employed about buildings to assist carpenters must do work that requires no carpenter's tools.

One hour's notice of dismissal or leaving work is to be given.

Transportation: Water

ST. JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP LINES AND THE STEAMSHIP HORSE AND CATTLE FITTERS', SEALERS', LINERS', AND CLEANERS' UNION, LOCAL 1039, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Agreement in effect from December 1, 1923, to November 30, 1924, and renewed to December 1, 1925.

Hours per day or night, nine—from 7 a.m. to noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Night work, from 7 p.m. to midnight and from 1 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Wages per hour, day, 60 cents; night, 90 cents. Sundays and holidays, double time. Night work on Sundays and holidays, double time and one-half. No work on Labour Day.

Double time to be paid for work at repairing oil or water tanks on vessels which have no hatch and must be entered by way of a manhole.

When men are ordered for work during day or night a minimum of two hours' pay shall be allowed excepting when weather conditions prevent working. Double time for work during any meal hour, and thereafter until relieved.

Full time to be allowed men at work on a ship in the stream until they are put ashore again.

Time and expenses are to be paid men when transferred from one job to another during working hours.

In case of controversy arising over interpretation of any clause in the agreement men shall continue at work, the controversy being adjusted if possible between a representative from the union and one from the company, or, if this fails, by arbitration, by a board consisting of three persons—one appointed by the companies, one by the union and one selected by them, or by a judge of the Superior Court. This Board shall meet within three days of the request being made. In the case of dispute, no stoppage of work shall occur under any circumstances.

The union will not try to uphold incompetency, shirking of or absence from work, pilfering or broaching of cargo.

Service: Public and Municipal

MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS.

Schedule in effect from April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925, and for an additional year unless notice of change is given not later than January 25, 1925.

Sewer and water department: hours per day, 9 for 5 days, from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays. City reserves right to divide the day into two or more shifts with a separate gang of employees in each shift, or to alter the hours without notice, regular rate of wages to apply for 9 hours. Sunday and holiday rates, double time. Overtime after 9 hours, time and one-half; after 16 hours, double time; on Saturdays, time and one-half half after 5 hours and double time after 17 hours. The limitations "after 9 hours' work" and "after 16 hours' work" shall apply only when work is on shifts; when not on shifts, overtime shall be anytime outside of regular working hours.

Emergency men (being paid a higher base rate) will be expected or required to act as sub-foremen, tappers, caulkers, and hydrantmen, but when not doing so will work as helpers.

The city is to carry out the terms of the Building Trades Protection Act, 1912, and shall, when it is

deemed necessary, see that, when men are employed on excavation work, there shall be a man on the surface to assist. Minimum wages, per hour—tappers and and caulkers, 56½ cents; hydrant men and emergency men, 55½ cents; helpers, motor truck drivers, 52 cents.

Sewage disposal works: Hours—pump house, three shifts of eight hours each for seven days a week; distributor and sedimentation, one shift of 9 hours per day for 6 days a week; sludge beds, one shift of 10 hours per day for 6 days a week.

Wages, per week, chief operator, $33; assistant, $29.

To compensate for Sunday work two weeks' holidays with pay per year shall be granted during summer; as well as legal holidays in rotation without loss of pay and as convenient with shift duties.

Water Meter Department: Hours, nine per day, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon; and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. From October until March employees shall have alternate Saturday afternoons off. Meter foremen, two weeks' vacation with pay; others, one week. All employees shall be paid for legal holidays. Overtime, when required, at regular rate.

Wages, per week—Meter foreman, $32; metermen, $27.50; meter readers, $26.

Board of Works Department: Hours per day, 9, as in sewer and water department. Wages: per week—general foreman, $33; sub-foreman, $28; per hour—master mechanic, 66 cents; helpers, 49 cents.

Teamsters: Hours per day, 9—6.30 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.; Saturdays, 6.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Time before 7 a.m. and after 5 p.m. and after 12 noon on Saturdays shall be devoted to stable duties without pay. Wages per hour, teamsters, 49 cents.

Street Cleaning: Hours per day, nine in winter, eight and one-half in summer. Wages—per hour, street cleaners, 42 cents.

General Conditions: Wages in this schedule are minimum rates. The minimum weekly wage of all hourly workers classed as helpers or higher shall be based on a minimum 50-hour week in each week in which a statutory holiday occurs, and on a 45-hour week during other weeks.

Grievances reported to the foreman shall be investigated and, if not adjusted, finally taken before the Commissioners. Employees who have been unjustly dealt with shall be paid for time lost.

Promotions shall be made from the staff if possible.

Easter Monday, Labour Day and the King's Birthday shall be deemed legal holidays.

Sick leave up to three weeks in a year is to be granted to employees who have been in the city's service for at least a year, provided a medical certificate is produced when required.

One week's vacation per annum with pay is to be granted to employees on a weekly salary basis whose services are required the year round, after six months' service.

A helper laid off in any department through slackness of work shall be taken on in any other department having a vacancy, provided his work is considered satisfactory. There shall be no compulsory promotion of labourers to the class of helpers.

No holidays other than statutory shall be granted to employees who are paid for overtime work.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.—CITY OF LETHBRIDGE AND THE LETHBRIDGE CIVIC EMPLOYEES' UNION NO. 70.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1925, until December 31, 1925.

The parties to the agreement failing to settle disputes agree to a conciliation board.

Group sickness and accident policy is to be continued.

Leave of absence without pay may be granted to delegates or committees.

The city commissioners shall at all times receive a grievance committee. There shall be no discrimination against employees for connection with a trade organization. Heads of departments are not to use their position to solicit donations from employees. Hourly employees are to be paid twice monthly. Check-off system as in force to be maintained. Seniority and efficiency are to be generally recognized.

Hours per day, eight, except where otherwise specified. Time and one-half overtime for men on hourly basis.

"It is agreed that future wage adjustments shall be based on the cost of living as indicated by the LABOUR GAZETTE of the just past October in each year, Dominion figures to be taken, and that parties hereto shall meet on the thirtieth day of November, 1925, or as soon thereafter as possible, to discuss and arrive at a basis for a future agreement in order that this agreement may be continued or a new agreement put in force on the first day of January, 1926, or as soon thereafter as possible."

The question whether further adjustments shall be made a flat percentage basis or in the ratio of increases between 1914 and 1920 shall be open for discussion.

Fair wages clause: prevailing wages on the same kind of work shall be paid on all the city's contract work.

Where the cost of living adjustment indicates an increase or decrease which does not amount to ½ cents on rate of wages, the increase or decrease shall be cumulative and considered as part of the increase or decrease, as may be the case, at the next wage conference under the terms of the clause. This shall date from 1923, and a record of the said increase or decrease shall be kept as a matter of record.

Power House Employees: Men working six days shall be paid time and one-half for all overtime. Wages per hour for conveyormen and oilers, 58.7 cents per hour. The total coal value is to be divided by total hours worked and divided proportionately as an hourly increase.

Waterworks Employees: wages to be adjusted by cost of living. Men are to be paid one hour's pay if requested to report for duty and services for that day not required. Overtime, time and one-half. Felt lined boots are to be furnished to men working in water.

Street Railway Department: wages to be adjusted by cost of living. Overtime after midnight and on Sundays, time and one-half, senior men having first choice of overtime.

Uniforms will be provided at rate of one suit per man per annum. Senior spare men will be guaranteed fifty-four hours per week either running a car or in car barns.

In all remaining departments, wages are to be governed by the cost of living adjustment. In the parks and boulevards, garages, stables and streets department, men are to be paid one hour's pay if requested to report when services for day are not required. Blacksmiths are to receive time and one-half for overtime. Hours for teamsters, eight on the street with half an hour additional night and morning to groom team, provided teamsters are required to do this work.

In all departments double time is to be paid for overtime on Sunday.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1925

DURING January, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to six fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works. All of these contracts contain the usual fair wage clause as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rate so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Alterations to detention building, Park Savard, Quebec. Name of contractor, C. Jobin, Limitée, Quebec City, Quebec. Date of contract, December 24, 1924. Amount of contract, $3,599.

Repairs to wharf, Port Alberni, British Columbia. Name of contractor, George Forrest, Alberni, British Columbia. Date of contract, January 14, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, $1,312.05.

Partial reconstruction of lock gates, cribs and construction of booms at Poupore (Rivière du Lièvre), Quebec. Name of contractors, Farley and Grant, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, January 9, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, $6,985.13.

Construction of laboratory building, Fuel Testing Plant, Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractor, A. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, December 1, 1924. Amount of contract, $15,990.

Construction of public building at Edmundston, New Brunswick. Name of contractors, John Flood and Sons, Limited, St. John, New Brunswick. Date of contract, December 22, 1924. Amount of contract, $55,-112.

Construction of public building at Lorretteville, Quebec. Name of contractors, J. B. Jinchereau and Fils, Quebec City, Quebec. Date of contract, January 19, 1925. Amount of contract, $22,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in January, 1925, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of payment to working men and women of fair wages, and the performance of work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	885 06
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	224 23
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	15,594 32
Stamping pads, ink, etc	498 18
Mail bag fittings	297 74
Scales repaired	376 00
Satchels supplied	550 37

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1925

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices was again upward. Index numbers of wholesale prices calculated by various authorities were substantially higher while the family budget in terms of retail prices also reached somewhat higher levels due mostly to seasonal influences.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.77 at the beginning of January as compared with $10.58 for December, 1924; $10.78 for January, 1924; $10.52 for January, 1923; $11.03 for January, 1922; $14.48 for January, 1921; $15.30 for January, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.42 for January, 1918; and $7.73 for January, 1914. The most important advances occurred in the prices of beef, eggs, butter, bread, flour, and potatoes while there were less important advances in pork, mutton, veal, rolled oats and cheese. The prices of beans and sugar were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.09 at the beginning of January as compared with $20.90 for December, 1924; $21.23 for January, 1924; $21.13 for January, 1923; $21.52 for January, 1922; $25.30 for January, 1921; $24.15 for January, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $19.80 for January, 1918; and $14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel showed little change while rent was slightly lower.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the importance of the commodities, advanced to 165.2 for January as compared with 160.9 for December, 1924; 156.7 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 233.4 for January, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 206.1 for January, 1919. Eighty price quotations were higher, sixteen were lower, and one hundred and forty were unchanged. This index is now at the highest point reached since August, 1921, when it stood at 165.5. The low point in the interval was 147.4 reached in September, 1922. Since then an advance of 12.1 per cent has occurred.

In the grouping according to chief component material seven out of the eight main groups advanced and one was unchanged. The vegetables and their products group showed the most important advance due mainly to higher prices for grains, flour, bread and fruits. The other groups which advanced were: animals and their products due to higher prices for hogs, meat, hides, leather and cheese; textile products mainly because of higher wool prices; iron and its products due to increased pig iron prices; non-ferrous metals and their products because of higher prices for most of these metals; wood, wood products and paper; and chemicals and allied products.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods advanced, the former mainly because of higher prices for flour, bread, tea, coffee, fruits, meats, lard and cheese and the latter because of higher prices for white lead and linseed oil, and for materials for the fur, the leather, the meat packing and the milling industries as well as miscellaneous producers' materials.

In the grouping according to origin articles of farm origin advanced substantially. Canadian farm products, both animal and field, were higher. Articles of forest origin and of mineral origin also advanced somewhat while articles of marine origin declined slightly. Both raw or partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods were higher.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to 1913, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 236 commodities in 1913.* The reconstructed index has now been carried back to 1913 by months. From June, 1923, to the present month the Department has continued to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels back to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics has been used.

As the Bureau's index number has now been constructed back to 1913 by months and is available back to 1890 by years, the index number of the Labour Department is being discontinued. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail.

The special index number of wholesale prices of fifty commodities is also being discontinued. As this gives monthly figures prior to 1913 back to 1901 based on prices in 1913 as 100, it may be used to indicate the general movement of prices by months for that period, the index number of the Bureau of Statistics being available by months since 1913.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufac-

* LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, and September, 1924.

tured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100 advanced to 149 for December, 1924, as compared with 148 for November and 144 for December, 1923. Raw materials and consumers' goods advanced but producers' goods were lower. In the grouping by origin domestic goods advanced while imported goods declined. Export goods were higher.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100 advanced to 182.3 for January as compared with 177.2 for December, 1924; 178.3 for January, 1924; 265.1 for January, 1920; and 117.3 for January, 1914. Both foodstuffs and manufacturers' goods were higher.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports advanced to 160.85 for January as compared with 155.89 for December, 1924; that for imports rose from 164.20 in December to 169.37 in January. The combined index of both exports and imports advanced from 160.04 in December to 165.11 in January.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Beef prices which had declined for several months showed a general advance in January. Sirloin steak averaged 27.1c. per pound as compared with 26.2c. in December. Round steak averaged 21.8c. per pound in January as compared with 21c. in December. Shoulder roast was 14.2c. per pound as compared with 13.8c. in December. Veal also showed a

* LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.

general advance, averaging 17.8c. per pound in January and 17.2c. in December. Mutton averaged higher at 27.6c. per pound as compared with 26.7c. in December. Fresh pork advanced from an average of 23.8c. per pound in December to 24.1c. in January and salt pork from 22.9c. per pound in December to 23.4c. in January. Bacon was up from 37.7c. per pound to 38.5c. In fresh fish, cod and whitefish advanced slightly while halibut declined. Finnan haddie and salt herrings showed little change.

Eggs again showed a general advance, fresh, averaging 66.7c. per dozen in January as compared with 63.8c. in December and 54.1c. in November and cooking averaging 51.9c. in January, 50c. in December and 45.6c. in November. In milk a lower price was reported from St. John, N.B., but advances were reported from Toronto, Guelph, Cobalt and Brandon. Dairy butter averaged slightly higher at 39.7c. per pound as compared with 39c. in December. Creamery butter also advanced, averaging 43.9c.

Higher prices on bread were reported from Amherst, St. John, P.Q., Orillia, Sudbury, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria. Soda biscuits were unchanged in the average. Flour advanced in most localities, averaging 5.5c. per pound as compared with 5.2c. in December. Rolled oats showed little change at 6.2c. per pound. Rice and tapioca were steady. Beans were down from an average of 8.4c. per pound in December to 8.2c. in January. Onions advanced somewhat, averaging 5c. per pound. Potatoes were up from an average of $1.33 in December to $1.39 in January. Prunes were slightly lower, averaging 15.3c. per pound as compared with 14.4c. Raisins and currants showed little change. Raspberry jam was slightly higher, averaging 92.1c. per 4 pound tin. Canned peaches and marmalade were steady. Corn syrup advanced from an average of 49.2c. per 5 pound tin in December to 50c. in January. Both granulated and yellow sugar averaged slightly lower, the former at 9.4c. per pound and the latter at 9c. per pound. Coffee rose from 57.1c. per pound to 57.9c. Tea also was slightly higher at 70.4c. per pound.

Anthracite coal averaged $16.82 per ton as compared with $16.71 in December. Higher prices were reported from Charlottetown, Thetford Mines, Montreal, Cobalt and Timmins. Bituminous coal was up from $10.34 per ton in the average to $10.40. Advances were reported from Brantford and Cobalt. Wood showed little change, hard wood averaging $12.55 per cord and soft wood $9.19 per cord. Coal oil was practically unchanged in the average. A decline in rent was reported from New Glasgow and Regina.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices continued to move upward, No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat at Winnipeg averaged $1.96 per bushel in January as compared with $1.72⅘ in December. The low price of $1.82⅜ was reached near the beginning of the month since when prices advanced until the 28th when $2.17⅞ per bushel was reached. The world shortage of supplies, competition of European buyers, together with improved economic conditions were said to be the causes of the higher prices. Coarse grains moved in sympathy with wheat. American corn at Toronto rose from $1.40 per bushel to $1.43; western oats from 62½c. per bushel to 67½c.; western barley from 88c. per bushel to 94c. and flax seed from $2.49 per bushel to $2.68½. High prices for grains were reflected in those of flour and other milled products, flour at Toronto being $10.60 per barrel as compared with $9.50 in December and shorts at Toronto being $38 per ton as compared with $36.75 in December. Rolled oats advanced 25c. per hundred to $4.25. Bread at Winnipeg was up from 6c. per pound to 7c. Raw sugar at Montreal declined from $4.70 per hundred to $4.32 and granulated from $7.12½ to $6.65. Oranges at Montreal advanced from $5-$5.50 per case to $5.50-$6.50. Rio coffee rose from 28c. per pound to 29c. and Ceylon tea from 53c. per pound to 54c. Potatoes at Toronto advanced 10c. per 90-pound bag reaching $1-$1.10. Canned corn at Toronto was up from $1.78 per dozen tins to $1.87½. Turpentine was up from $1.44 per gallon to $1.50. Choice steers at Toronto declined from $6.65 per hundred to $6.50, while hogs rose from $10.12 per hundred to $11.17. Salt codfish declined from $10.75 per quintal to $10 and salted herrings from $7 per hundred to $6.50. Dressed beef at Toronto advanced, forequarters being up from $7 per hundred to $8.60 and hindquarters from $12.50 per hundred to $14.10. Beef hides at Montreal advanced from 13c.-13½c. per pound to 14c.-14½c. and calf skins from 20c.-21c. per pound to 22c.-23c. Prices of leather moved in sympathy with hides, advancing 1c. to 2c. per pound. Cheese at Montreal advanced 2c. per pound to 25c. Lard also advanced slightly, being 18½c-19c. per pound. Fresh eggs declined from 70c.-75c. per dozen to 67c.-70c. while storage eggs advanced from 44c. per dozen to 52c. Raw cotton at New York was slightly higher, averaging 24c. per pound. Wool continued to advance, an increase of from 3c. to 4c. per

pound being reported for some grades. Raw silk advanced 30c. per pound to $6.40. Spruce lumber rose from $18 per M to $19. Ground wood pulp was slightly higher at $29-$30 per ton. Basic pig iron rose from $23 per ton to $24. Non-ferrous metals continued to advance copper at Montreal being up from $16.30 per hundred to $16.85; copper sheets from 20c. per pound to 21½c.; lead from $9.95 per hundred pounds to $10.25; tin from 57½c. per pound to 61c.; spelter from $9.10 per hundred pounds to $9.45 and zinc sheets from 9½c. per pound to 10c. White lead rose from $13.45 per hundred in December to $16.55 in January. Prices of gasoline were somewhat higher.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913 = 100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	Mar. 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924	July 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1924	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1924	Jan. 1925
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**153·0**	**156·7**	**154·3**	**151·1**	**150·6**	**152·2**	**153·3**	**156·8**	**153·8**	**157·0**	**157·7**	**160·9**	**165·2**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	144·2	139·5	142·3	139·0	140·9	147·8	156·9	168·0	161·6	169·9	170·4	175·0	187·6
II.—Animals and their Products	50	134·1	137·9	127·3	120·3	117·3	118·5	119·4	124·7	126·3	131·8	134·6	139·8	141·1
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	200·9	216·0	206·8	205·4	205·5	204·5	205·2	205·6	191·1	193·7	193·2	195·9	196·7
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	176·8	175·7	173·5	170·4	170·3	170·1	162·5	161·4	159·3	157·2	156·9	156·8	157·4
V.—Iron and its Products	26	168·0	168·4	166·1	166·4	163·5	161·0	159·2	157·6	155·4	155·2	155·2	157·5	158·7
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	99·0	94·5	98·1	94·9	94·2	93·4	93·1	96·5	96·4	97·2	99·8	101·5	103·0
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	183·8	185·5	187·8	186·0	186·1	184·7	184·9	184·2	183·2	179·6	178·0	177·9	177·6
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	164·8	168·4	170·6	170·3	169·9	167·4	154·5	154·1	154·8	154·8	154·8	154·4	157·3
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	127·6	128·2	122·5	119·7	122·3	129·4	137·8	148·7	143·4	153·8	159·3	165·9	178·4
II.—Marine	8	129·9	130·4	133·2	131·5	140·0	133·9	129·3	126·1	131·6	150·0	156·3	156·7	155·1
III.—Forest	21	176·8	175·7	173·5	170·4	170·3	170·1	162·5	161·4	159·3	157·2	156·9	156·9	157·4
IV.—Mineral	67	157·9	159·1	161·0	159·7	159·0	157·1	155·6	155·4	154·0	152·1	151·8	152·3	153·0
All raw (or partly manufactured)	**127**	**142·8**	**146·0**	**143·6**	**140·5**	**141·4**	**144·0**	**147·1**	**153·0**	**149·6**	**154·4**	**155·9**	**159·7**	**166·1**
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	**129**	**159·1**	**159·4**	**159·7**	**155·0**	**152·7**	**153·0**	**154·7**	**158·3**	**156·7**	**159·0**	**158·3**	**160·1**	**163·4**
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).	**98**	**151·3**	**154·4**	**152·8**	**147·3**	**145·7**	**147·4**	**146·4**	**150·8**	**148·7**	**149·4**	**150·7**	**152·9**	**154·5**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**147·6**	**151·4**	**145·3**	**137·7**	**135·0**	**138·2**	**138·4**	**147·8**	**145·4**	**150·3**	**151·4**	**155·6**	**159·1**
Beverages	4	223·7	229·4	235·2	235·7	235·7	235·0	235·0	233·7	236·3	238·8	236·6	248·3	252·4
Breadstuffs	8	135·7	125·0	126·5	123·2	123·2	131·9	143·9	161·8	155·7	175·0	177·6	184·9	204·1
Chocolate	1	98·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0
Fish	8	129·9	130·4	133·2	131·5	140·0	133·9	129·3	126·1	131·6	161·3	156·3	156·7	155·1
Fruits	8	187·2	165·6	168·3	167·1	168·7	183·0	192·7	192·2	193·7	194·3	187·5	167·7	181·5
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	131·9	120·8	118·1	119·2	121·1	120·2	121·1	128·6	126·7	123·0	119·1	129·2	131·3
Milk and Milk Products	11	145·1	156·4	150·4	134·5	121·6	124·8	125·3	128·2	132·3	136·3	138·7	138·2	139·2
Sugar, refined	2	229·5	229·8	227·5	216·1	195·5	184·1	187·5	184·1	192·0	184·9	176·1	170·4	159·0
Vegetables	10	157·7	196·1	213·7	201·0	213·4	225·8	179·9	222·4	173·7	144·7	141·4	140·7	135·8
Eggs	2	130·1	169·2	103·2	90·3	92·2	100·0	105·5	121·0	126·0	159·4	183·2	198·5	198·1
Tobacco	2	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	160·7	161·1	165·1	158·3	159·3	161·0	159·1	159·6	159·6	155·8	159·3	159·7	159·9
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**155·9**	**158·3**	**162·3**	**159·3**	**159·1**	**159·0**	**156·4**	**154·5**	**152·9**	**148·2**	**149·9**	**149·5**	**148·7**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	163·0	160·6	162·9	159·7	158·2	157·2	157·2	153·6	153·6	155·6	156·7	156·7	152·9
Household equipment	13	153·7	157·5	162·1	159·2	159·4	159·6	156·1	154·8	152·6	145·8	147·7	147·3	147·3
Furniture	3	226·4	196·8	196·8	196·8	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and Pottery	3	301·8	274·7	274·7	274·7	274·7	274·7	273·6	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3
Miscellaneous	7	152·3	156·6	161·2	158·3	158·5	158·7	155·2	153·9	151·7	144·8	146·7	146·3	146·3
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**145·0**	**143·2**	**143·5**	**141·4**	**142·6**	**143·8**	**148·3**	**151·7**	**148·6**	**153·7**	**153·9**	**156·8**	**163·6**
(C) Producers Equipment	**15**	**186·1**	**187·6**	**189·9**	**188·3**	**188·4**	**188·7**	**188·8**	**188·1**	**186·8**	**183·1**	**181·3**	**181·3**	**181·2**
Tools	4	213·8	219·9	223·4	223·4	222·0	222·0	222·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	185·6	186·8	189·4	187·7	187·8	188·1	188·3	187·5	186·3	182·4	180·6	180·6	180·6
Miscellaneous	4	194·3	204·0	198·5	198·4	198·4	198·4	198·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	192·3
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**140·6**	**138·5**	**138·4**	**136·3**	**137·7**	**139·0**	**144·0**	**147·8**	**144·5**	**150·5**	**150·9**	**154·2**	**164·1**
Building and Construction Materials	32	167·0	167·7	167·1	164·2	163·9	161·4	155·1	154·4	152·3	152·7	151·8	151·5	152·4
Lumber	14	166·3	166·1	164·8	161·0	160·9	160·4	151·5	150·5	147·4	147·5	146·1	146·1	146·6
Painters' Materials	4	198·0	199·9	213·9	204·6	202·3	194·2	187·4	186·8	187·4	195·9	190·8	192·5	214·2
Miscellaneous	14	166·0	169·0	169·1	168·7	168·0	161·2	161·6	161·6	161·8	162·3	163·0	161·8	161·7
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**134·7**	**132·2**	**132·6**	**130·4**	**132·1**	**134·3**	**141·9**	**146·8**	**143·1**	**150·6**	**151·2**	**155·3**	**164·4**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	208·8	226·4	215·6	212·2	212·5	212·5	212·1	222·6	194·7	197·7	196·9	199·0	200·3
For Fur Industry	2	288·0	254·7	241·2	219·9	219·9	219·9	219·9	219·9	219·9	208·4	218·0	262·4	268·2
For Leather Industry	6	98·9	89·8	90·4	88·7	89·6	89·6	89·6	96·4	95·3	97·2	98·4	102·3	108·2
For Metal Working Industries	27	119·5	117·8	118·7	116·9	115·0	113·4	112·2	113·5	111·4	112·7	114·2	117·2	118·7
For Chemical Using Industries	7	156·0	152·7	153·4	153·0	153·0	153·0	152·7	152·7	152·6	153·5	153·5	151·9	152·0
For Meat Packing Industries	4	101·0	94·7	99·0	101·6	106·5	101·8	100·0	102·3	98·2	98·5	96·1	99·6	104·2
For Milling and other Industries	9	125·0	111·1	111·7	112·7	118·6	128·9	152·3	161·5	161·7	179·2	182·0	191·7	215·5
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	154·3	148·3	149·2	142·9	142·0	143·0	149·2	154·8	151·2	158·5	158·6	159·1	164·1

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**27·1**	**21·8**	**20·1**	**14·2**	**10·9**	**17·8**	**27·6**	**24·1**	**23·4**	**33·7**	**38·5**	**56·2**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**29·6**	**25·1**	**20·0**	**15·0**	**12·0**	**13·2**	**23·4**	**24·8**	**24·4**	**33·1**	**37·8**	**55·8**
1—Sydney	28·8	24	22·1	15·9	13·6	14·6	24·3	27·8	24·8	33	40	54·6
2—New Glasgow	27·6	23·6	18	13·2	10·5	12	22·2	23	24·8	31·1	35	60·7
3—Amherst	23·3	24·3	15·6	14	11·6	15	22	22·6	21·6	33·5	36·6	55
4—Halifax	33·3	23·7	26·2	16	13·3	14·4	25	25·8	23·6	31·2	35·5	54·8
5—Truro	35	30	18	16	11	10	.....	25	27	36·7	41·7	53·7
6—**P.E.I.—Charlottetown**	23·5	21·3	19·2	15·3	12	10	22	22·8	21·8	30·2	33·1	50
New Brunswick (Average)	**29·3**	**22·6**	**21·5**	**14·7**	**11·4**	**16·6**	**23·1**	**24·7**	**24·3**	**33·3**	**36·7**	**58·1**
7—Moncton	27	19·7	18·7	15·2	10	.....	25	25·5	24	34	36·6	58
8—St. John	35	25	24·4	14·4	10·7	15·9	27·5	25·4	23·7	33	36·3	61·9
9—Fredericton	31·6	25·8	23·3	17·2	14·5	17·3	20	24·2	24·5	30	32·5	60
10—Bathurst	23·7	20	15·7	12	10·2	.....	20	23·5	25	36·2	41·2	52·5
Quebec (Average)	**23·3**	**21·0**	**20·6**	**13·6**	**9·5**	**17·4**	**23·3**	**20·4**	**22·0**	**30·9**	**34·7**	**54·6**
11—Quebec	23	21·8	20·2	14·6	10·5	18·3	28	21	21·7	29·1	35·4	54·3
12—Three Rivers	22·2	21·8	21·9	13·1	9·5	18·4	22·2	20·6	23·5	30	35	55
13—Sherbrooke	35	26·7	30·7	21	14·8	.....	.....	20	23	32·6	35·4	60
14—Sorel	20·7	20	18	11·3	7	12·5	22·7	16	20	33	35	51·7
15—St. Hyacinthe	18·8	16	15	11·6	7	18·6	22·5	17·2	19·2	28·3	30	48·8
16—St. John's	23	23	23	12	10	25	20	24	23·5	.....	35	60
17—Thetford Mines	19	19·5	14·3	13·3	9·7	17·5	19·5	17	23·5	33·3	40	48·5
18—Montreal	26·6	21·8	23·1	12·2	9·1	12·7	26·5	23·8	21·2	31·9	34·4	57·2
19—Hull	21·7	18·2	19·4	12·9	8·3	15·8	25	23·7	22·1	28·9	32	55·5
Ontario (Average)	**27·9**	**22·4**	**20·8**	**15·2**	**11·6**	**19·8**	**26·9**	**24·7**	**23·4**	**31·6**	**35·4**	**55·0**
20—Ottawa	25	17·9	18·8	13·3	8·9	16·9	28·7	24·4	23	33·4	37·5	55·1
21—Brockville	27·7	21·7	22·3	14·7	11·4	19·3	26·7	25·8	20·4	31·2	37·4	50·3
22—Kingston	25·6	19·8	21·2	14·8	10·2	12·5	24·5	23·2	20·6	31·2	34·6	53·3
23—Belleville	24·2	20	22	14·8	9·6	20·4	31	25·4	19·7	34·7	37·8	56·5
24—Peterborough	27·9	22·8	19·5	15·6	11·8	19·4	22·4	24·9	25	32·1	34·4	53·4
25—Oshawa	27·8	23·3	20·5	14·8	13·1	20	26·5	24·5	24	27·3	34·3	52·5
26—Orillia	28·4	24·1	19·7	15·7	11·5	21	22·2	24	22·7	33·3	35·1	56·1
27—Toronto	28·7	21·4	22·6	14·4	12·8	20·9	30·2	24·9	22·5	32·5	35·2	54·6
28—Niagara Falls	27	23	20·9	14·5	12	22·1	25·5	25·6	25	29·9	33·5	55·1
29—St. Catharines	26·3	21·2	21·4	14·2	10·5	21·3	25	25·2	20·6	29·4	32·4	53·4
30—Hamilton	30·3	23	23·9	17·1	13·4	23	24·8	24·6	30	31·8	36·5	55·4
31—Brantford	26·5	21·8	20·3	14·7	10·9	19·7	27·5	25·7	24	30·8	33·9	52·1
32—Galt	28·3	22	21·3	14·8	12·8	22·7	24·3	23·3	25	30·4	33·4	55·3
33—Guelph	26·3	21·3	20·8	16·5	14	20·8	25	22·3	25	28·4	32·2	50·9
34—Kitchener	27·9	26·6	18·7	16·4	13	22·9	30	24·5	25	29·1	33·3	52·9
35—Woodstock	29·7	23·5	21·8	16·1	12·7	18·5	28·3	23·7	18	30	33·2	54·4
36—Stratford	30·6	25	20	17·2	12·4	20·6	26·3	22·4	20·8	31·1	34·6	56·1
37—London	29·1	24·1	22·5	15·9	11·2	20·1	26	25·1	22·7	32·9	36·2	57·3
38—St. Thomas	25	20·3	18·8	14	11	19·4	20	25·7	21·5	31·6	34·4	56
39—Chatham	27·9	23·2	20·7	15·2	11·1	21·6	26	23·9	23·6	32·4	36·1	56·7
40—Windsor	26·4	19·3	20·6	14	9·5	18·1	33·5	23·9	21·6	32·2	36·5	57
41—Sarnia	30	23	23·8	18·5	13·2	21·5	25	26·3	20	29·8	36·3	51·7
42—Owen Sound	25	21	18·8	16·1	13·5	19·1	25	24	25	30·9	34·1	55·3
43—North Bay	32·6	28	24·6	17	11·7	22	30·8	25·2	23·6	29·4	34·5	56·9
44—Sudbury	30	24·3	19	14·3	10·4	15	.....	25·3	25	35	39·3	57·3
45—Cobalt	31	24·4	22·5	14	9·9	19	30	26·6	25	32·6	38·6	57
46—Timmins	25	20·3	18·7	15	10	21	25	23·8	23·3	33·3	38·3	52·5
47—Sault Ste. Marie	30·8	25·6	22	16·4	11·6	22·2	28·3	27·4	25·8	33·3	37·2	55·5
48—Port Arthur	28·3	20	18·9	14·9	11·5	17·4	32·5	25·9	27·7	35·9	.....	62
49—Fort William	26·8	18·6	18·2	12·4	11·8	16·4	30	24·4	25	31·8	36·5	57·2
Manitoba—(Average)	**24·4**	**18·2**	**18·1**	**12·3**	**9·1**	**14·3**	**26·0**	**21·9**	**21·0**	**32·3**	**37·3**	**56·0**
50—Winnipeg	24·7	17·5	17·8	11	9	13·4	25·4	21·2	21·9	33·1	38·5	52·5
51—Brandon	24·1	18·8	18·4	13·6	9·1	15·1	26·6	22·5	20	31·5	36	59·5
Saskatchewan (Average)	**25·1**	**18·2**	**16·8**	**11·5**	**8·7**	**13·9**	**29·0**	**20·8**	**21·7**	**40·2**	**47·5**	**58·9**
52—Regina	24	17·1	16·6	9·9	8·8	14·1	29	20·3	20	37·4	46·5	61·3
53—Prince Albert	22·5	16·5	15	11	9	13·5	25	20	20	42·5	47·5	55
54—Saskatoon	26·2	19·5	18	12·8	8·3	13·7	32	22·5	21·6	36·6	41·4	55
55—Moose Jaw	27·5	19·8	17·7	12·4	8·7	14·3	30	20·3	25	44·4	54·7	64·4
Alberta (Average)	**23·9**	**17·7**	**15·7**	**10·5**	**8·7**	**13·3**	**32·7**	**22·9**	**23·6**	**38·4**	**45·4**	**57·6**
56—Medicine Hat	20	14·2	15·3	11	8	13·2	35	20	25	42	45·4	55·7
57—Drumheller	30	25	18	12	10	15	35	30	25	.....	50	65
58—Edmonton	24·4	15·6	16·6	9·8	8·5	14·7	33·3	24·2	23·3	37·8	43·4	52·2
59—Calgary	21·1	14·9	14·4	9·3	7·7	12	27·9	20·9	22·8	35·6	43·9	58·6
60—Lethbridge	23·8	18·8	14	10·5	9·1	11·5	32·2	19·6	22	38·1	44·4	56·5
British Columbia (Average)	**29·9**	**23·7**	**21·7**	**14·1**	**11·6**	**20·6**	**37·1**	**28·6**	**25·8**	**40·3**	**47·1**	**60·4**
61—Fernie	25	20	20	13·7	8	18	.....	28·5	31·5	34·5	46·6	60
62—Nelson	30	23·5	22	15	12·5	19	40	30	28	40·8	51·3	62·5
63—Trail	30·6	25	20	14·5	11·6	19·3	35	30	25	43·7	48·7	61·2
64—New Westminster	28·7	23·2	23·2	11·9	10	18·7	38·7	25	25·5	40·7	45·7	58·9
65—Vancouver	31	22·5	20·3	12·7	11·8	22·9	37·4	26	23·2	39·4	44·4	60
66—Victoria	28·2	22·4	20·2	13·6	12·4	22·6	34·8	25·6	20·6	42·1	45·7	59·4
67—Nanaimo	33·8	26·3	24·5	17·3	15·2	25·7	37·5	31·3	25	39·7	44·5	60·9
68—Prince Rupert	31·6	26·6	23·3	14·2	11·6	18·4	36·6	32·6	27·5	41·6	50	60

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1925.

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·5	30·3	20·2	14·3	60·5	20·8	19·8	31·5	23·3	66·9	51·9	12·2	39·7	43·9	
12·0	29·5	.....	.....	53·8	17·8	15·5	25·9	23·9	63·7	56·1	11·7	40·4	46·8	
10	30	.....	.....	60	17·7	16·4	28·8	24·6	63·2	54·5	[b]12–14	39·1	48	1
12	30	30	.....	60	16·8	15·7	27·2	23·7	65	54	13	42·1	46·1	2
12	23	.....	.....	45	18	15	24	22·5	58·2	55	9	39	45·6	3
14	35	.....	.....	50	18·1	15·6	23·9	24·9	67·1	58·5	[a]13·3	38·4	46·4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·3	15	25·5	23·7	65	58·6	10	43·3	47·8	5
12	35	.....	.....	60	15·8	19·5	35·6	24	55·3	46·3	8–10	38·2	41·9	6
13·8	35·0	.....	.....	53·8	17·8	17·6	30·2	23·7	64·9	54·7	11·8	41·2	46·4	
12	35	.....	10	60	18	16·8	31·1	23·8	65	52·1	10–12	44	45·7	7
15–20	35	.....	.....	60	17·6	15·3	34·3	24	72	57·1	12	43·4	47	8
12	35	.....	.....	50	18	18·3	27·7	22	67·5	54·8	12	42·2	44·6	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	17·5	20	27·5	25	55	.....	12	35	48·3	10
15·1	31·7	22·5	9·0	58·9	20·5	20·4	26·4	22·8	64·5	49·1	11·8	39·1	40·8	
10	.....	20	.....	50	20	22·6	22·8	24·2	71	48·3	12–14	37·1	39·4	11
15–20	30	.....	.....	50	20	21·5	26·4	24·3	65·3	48·8	13	39	40·3	12
15	35	.....	.....	.....	23·8	21·4	30	23	65·9	49	[a]11·1	39·3	43·3	13
.....	30	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	22·9	21·8	64·6	48	12	.....	37·4	14
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·5	20·9	57·5	47·5	9	.....	39	15
15	.....	20	10	60	20	.....	30	22	67·5	54·6	11	42	42	16
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	15	24·4	23·2	61·7	50·3	14	39·3	41·3	17
18	32–35	25	.....	75–90	19·7	21·5	31·3	22·4	66·9	46·5	13	38	42·5	18
15	30	.....	.....	60	19·2	20·4	30·7	23·6	59·7	49	10	39·3	41·9	19
18·9	30·7	21·1	11·4	67·1	20·5	19·1	32·5	23·4	65·9	51·8	12·0	39·9	42·9	
18	32	23	10	.....	20·5	19·1	35·1	22·6	75·7	53·8	10	41·4	43·8	20
18–20	32–35	22	10	.....	22·1	18·1	32·9	23·6	64·1	52·8	10	38·8	42·1	21
12·5–15	30–32	25	10	.....	18·6	17	30	21·9	66·7	47·4	10	37·1	39·3	22
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	24·2	19·2	27·2	23·5	64·3	56·8	[a] 9	41·6	40·8	23
20	35	22	15	.....	18·3	20·7	25·6	24·4	63·6	49·5	10	38	39·8	24
20	30	20	.....	.....	.....	18	32	23·3	67·2	50	12	41	41·5	25
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	18·1	27·1	24·1	54·3	50	10–11·5	40·7	43·4	26
14	30	18	10	72	20·5	17·1	32·7	22·8	73·1	50·5	[a]12·5	39·7	43·1	27
22	35	.....	.....	.....	21·6	18·4	33·4	23·1	67·5	52·8	12	40·2	43·3	28
20	35	.....	.....	.....	19·5	19·7	34·8	22·8	65	48·4	12	42·3	42·3	29
20	35	25	14	75	21·5	18·5	37·8	22·6	72·5	54·6	13	40·3	43·9	30
23	25	20	.....	.....	18·6	15·4	29·1	21·4	66·5	47·5	12	39·5	40·7	31
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	20·7	28·3	22·7	63·1	47·5	[a]11·8	41·2	42·8	32
.....	30	25	.....	.....	16·5	17	29·6	23	68·7	54·7	11	40	42·8	33
.....	28	20	.....	75	25	18·8	28·4	22·2	66	53	[a]11·8	40·8	42·8	34
20	30	22	15	.....	18·3	19·8	31·8	21·4	65·7	50·5	8	38	39·8	35
20	35	25	10	.....	22	18·2	28·4	22·3	68·8	54	10	39·1	42	36
20	28	20	.....	60	20·2	18·5	36	22·8	69	54·4	10	40·6	42·2	37
15–20	30	25	10	50	20·2	18·6	35·5	23·9	65·4	56·4	10	43·4	43·6	38
18	30	18	12	.....	19·6	21·7	31·5	23·5	62·5	55·8	12	41·6	44·3	39
18	32	.....	.....	.....	22·1	20·7	37·2	22·9	68·3	52·3	13	39·6	43·7	40
22	30	25	.....	.....	20	20	37	26·5	59	.....	[a]12	45	46·5	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	16·7	26·3	22·8	59·5	49·3	11	38·9	40·2	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	19	37	24·5	59·8	51	12	37·5	42·9	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	22·7	40	24·8	67	52·5	15	40	44·9	44
.....	30	15	.....	70	22	21·8	32·2	25·7	70·1	49	17	35	46·3	45
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	21	22·5	26	24·3	76·3	55·6	20	.....	46	46
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	23·3	19·8	36·2	23·3	63·5	49·4	13	40	43·7	47
18	30	18	9	.....	18·7	16·5	37·5	25	61·3	54	[a]14·3	39	44·6	48
12·5–20	25–30	18	.....	60–75	19·8	21·4	37·7	23·9	62·1	49·7	[a]14·3	38	44·6	49
.....	.....	17·7	.....	.....	20·7	18·3	33·5	22·9	72·9	46·0	12·5	37·0	41·6	
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	22·6	17·9	33·2	22·8	78·6	47·8	13	37·7	41·8	50
.....	30	12·5–18	.....	.....	18·7	18·7	33·8	22·9	67·1	44·1	12	36·2	41·3	51
24·7	28·1	15·3	.....	.....	23·8	22·3	31·1	22·7	74·2	51·2	12·8	32·9	42·5	
23–25	30	.....	.....	.....	25	22·5	23·7	21·4	81·6	49·5	13	36·1	42·7	52
.....	25	13	.....	.....	25	20	26	22·2	63·3	50	11	29	44·6	53
25	25–30	15	20	55	25	21·7	30·3	23·8	77	54·4	12	30	37·8	54
25	30	18	.....	.....	20·3	25	44·4	23·3	75	50·9	15	36·5	44·7	55
22·9	28·3	16·0	18·8	.....	23·2	21·9	35·8	22·0	72·9	51·4	11·5	38·0	45·2	
25	30	20	20	.....	25	23·3	37·1	24	73·7	55	[a]11	37·5	45	56
25–30	30–35	15–20	.....	.....	25	25	34·6	21	71·3	48·3	[a]12·5	42·5	48·3	57
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	20	20·3	29·5	23·9	80	52·3	[a]11·1	35·6	43·2	58
25	30	15	20	90	23·1	20·4	37·1	23·4	71·2	49·5	11	37·3	44·8	59
18	25	15	20	.....	22·8	20·4	40·8	17·8	68·3	51·9	12	37	44·5	60
21·5	28·6	20·0	18·8	.....	23·4	23·2	34·3	23·9	69·3	54·5	14·3	43·4	48·5	
20–25	30	20	18	.....	24·2	25	37·5	25	75	53	15	40	46·9	61
25	30	20	20	.....	26·7	26·7	29·2	24·7	70·8	55	[a]17	45	49	62
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	33·1	24·5	73·5	56·6	15	42·5	49·2	63
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20·5	22·9	36·1	23·1	61·8	51·2	[a]11·1	45	45·9	64
19	25	.....	15	.....	19·6	18·3	32·7	22·1	64·4	51·8	[a]11·1	37·2	45·2	65
20	35	.....	20	55	25	20·1	29	22·9	66·3	53·6	[a]12·5	45	50·9	66
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	21·3	22·4	37·1	24·8	67·3	58·3	13	47·8	52·6	67
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	25	40	24	75	56·6	20	45	48·3	68

[a]Price per single quart higher. [b] Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 21's, per can.	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can.	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·0**	**7·5**	**18·0**	**5·5**	**6·2**	**10·8**	**14·5**	**19·9**	**18·6**	**18·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·3**	**8·0**	**17·9**	**5·8**	**6·6**	**10·1**	**16·7**	**22·2**	**19·4**	**19·3**
1—Sydney	29·4	8	18	6·3	6·5	10·5	17·5	21·3	19·7	19·7
2—New Glasgow	28·9	8	17·4	5·9	6·6	10·3	16	22·6	19·8	19·5
3—Amherst	28·2	8·7	18·5	5·8	6·7	9·7	16	23·2	19·6	20
4—Halifax	29·8	7·3	17·6	5·6	6·6	10	17·7	22·6	19·4	18·7
5—Truro	30	8	18	5·6	6·4	10	16·5	21·3	18·6	18·6
6—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	28	7·4	19	5·4	5·8	10·2	18·3	21·1	18·2	18·6
New Brunswick (average)	**29·5**	**8·7**	**18·0**	**6·2**	**6·2**	**11·0**	**16·6**	**20·6**	**18·0**	**18·1**
7—Moncton	32	8·7	18·3	6·4	6·5	12	15·8	21·1	18·7	18·6
8—St. John	30·8	8·7	19·4	6·2	6·4	11·4	19	21·1	18	19·1
9—Fredericton	27·5	8·7	16·2	6·2	6·2	10·5	15·2	20	17·3	17·1
10—Bathurst	27·5	8·7	18	6·0	5·5	10	16·5	20	18	17·5
Quebec (average)	**28·0**	**6·4**	**17·7**	**5·5**	**6·7**	**9·7**	**14·8**	**18·7**	**18·9**	**17·6**
11—Quebec	28·7	7·5	17·4	5·5	6·2	10·3	15·3	19·8	18·9	18
12—Three Rivers	29·3	6	17·3	5·6	6·8	9·6	14·3	19·8	19·5	18·3
13—Sherbrooke	29·7	8·7	17·9	5·5	6·6	10·4	14·5	19	19·5	17·8
14—Sorel	27·1	4·7	18·2	5·1	6·7	9·1	16	17·5	19·3	16·7
15—St. Hyacinthe	26·3	5	17·5	5·1	7	9·7	15·8	19·2	20	17·8
16—St. John's	28·3	6	17·4	5·5	7·5	9·9	15·3	17·8	17·8	17·7
17—Thetford Mines	26	6	18·5	5·8	7	9	13·8	17·5	20·6	18·3
18—Montreal	29·9	8	17·7	5·7	5·9	10·3	14·4	19·5	17·8	17·7
19—Hull	26·6	6	17·5	5·9	6·3	9	13·6	18·1	16·9	15·8
Ontario (average)	**28·7**	**7·1**	**17·3**	**5·3**	**5·9**	**11·4**	**14·8**	**19·7**	**17·5**	**17·5**
20—Ottawa	30·6	8	17·8	6·1	6·6	11	14·6	19·6	17·5	17·8
21—Brockville	28·1	6·7	15·7	5·5	5·9	10	14	19·1	17·7	17
22—Kingston	25·8	6	15·1	5·5	5	10	13·7	18·9	15·1	15·1
23—Belleville	26·9	6·7	17·5	5·2	5·7	10·8	13·7	17·3	17	17·7
24—Peterborough	28	7·3	17·4	5·0	5·4	10·8	13·9	19·6	16·3	16·2
25—Oshawa	30·9	7·3	16·5	4·7	6·5	12·4	14·7	20·2	16·8	17·2
26—Orillia	29	6·7	18·2	5·1	6	11·6	14·3	20·1	17·6	17·6
27—Toronto	29·9	7·3	17·4	5·1	5·1	10·7	13·5	19·2	16·3	16·6
28—Niagara Falls	29·2	7·3	17·7	4·9	5·8	11·8	15·3	20·3	17·7	17·5
29—St. Catharines	26·2	7·3	16	4·9	5·6	11·4	15·6	20	16·8	17·5
30—Hamilton	30·3	6·7	17·2	4·5	5·8	11·1	14	19·5	17	16·9
31—Brantford	27·3	7·3	16·5	4·6	5·2	11·9	14·5	18·5	16·2	16·3
32—Galt	29·4	6·7	17·7	5·2	5·9	11·9	14·1	19·2	17	17·1
33—Guelph	28·6	7·3	17·4	5·0	5·8	11·9	12·9	19·3	16·9	17·2
34—Kitchener	28·1	7·3	17·6	4·5	5·2	11·4	15·5	18·5	16·7	16·8
35—Woodstock	27·3	7·3	17·1	5·1	5·5	11·3	15·1	19·5	17·8	18
36—Stratford	28·1	6·7	17·3	5·2	5·9	11·6	14·8	20·4	17·9	17·9
37—London	28·7	7·3	17·9	4·9	5·6	12	15·7	19·6	17·8	17·7
38—St. Thomas	27·8	7·3	17·7	5·8	6	12·3	15·3	20·4	17·5	17·8
39—Chatham	28	6·7	18·3	5·3	5·9	11·4	14·9	19·6	18·1	17·3
40—Windsor	28	7·3	17·3	5·0	5·6	11	15·9	20·3	17·2	17·9
41—Sarnia	28	6	18	4·9	5·3	12	15	20	19	19
42—Owen Sound	28·6	6·7	17·8	4·5	5·1	10·7	14·5	19·9	17·8	17·9
43—North Bay	28·9	7·3	15	5·8	6	12·2	16·1	18·6	17·5	17·8
44—Sudbury	31	8	.....	6·2	6	10·2	16·5	20·8	19·5	18·5
45—Cobalt	30·2	7·9	18	5·8	7·3	11·1	16·8	22	20·1	19·6
46—Timmins	30	7·3	15·5	5·8	7·3	12	15	19	18·2	18
47—Sault Ste. Marie	30	7·3	19	6·4	7·1	12·9	18	19·9	17·2	17·2
48—Port Arthur	28·4	7·3	18·2	5·6	5·8	11	14·5	20·4	18·1	17·9
49—Fort William	29·4	7·3	17·8	5·6	5·6	10·6	13	21·5	18·6	18·7
Manitoba (average)	**29·1**	**6·9**	**18·7**	**5·6**	**6·2**	**11·8**	**14·6**	**21·5**	**20·0**	**20·2**
50—Winnipeg	28·1	8	17·4	5·4	6·8	11·8	14·5	21·3	19·4	20·3
51—Brandon	30	5·7	20	5·7	5·6	11·8	14·7	21·7	20·5	20·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·3**	**7·7**	**19·1**	**5·5**	**6·1**	**10·5**	**13·9**	**20·1**	**20·1**	**20·1**
52—Regina	29·2	6·8	18·7	5·3	5·9	11	12·4	20·3	19·4	20·1
53—Prince Albert	34	8	18·3	5·5	6	9·5	15·1	19·6	20	20
54—Saskatoon	27·8	8	18	5·3	6·8	10·6	14·3	20·6	20·6	20·6
55—Moose Jaw	30	8	21·3	5·7	5·8	10·8	13·7	19·8	20·2	19·8
Alberta (average)	**29·8**	**8·6**	**17·8**	**5·6**	**6·2**	**11·0**	**13·1**	**20·4**	**20·6**	**21·2**
56—Medicine Hat	30·8	8·8	17	5·8	6·8	10·4	13·3	20·5	20·5	20·8
57—Drumheller	32·5	10	20	6	6·3	12·5	13·8	22·5	23·8	23·8
58—Edmonton	25·9	8	17·6	5·2	5·4	9·7	12·4	19·8	19·3	20·1
59—Calgary	32·2	8	17·6	5·5	6·1	10·9	12·8	19·6	19·5	20·9
60—Lethbridge	27·8	8	16·8	5·5	6·3	11·3	13·1	19·6	20	20·4
British Columbia (average)	**30·3**	**8·5**	**20·2**	**5·7**	**6·6**	**9·9**	**11·1**	**19·5**	**19·6**	**19·9**
61—Fernie	32·5	7·7	16	5·4	6·2	12·1	12·5	20	20	20
62—Nelson	29·9	10	17·8	5·8	6·4	10	11·3	20	21·3	21·3
63—Trail	30	7·7	18·3	5·8	5·6	10	10	17	20	20
64—New Westminster	29·4	7·1	23·1	5·7	6·1	8·6	10·8	19·3	18·6	18·4
65—Vancouver	28·7	8·9	22·4	5·8	6·6	9·3	10·7	19·3	18·5	19·7
66—Victoria	30·1	8·9	19	5·5	6·9	8·8	10·7	19·7	19	20·1
67—Nanaimo	31·7	8	22·5	5·7	6·6	10	10·8	19·2	19·2	19·4
68—Prince Rupert	30	10	22·5	5·6	8	10	12·2	21·6	20	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA, AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1925

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·2	5·0	1·391	28·2	25·8	20·0	15·3	16·4	18·9	·921	30·3	·813	50·0	
8·2	4·9	1·096	23·0	23·5	18·9	15·8	17·5	19·8	·945	31·5	·869	56·7	
9·1	5·2	1·25	25·1	.....	22	16·6	19·7	21·6	·95	30	·90	.....	1
8·2	4·8	1·18	25·2	26·2	19	15·9	17·5	20·5	1·00	31·2	·772	.....	2
8·2	4·9	·80	16·3	20	17·5	15·3	16·7	20	·90	31·6	1·00	45	3
7·7	4·7	1·19	26·4	30·4	18	16·6	16·4	18·4	·875	33·9	·79	75	4
7·6	4·9	1·06	22	17·5	18	14·6	17·1	18·7	1·00	30·6	·883	50	5
8·1	5·1	·79	14	15	.....	14·7	15·3	20	1·17	30·7	·833	55	6
7·9	4·6	·905	19·6	21·2	18·6	17·2	19·3	19·5	·947	32·4	·894	57·8	
8·9	4·6	1·08	20	23·7	18·3	17	16	19·7	1·00	32·1	·833	50	7
7·7	4·7	1·08	25	22·5	18·6	18·2	17	19·2	·925	33	·916	85	8
7·6	3·9	·70	16	17·5	17·6	16·2	16·2	19·2	·916	29·4	·826	46	9
7·5	5	·76	17·5	.....	20	17·5	18	20	.....	35	1·00	50	10
7·8	6·1	1·220	24·7	25·8	19·1	15·6	17·9	20·1	1·026	30·2	·889	47·2	
7·8	5·8	1·07	25·2	20·8	18·8	17·8	19	19·3	1·03	34·5	·94	46·3	11
8·3	6·9	1·30	25·8	28·3	20	14·5	19	17·6	1·09	27·5	·85	45·8	12
7·5	6·3	1·41	26·4	24·5	20·5	15·6	17·3	20·8	1·11	33·5	·80	50·8	13
8	6·5	1·08	23·3	.....	19·7	15·3	18·3	25	1·00	26	1·13	44	14
8·5	5·6	1·48	23	.....	19	16·5	16·5	16·9	1·08	32·5	1·00	44	15
8	7·1	1·08	22·5	18	16·5	13·3	21	22·5	·895	30	·875	48·3	16
7·7	5·7	1·27	26·7	.....	19·5	16·6	16·6	19·6	1·09	35	.....	50	17
5·8	5	1·24	24·7	35·9	19·8	14	17·2	19·8	1·02	27	·766	47·5	18
9	6·3	1·05	24·4	27·5	18·3	17·2	16·4	19·3	·921	25·8	·75	48·1	19
8·5	4·6	1·151	23·6	27·0	19·2	15·1	15·4	17·8	·902	28·7	·770	46·0	
8·9	6·1	1·13	24·2	34·6	20	15·3	14·9	20·5	·933	32·3	·759	47·9	20
7·1	4·9	·929	16·7	25·6	18	14·7	14·4	17	·957	28·9	·763	45·1	21
8·1	4·7	·944	20·3	27·2	16	15·4	16·3	17·2	·91	26·7	·764	43·9	22
8·7	5	1·00	22·4	25	.....	16	15·3	16·8	·908	25	·733	44·3	23
9·3	3·5	·92	20·2	25·3	19	13·9	14·5	16·5	·884	27	·74	44	24
8·5	3·8	1·10	22·6	23·3	15	15·2	14·6	17·8	·95	30	·747	45	25
7·4	5	·933	19·4	21	.....	14·4	15·4	17·5	·93	26·2	·775	42·9	26
8·8	4·1	1·18	22·4	27·9	17·5	13·5	15·1	16·8	·86	26	·712	44	27
8·8	4·4	1·34	23·7	22·6	.....	15·1	15·2	17	1·00	30·3	·86	46·4	28
9	4·8	1·34	25·2	19	.....	14·1	14·7	16·2	·89	25·7	·75	44·5	29
8·9	4·2	1·19	25·5	23·8	20	14·5	14·2	16·3	·864	24·7	·751	45·8	30
7·9	3·9	1·05	21·2	19	.....	13·4	13·7	15·6	·763	26·7	·674	42·7	31
7·9	3·3	1·05	21·4	28·3	.....	13·8	14·4	17·6	·877	25·6	·772	45·9	32
8·1	4·7	1·09	22·9	30	.....	12·8	14·6	14·3	·866	25	·725	43·9	33
8	4·8	1·06	22	26	.....	13·3	14·5	15·6	·768	27	·688	41·6	34
7·9	3·7	1·16	22·8	20·2	.....	15	14	15·3	·878	30	·78	44·2	35
8·8	4·5	1·20	25·7	20·8	20	15·8	15·4	16·7	·92	30	·761	44	36
8	4·6	1·12	23·3	28·3	.....	14·6	15·7	17	·895	29·5	·787	47·8	37
8·6	4·2	1·17	22·7	21·5	.....	16·3	16·0	17·4	·92	28·5	·845	45·5	38
7·7	3·2	1·06	20·2	18	20	16·5	14	17·5	·932	34·2	·792	46·9	39
8·8	4·3	1·16	21·3	31	.....	17	15·1	17·8	·927	26·8	·792	47·3	40
7·2	6	·95	20	20	.....	16	16·5	17·8	·875	34	·825	45	41
7·9	3·6	·767	19·1	27·8	20	14·6	14·2	17·2	·864	30·8	·735	45·6	42
8·6	4·6	1·19	29	38·3	21·7	14·6	14·6	17·8	·917	33·3	·81	48·8	43
8·9	6·4	1·19	27·5	40	18	12·5	15	19	·875	27·5	·75	50	44
9·6	6·1	1·42	29·5	.....	19·5	18·6	20·6	23·3	1·02	29·2	·793	55	45
10·4	5·6	1·78	30	45	20	16·5	18	19	·975	27·5	·80	50	46
9	4·5	1·07	25	27·5	20·5	16	18·1	20·3	·919	29·8	·786	45·7	47
8·9	4·4	1·49	30·4	31·7	21·4	16·5	16·3	20·6	·88	31·9	·795	47·5	48
8·4	4·7	1·54	31·4	34·3	20·3	16	16·8	23·6	·888	30·7	·829	48·6	49
9·0	5·1	1·355	28·0	.....	23·1	16·6	17·0	20·8	·874	30·8	·791	47·6	
9·2	4·9	1·66	33·9	.....	21·2	16·1	15·8	19·6	·838	30	·761	47·2	50
8·7	5·3	1·05	22·1	.....	25	17	18·2	22	·91	31·5	·82	48	51
8·6	5·9	2·018	39·8	.....	21·5	14·7	18·3	21·0	·879	30·9	·793	54·6	
8·4	5	1·96	43·3	.....	21·6	14·9	16·6	20·8	·843	28·8	·77	51	52
8·5	6	2·08	37	.....	24·5	13·6	19·3	20·6	·883	32·5	·81	52·5	53
8·5	7·1	2·17	39	.....	25	15·3	18·2	21·2	·888	30	·80	60	54
8·9	5·3	1·86	40	.....	15	15·1	19·2	21·5	·90	32·2	·792	55	55
7·8	5·6	2·088	41·6	.....	22·1	15·2	17·1	19·6	·871	32·1	·831	55·5	
7·5	5·7	2·28	48	.....	21·7	16·3	18	19·2	·84	30·8	·866	55·8	56
7·8	6·5	2·38	50	.....	22·5	16	17·5	21·3	·95	36·3	·875	60	57
7·6	5	1·38	26·7	.....	23	12·9	15·7	20·8	·804	30·3	·775	54·8	58
8·4	5	2·26	43·4	.....	20·9	15·8	17·2	18·9	·885	30·5	·832	53·8	59
7·5	5·9	2·14	40	.....	22·4	15	17	17·8	·875	32·5	·808	53	60
7·5	4·9	2·250	44·8	.....	21·0	14·6	15·9	18·7	·888	33·0	·823	55·9	
8·8	5	2·32	44·3	.....	20	15·8	18·3	21·6	·966	31·6	·85	65	61
7·9	4·8	2·44	47·5	.....	.....	16·3	16·3	18·8	·925	36·3	·888	56·3	62
7·4	4·7	2·25	45	.....	25	15·6	15	17·6	·866	38·3	·833	55	63
6·3	5	2·09	43	.....	18·3	13	15	15·7	·821	26·4	·793	51·6	64
6·9	4·5	2·13	41	.....	19	15·1	14·9	17·8	·833	29·6	·756	52·3	65
8	5·1	2·09	42	.....	18·3	15·7	15	18	·87	31·1	·762	52·5	66
7·5	5·2	2·40	45·4	.....	21·7	13·1	15	17·5	·869	35·7	·85	59·2	67
7	5	2·28	50	.....	25	12	17·5	22·5	·95	35	·85	55	68

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**9·5**	**9·0**	**57·9**	**70·4**	**27·6**	**15·5**	**3·8**	**42·4**	**64·3**	**12·3**	**7·9**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**9·9**	**9·3**	**62·5**	**69·4**	**29·9**	**12·1**	**4·2**	**45·9**	**43·9**	**12·9**	**8·2**
1—Sydney	10·3	9·9	62	72	30·6	13·8	4·4	54	55·4	12·6	8·3
2—New Glasgow	10·1	9·7	62·7	68·8	30·5	12	3·7	45	40	13·8	8·2
3—Amherst	9·9	9	63·3	68·1	29	10·5	4·5	40	.....	12·4	8
4—Halifax	9·3	8·5	60·5	69·7	29·2	13	4·6	45·6	60	12·8	7·9
5—Truro	10·1	9·5	64	68·5	30	11	4	45	60	13·1	8·8
6—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	9	8·5	61·4	68·5	27·1	14·5	4·1	46·7	47·1	14	7·8
New Brunswick (Average)	**9·5**	**8·9**	**61·7**	**68·9**	**26·6**	**12·1**	**4·0**	**45·2**	**44·5**	**12·5**	**7·9**
7—Moncton	9·6	9·1	67·1	70·7	28·1	12	3·9	51·5	44·6	14	8·6
8—St. John	9·8	9	60	65·8	25·6	11·7	4·2	46	49	12·7	8·6
9—Fredericton	9·2	8·7	59·8	71·5	24·7	11·6	3·8	43·3	44·5	11·2	7·4
10—Bathurst	9·2	8·7	60	67·5	28	13	4	40	40	12	7
Quebec (Average)	**9·1**	**8·5**	**56·4**	**67·7**	**26·9**	**14·2**	**3·8**	**42·3**	**70·4**	**11·6**	**7·8**
11—Quebec	9	8·2	58·5	70·8	26·4	17·3	3·9	37·7	72·5	11·3	7·8
12—Three Rivers	9·3	8·6	59	70·3	25·8	14·7	4	41·4	72·5	11·7	8·3
13—Sherbrooke	8·9	8·5	58·3	67·5	28·2	15	3·6	40	60	10	7·8
14—Sorel	9·3	8·7	50	54·9	25	13	3·8	39	80	12·3	8·4
15—St. Hyacinthe	9	8·4	56·3	66	26·7	13·3	4·6	38·3	80	10	7
16—St. John's	9·2	8·5	58	69	26·3	13·7	3·3	54	70	15	7·6
17—Thetford Mines	9·8	9·2	59	70	29	13·2	3·7	43	62·4	11·8	7·8
18—Montreal	8·6	8·3	55	71·1	25·7	14·8	3·5	45·7	71·6	11·2	7·5
19—Hull	9·2	8·4	53·1	69·9	29·1	13·1	3·8	41·3	65	10·7	7·7
Ontario (Average)	**9·2**	**8·9**	**59·0**	**71·0**	**26·5**	**13·5**	**3·7**	**39·6**	**60·4**	**11·5**	**7·9**
20—Ottawa	8·7	8·3	58·6	71·6	26·8	12·5	3·8	45·6	68·9	11·4	7·4
21—Brockville	9·3	8·7	57·6	70	25·9	14·4	3·9	39·3	59·9	11·3	7·6
22—Kingston	8·9	8·6	53·7	66·9	24·5	12	3·6	38·1	46·6	10·2	7·7
23—Belleville	9	9	59·7	68·3	23·8	12·2	3	39	56·5	10·8	7·8
24—Peterborough	8·8	8·5	61·4	68·2	25·1	14·2	3·6	38·8	50·4	10·7	7·1
25—Oshawa	8·8	8·2	63·3	77	26	13·3	3·7	40	60	11·8	7·4
26—Orillia	9·3	9·1	62	69·1	25·1	13·5	3·8	35·9	53	11·3	8·7
27—Toronto	8·7	8·4	61·2	69·4	25	12	3·7	39	54·3	10·2	7·2
28—Niagara Falls	9·2	9	63	76·2	25·8	13·7	3·7	44	56·1	11·2	7·7
29—St. Catharines	9·2	8·8	59·2	72·3	23·8	11·6	3·7	38·9	57·3	10·3	7·4
30—Hamilton	8·9	8·7	60·4	70·5	25	12·5	3·7	31·3	61·3	10·4	7
31—Brantford	9·1	8·7	56·1	71	23·8	11·8	3·4	39·6	63·1	10·8	7·6
32—Galt	8·8	8·6	56·9	68·1	24	13·3	3·6	45	58·4	10·3	6·7
33—Guelph	9	8·6	56·8	70	25·3	13·1	3·8	41·5	59·8	11·6	7
34—Kitchener	8·8	8·8	48·9	66·3	25·1	13·1	3·7	35	56·5	10·6	7·2
35—Woodstock	8·7	8·6	58·3	72·1	24·4	12·2	3·5	40	55·8	11·1	8·2
36—Stratford	9·2	9	55·3	69·4	25	12·8	3·5	42	58·2	11	8·6
37—London	9·2	8·8	62·8	71·7	25·7	13·6	3·6	44·6	61·1	11·4	7·9
38—St. Thomas	9·4	9·2	61·1	72·9	26·6	13·3	3·8	33·8	65·7	11·6	8·5
39—Chatham	9·1	8·8	55·7	70·7	25·3	12·3	3·4	40	64·9	11·4	8·4
40—Windsor	8·8	8·6	60·9	70·3	25·8	12·9	3·5	40	63·2	10	7·4
41—Sarnia	9	8·8	65	68·5	27·5	13·5	4	35	.....	11	9·2
42—Owen Sound	9·1	8·5	59·6	69·8	25·6	11·9	3	35·5	57·2	11·6	8·9
43—North Bay	9·9	9·4	62·1	73·5	30	15·2	4·1	45·7	65	11·3	8·8
44—Sudbury	9	9	55	77·5	30	15	3·5	30	80	13·7	8·3
45—Cobalt	11	10·9	60	72·6	31·4	14·6	3·9	44	60	14·5	8·8
46—Timmins	9·8	9·8	61·5	70	35	20	5	.....	50	15	8
47—Sault Ste. Marie	9·6	9·1	57·4	72·9	28·8	14·8	3·9	42·5	73	14	8·6
48—Port Arthur	9·8	9·6	55·5	73·3	28·3	15·5	3·5	42·5	73·3	10·7	8·4
49—Fort William	9·6	9·3	60	72·9	30	14·1	3·5	41·7	62·5	12·5	8·9
Manitoba (Average)	**10·2**	**9·9**	**53·9**	**70·2**	**28·8**	**14·3**	**3·6**	**39·0**	**62·0**	**12·4**	**8·3**
50—Winnipeg	9·7	9·5	52·8	69·3	27·9	13·6	3·6	40	62	12·1	8·8
51—Brandon	10·7	10·3	55	71	29·6	15	3·6	38	62	12·6	7·7
Saskatchewan (Average)	**10·2**	**9·7**	**56·1**	**71·5**	**29·5**	**19·7**	**4·0**	**44·2**	**79·9**	**14·5**	**8·2**
52—Regina	9·7	9·4	58	67·8	28·1	k16·7	3·6	35·7	71·2	14·2	7·7
53—Prince Albert	10·3	9·4	54·2	74	30·8	k21	3·9	45	80	12·2	9·3
54—Saskatoon	10	9·6	55	70·4	30	k22·5	4·1	48	90	16·6	7·7
55—Moose Jaw	10·7	10·2	57·1	73·9	29	k18·4	4·5	48	78·3	15	8
Alberta (Average)	**10·3**	**9·6**	**54·3**	**71·3**	**29·8**	**19·9**	**3·9**	**42·4**	**71·8**	**14·2**	**7·7**
56—Medicine Hat	10·6	9·6	57·5	69·4	30	k21·6	3·9	41·6	79·2	14·3	7·2
57—Drumheller	11	10·3	55	74·2	32·5	k25	3·2	50	80	15	8
58—Edmonton	9·9	9·2	47·8	71·3	28·1	k17·1	4·2	37·4	66·7	14·5	7·4
59—Calgary	9·9	9·3	58·5	71	28·6	k17·6	4·2	44	69·3	12·8	7·6
60—Lethbridge	10·1	9·6	52·5	70·4	29·7	k18	3·8	39	64	14·4	h 8·3
British Columbia (Average)	**9·5**	**8·9**	**54·6**	**71·6**	**29·1**	**23·7**	**4·1**	**48·9**	**76·5**	**13·6**	**7·4**
61—Fernie	10	9·3	55	73·3	25	k18·3	4	50	80	13·7	h.....
62—Nelson	9·9	9·4	55	72·8	29·5	k35	4·3	51·3	70	14·2	h.....
63—Trail	10	9·2	59·2	73·5	29·3	k30	4·4	43·3	77·5	16	h8
64—New Westminster	9	8·5	53·5	69	30	k21·1	4·1	53·3	75·8	12·4	h.....
65—Vancouver	9	8·6	53·7	68·1	26·5	k23·2	3·9	40·5	71·4	12·1	h 8
66—Victoria	9·1	8·7	55·6	67	29·7	k16	3·5	49·3	80	11·9	h 7
67—Nanaimo	9·6	9·1	55	71·9	30·6	k21·1	4·2	48·8	72	13·4	6
68—Prince Rupert	9·5	8·5	50	77·5	32·5	k25	4·6	55	85	15	8

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bar 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1925.

Coal		Wood							Rent		
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal Oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500) per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
16·818	**10·401**	**12·549**	**14·759**	**9·194**	**11·471**	**10·570**	**30·5**	**13·6**	**27·621**	**19·754**	
17·000	8·720	**9·250**	**9·750**	**7·500**	**7·667**	**7·713**	**33·1**	**14·8**	**21·875**	**14·000**	
.....	a7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
.....	a7·00–7·35	b8·00	b8·00	b8·00	b8·00	b9·14	30–32	14	22·00	14·00	2
o17·00	9·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
n15·50–18·50	11·00	14·00	14·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33·4	15	.....	.....	5
18·50	10·50–11·50	12·50	13·50	7·00	8·00	b7·50	30	15	20·00–27·00	12·00–15·00	6
16·688	**10·970**	**10·625**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**31·8**	**14·5**	**27·00**	**19·250**	
17·25	11·00–12·75	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30–32	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	7
14·50–16·50	8·50–13·50	13.00–16.00	14.00–17.00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	b8·00–9·00	30–32	15	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	8
17·00	8·00–12·00	10·00	12·00	7·00	.....	b4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	9
17·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	15	18·00	15·00	10
15·848	**10·167**	**13·239**	**15·303**	**9·000**	**10·854**	**11·188**	**29·2**	**14·4**	**23·056**	**15·375**	
16·00	10·00	b14·67	b14·67	b12·00	b12·00	b12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	11
16·00	n9·50–12·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	b8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	12
15·50	13·00	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	20·00–22·00	17·00–19·00	13
15·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	14
15·00	.....	.....	b17·33	.....	b13·33	.....	25	.....	20·00	14·00	15
15·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	b10·00	b12·00	27–28	15	p23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	16
17·50–18·00	.....	.....	b12·00	.....	b9·00	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	17
16·25–16·50	7·50–9·00	16·00	17.00–18.00	10.00–12.00	12·00–13·00	b16·00	35	13	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	18
16·00	.....	b16·00	b17·23	7·00	9·00	b9·00	25	15	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	19
16·325	**10·658**	**13·783**	**16·205**	**10·238**	**12·969**	**12·219**	**27·6**	**12·3**	**29·098**	**21·133**	
16·00	9·00	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00	8·00	10·00	b9·00	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	20
16·00–16·50	10·50	.....	b16·00	.....	b11·20	.....	25–28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	21
16·00	8·50–10·00	15·50	16·00	10·50	13·00	b14·00	25–26	14	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	22
16·50	12·00	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	23–25	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	23
16·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·50	9·50	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	24
16·50	.....	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	b13·00	25–28	13	s20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	25
16·25–16·50	10·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	b7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	26
15·50	8·50–11·50	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	10	35·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	27
15·00–15·25	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	28
15·50	11·00	c	c	c	c	c	30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	29
15·00	7·25–9·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
15·50	9·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	b10·00	28	8	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	31
15·50	8·50–10·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	b12·00	26	10	25·00	16·00–20·00	32
15·25	.....	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	b12·00	27	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	33
15·50	11·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	10	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	34
15·00	10·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	b13·33	25	10	20·00	15·00	35
16·00	13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	b12·00	28	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	36
16·50	7·50–12·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	15·00	23	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	37
16·50	14·50	15.00–16.00	19·00	.....	17·00	b18·67	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	38
16·00	10·00–12·00	.....	b20·00	.....	b18·00	b9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	39
16·00–16·50	10·00	c	c b26·00	c	c b20·00	c b18·00	25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	40
16·50	12·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	41
15·50–16·00	8·00–10·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	11·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	42
17·00	12·00	.....	12·00	.....	8·00	4·75–6·75	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	43
17·50	11·00–12·00	18·00	19·50	10.50–12.00	12·00–13·50	14·25–15·00	28	15	x	30·00	44
19·00	14·00	13·00	b15·00	13·00	b12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	45
22·00	15·00	10·00	12·75	7·00–7·50	11·75	.....	32	12·5	r	25·00–35·00	46
14·75	6·75–8·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	b6·50	30	15	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	47
17·50	8·50–13·00	11·00	15·00	10·00	13·00	.....	25	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	48
17·00	8·00–12·50	11·50	12·50	9·50	10·50	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
21·000	**12·500**	**11·000**	**12·250**	**7·750**	**9·000**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
19·00	11·50–12·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	·8·00	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	50
23·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	51
23·625	**10·500**	**9·500**	**12·375**	**9·125**	**11·125**	**12·333**	**33·1**	**14·2**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
23·00	9·00–12·00	.....	f14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	52
.....	d9·00–10·50	f6·00	f7·00	4·50	5·50	.....	30	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	53
23·00–25·50	d10·00–11·00	f9·50	f10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	54
.....	11·25	f13·00	f b18·00	12·00	b18·00	14·00b	35	15	35·00	20·00	55
.....	**7·250**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**35·0**	**15·0**	**28·125**	**19·500**	
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25·00	17·50	56
.....	d6·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	w	w	57
.....	d5·00–6·00	.....	.....	8·00	b6·00–8·00	.....	35	15	35·00	25·00	58
.....	d6·00–12·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	b13·00	40	15	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	59
.....	8·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	30·00	18·00	60
.....	**11·191**	.....	.....	**8·900**	**11·018**	**6·098**	g36·8	**15·4**	**25·500**	**19·813**	
.....	7·25–7·75	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	50	.....	20·00	18·00	61
.....	10·25–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	12·75	b9·00	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	62
.....	9·50–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·25	.....	40	15	30·00	20·00	63
.....	11·00–12·00	.....	.....	6·50	8·00	6·00–8·00	30–35	.....	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	64
.....	12·10–12·60	.....	.....	.....	8·00	4·50	30–35	17	29·00	25·00	65
.....	12·00–12·50	.....	.....	8·00	b10·11	b5·05	29	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	66
.....	a8·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	.....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	67
.....	14·50–16·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	68

price for Welsh coal. o. Welsh coal. p. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses $20; others $45–$60. s. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. w. Company houses $10–$20; others $35–$40. x. Houses with conveniencess not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1915	Jan. 1916	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1924	Dec. 1924	Jan. 1925
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	46·4	47·2	47·2	52·8	63·8	73·6	71·4	71·0	54·6	53·4	54·0	52·4	54·2
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	32·8	32·4	34·8	45·0	51·6	46·4	44·6	30·4	29·0	29·4	27·6	28·4
Veal, roast	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	16·6	17·6	17·8	20·3	25·3	27·7	25·7	26·9	18·9	18·3	18·6	17·2	17·8
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	20·4	21·1	24·8	31·2	34·9	32·3	30·8	25·6	27·2	26·9	26·7	27·6
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·6	19·0	19·9	24·6	33·1	36·9	36·5	36·0	26·7	26·7	24·1	23·8	24·1
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·2	35·8	36·0	44·8	62·6	70·8	69·6	71·4	52·0	51·6	47·6	45·8	46·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	24·8	25·1	26·7	31·2	44·8	51·0	52·4	58·4	39·8	40·8	37·0	33·1	33·7
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	35·6	36·6	48·6	66·6	73·8	77·6	67·8	43·4	45·6	46·0	46·6	46·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·5	45·5	46·4	56·9	63·3	73·6	86·6	85·2	71·2	63·3	61·3	63·3	66·9
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·4	34·9	36·1	45·3	51·2	62·5	69·5	75·7	58·7	46·6	46·9	50·0	51·9
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	55·2	52·2	59·4	71·4	82·8	90·6	93·0	79·8	71·4	74·4	73·2	73·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·0	61·8	66·6	88·4	93·8	106·0	135·2	113·4	83·4	81·0	85·4	78·2	79·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·9	35·0	38·1	48·9	51·2	59·1	74·8	63·6	48·6	45·5	48·2	43·7	43·9
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·3	22·5	24·4	30·5	33·3	35·7	40·9	39·2	32·6	§30·7	§33·2	§28·9	§29·0
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	20·5	22·4	28·8	30·4	33·9	38·1	37·5	29·3	§30·7	§33·2	§28·9	§29·0
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·2	67·5	66·0	91·5	114·0	120·0	120·5	132·0	105·0	100·5	100·5	111·0	112·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	39·0	37·0	53·0	65·0	69·0	74·0	68·0	48·0	§44·0	§42·0	§52·0	§55·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	24·5	24·0	27·0	35·0	40·0	40·0	36·0	28·0	27·5	27·5	30·5	31·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	12·2	12·0	13·6	19·6	25·2	30·4	28·2	19·6	§21·0	§20·8	§21·6	§21·6
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	13·2	17·2	24·4	33·4	30·2	23·2	21·6	17·4	17·0	17·4	16·8	16·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·4	12·1	12·5	14·6	19·7	22·7	26·2	24·9	22·0	21·6	18·6	19·9	20·0
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	12·9	12·7	13·6	17·3	19·6	25·7	25·3	18·4	19·0	17·0	15·4	15·3
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·8	30·8	31·2	36·8	42·8	49·2	62·0	51·2	36·8	38·4	48·4	38·4	38·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	10·2	14·0	14·4	17·0	19·8	22·4	28·6	24·6	17·4	18·2	23·2	18·2	18·0
Tea, black medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	9·6	9·7	10·1	12·5	15·9	16·0	14·5	13·5	§14·9	§17·2	§17·5	§17·6
Tea, green medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	9·6	10·0	10·1	12·1	15·3	16·7	15·7	15·1	§14·9	§17·2	§17·5	§17·6
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	9·9	9·8	9·9	10·1	11·8	14·7	14·8	13·6	13·4	13·4	14·3	§14·5
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	37·5	31·7	47·0	64·7	72·7	62·3	103·0	75·5	52·6	39·0	47·8	44·3	46·4
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods	.....	5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·73	7·97	8·28	10·27	12·42	13·78	15·30	14·48	11·03	10·52	10·78	10·58	10·77
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·2	3·5	4·6	4·8	4·7	4·9	4·2	4·0	4·1	4·1	4·1
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	54·1	53·2	64·0	72·4	82·5	87·8	125·0	109·6	115·1	111·5	104·4	105·1
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·1	38·0	36·9	47·7	55·9	63·4	65·2	92·1	71·7	74·0	70·6	64·6	65·0
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·9	42·4	41·6	45·7	63·7	76·8	80·6	90·5	80·2	80·6	79·0	78·6	78·4
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	32·1	31·3	30·7	32·7	47·2	56·5	62·5	69·0	59·8	59·4	57·8	57·4	57·5
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·9	23·7	23·0	23·2	25·8	28·2	31·0	40·3	31·7	31·6	30·1	30·4	30·5
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and lighting‡	.....	1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·90	1·90	1·85	2·13	2·65	3·07	3·27	4·17	3·53	3·61	3·49	[3·35	3·37
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	¼ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·83	4·37	3·98	4·05	4·50	4·83	5·54	6·60	6·92	6·93	7·01	6·93	6·91
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Grand Totals	.....	9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·49	14·27	14·14	16·49	19·80	21·73	24·15	25·30	21·52	21·13	21·23	20·90	21·09

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	7·85	8·30	10·16	12·45	14·09	15·35	14·72	11·18	10·68	11·12	10·67	10·85
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·80	6·87	7·03	8·63	10·63	12·25	13·42	13·18	9·78	9·44	9·68	9·61	9·76
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·45	7·75	8·29	9·92	12·33	13·41	14·97	14·44	11·11	10·48	11·13	10·99	10·94
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·27	7·37	8·03	10·03	12·18	13·19	14·67	13·76	10·63	10·24	10·28	9·92	10·12
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·42	7·71	8·23	10·35	12·51	13·70	15·35	14·39	10·88	10·45	10·67	10·42	10·60
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·21	8·13	8·44	9·80	11·84	13·50	16·09	13·94	10·87	10·16	10·31	10·02	10·51
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·46	8·86	8·47	10·44	12·18	14·31	15·39	14·10	11·06	10·47	10·50	10·67	10·91
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·76	8·57	8·41	10·53	12·72	13·84	15·88	14·77	10·94	10·26	10·61	10·93	11·13
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·08	8·98	8·71	10·64	12·69	14·52	16·11	15·75	12·08	11·39	11·80	11·66	11·89

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Reports received during the month indicated that the trend of wholesale prices and the cost of living continued upward.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, base period 1867-77=100) was 147.7 at the end of December, an increase of 1.5 per cent over the previous month's level. Foodstuffs rose 2.8 per cent and materials rose 0.8 per cent. The principal increase by groups was one of 8 per cent in animal food. All other groups showed slight advances except sugar, coffee and tea, which declined 6.2 per cent, and textiles, which declined 0.8 per cent.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913 =100, was 179.3 for December, 1.2 per cent above the November level. For the year 1924 as compared with 1923, foods rose 4.0 per cent and materials 7.1 per cent. Cotton rose 10.6 per cent and other textiles 34.8 per cent. Cereals rose 16.2 per cent.

The *Economist* index number for January, on the base 1901-05=100, declined sharply at the end of the month in comparison with the figure for the end of December, falling 1.8 per cent to 216.7, which was the lowest figure since that for September last. The only group to advance was cereals and meat, which rose 2.8 per cent; other foods declined in price 3.3 per cent; textiles declined 3.3 per cent; minerals declined 4.0 per cent; and the miscellaneous group (rubber, timber, oils) declined 0.9 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour declined one point at the beginning of January, to 180 on the base 100 in July, 1914. Foods declined 2 points to 178 and other groups showed no change from the previous month, the index numbers being as follows: rent, 147; clothing, 225-230; fuel and light, 185; sundries, 180. There was a further decline on February 1 of one point to 179. Foods were 176; rent, 147; clothing, 230; fuel and light, 185; sundries, 170.

Austria

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office rose 2 per cent in January to 21,181, on the base 1st 6 months of 1914=1. The index for foods was 20,346 and that for industrial materials was 22,850. The levels of the two groups tended to come together during the year, as, in January, 1924, foods stood at 16,792 and industrial materials at 23,130.

Cost of Living.—The index number compiled by the Commission on the Cost of Living rose 0.82 per cent to 13,762 in January, on the base July, 1914=1. Foods rose one per cent, and other groups showed no appreciable change.

Belgium

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, was 569 in November as against 555 in October, thus showing a rise of 2.5 per cent. Textiles rose 3.1 per cent, and tar and its products rose 22.1 per cent. The other changes by groups were slight.

Retail Prices and Cost of Living.—The official index number of retail prices of 56 articles at Brussels, on the base April, 1914= 100, was 556 for December as against 553 for November. The index for the Kingdom was 521 for December as against 520 for November.

The official index number of cost of living of a middle class family, on the base 1921= 100, was 137.34 in December against 137.65 in November. All groups remained almost stationary during the month. This was the case also with the budget for a working class family, the index of which was, for December, 137.77 as against 137.11 for November.

Bulgaria

Retail Prices.—The official index number of retail prices of foods, on the base 1901-10 =1000, rose from 3719 in August to 3831 in September and 4026 in October, a total increase of 8.3 per cent. Heat, light and sundries increased 2.1 per cent during the same period.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number compiled by Statistique Générale on the base July, 1914=100, rose 0.8 per cent in December to 518. Foods on the whole declined slightly, vegetable foods and sugar, coffee and cocoa declining while animal foods rose. Minerals and metals rose 5 per cent.

Retail Prices and Cost of Living.—The official index number of cost of living at Paris rose 2.7 per cent in the 4th quarter of 1924,

reaching 377 on the base 1914=100. Foods rose 4 per cent; heat and light rose 2 per cent and rent, clothing and sundries showed no change.

The index number of retail prices of 13 articles at Paris, on the base 1910=1000, rose from 4254 in November to 4346 in December and 4390 in January, a total increase for the two months of 3.2 per cent.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, for gold prices, on the base 1913=100, rose about 2.2 per cent in December above the November average. Foods rose 2.7 per cent to 127.2; industrial materials rose 1.3 per cent to 138.9. Goods produced rose 2.2 per cent to 123.4 and goods imported rose 2.3 per cent to 170.9. All groups advanced, the most notable being cereals and potatoes, textiles and metals.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-14=100, was practically unchanged in December, in relation to the November level. Only fractional changes were displayed by the groups. In the official account of the course of this index number during the year 1924 it is pointed out that the spread between the levels of the highest and lowest groups was reduced from 115 per cent in the first quarter of the year to 61 per cent in the fourth quarter. This movement started with reductions in the especially high groups heating and lighting, and clothing, and by increases in food costs, and in house rent. House rent showed the most extreme movement during the year. Having been kept low by government control, it was only from one-quarter to one-third of its pre-war figure at the beginning of the year. During the year substantial increases in rents were allowed. These increases occurred generally at the first of each month, and during the year rents rose 150 per cent and reached about 75 per cent of pre-war cost.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan (base period, 1913=100), for December was 593.39, or 2.61 per cent above the November level. Foods rose 3.38 per cent and materials rose 2.29 per cent. All groups showed increases.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number for Milan, compiled by the City of Milan on the base July, 1920=100, rose 5.1 per cent from the September level to 123.37 in October. Foods rose 4.1 per cent and clothing rose 5.7 per cent, but the most important variation was an increase of 27.9 per cent in the cost of rentals or an advance in the index number of from 283.30 to 362.47 in October. Heat and light declined slightly and sundries showed no change.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base "respective months of 1913=100" showed little change in the last quarter of 1924, standing at 167 in October and November and 168 in December. Raw materials rose 3 points for the period from October to December and manufactured goods were down one point.

South Africa

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1910=1000, rose in October 6.2 per cent over the July level, reaching 1491. Advances in price were shown by jute, leather and hides, grains and meal, groceries and meat. All other groups showed slight declines.

China

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai, on the base February, 1913=100 rose 1.6 per cent to 157.4 in December. Cereals and miscellaneous goods showed marked declines, while other foods, textiles and metals advanced. The rise in metals was particularly high owing to price increases in pure antimony and tin in slabs.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Annalist* index number of wholesale prices of 25 foods (prices in 1890-1899 as 100) was 211.051 at the middle of January as compared with 205.330 at the middle of December, thus showing a rise of 2.8 per cent for the month.

Bradstreet's index number (which shows the cost of a list of articles) for February 1 showed a slight fractional decline reaching $13.8852 as against $13.9347 at January 1, a decline of 0.3 per cent. Seven groups advanced namely, breadstuffs, live stock, hides and leather, oils, naval stores, building materials and chemicals, while six, provisions, fruits, textiles, metals, coal and coke and miscellaneous products, declined.

Dun's index number (which shows the cost of a list of articles) for February 1 showed an upward trend for the eighth consecutive month, rising 1.0 per cent in the month, to $204.592. This was an advance of 69.4 per cent over the pre-war basis. During the

month under review the breadstuffs group rose in price 5.4 per cent. Dairy and garden products declined 4.2 per cent and meats 0.6 per cent. There were slight increases in the miscellaneous group and in "other food," clothing and metals. All foods together rose 1.1 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, Massachusetts, rose 0.9 per cent over the November level to 161.2 in December, on the base 1913=100. Foods, clothing and sundries all rose slightly. Shelter and fuel and light showed no change.

Central and District Heating

The Dominion Fuel Board, in co-operation with the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, has published the results of a study of central and district heating and of the possibilities of its application under the conditions prevailing in Canada. The Fuel Board believes that central and district heating can be profitably employed to a considerable extent in Canada, and that the supply of heat as a public utility in the denser sections of cities and towns may be looked for as a general service of the future. Central heating of groups of institutional buildings and community heating of residential properties have shown the economies and benefits to be derived, and such systems undoubtedly will be adopted to an increasing extent. In many parts of Canada, conditions are particularly favourable to district heating: climate; high differential between the prices of coal commonly used for domestic heating and cost of low-grade fuels; and possible combination with electric power supply, both from steam and hydro plants. Application of methods of centralized heating and steam service will assist in the solution of the fuel problem in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec by making possible a reduction in high-priced coal importation from the United States and the greater utilization of Canada's own resources.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA DURING FOURTH QUARTER of 1924

THE following statement has been issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization: Immigration to Canada for the calendar year 1924 totalled 124,450. This total is made up of 57,612 from Great Britain and Ireland, 16,328 from the United States and 50,510 from other countries. In the calendar year 1923 the total immigration to Canada was 137,320, so that in 1924 there was a decrease of 12,870 or nine per cent. But this total does not take into consideration the 37,317 Canadians who have returned home since April 1st last, from the United States after having lived there for six months or longer. It was not till then that the Department began to keep a record of these returning Canadians. With these included the total immigration therefore in 1924 is 161,767, an increase over 1923 of 24,447.

Immigration from the United States in 1924 was 16,328 compared with 20,307 in 1923, a decrease of 3,979. Here again, however, these figures make no allowance for the movement of 37,317 Canadians returning to Canada since April 1st, 1924, from the United States.

During last December immigration totalled 2,765. In the same month 3,165 Canadians returned from the United States.

The accompanying table, compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, gives some details respecting the total number of immigrants into Canada during the fourth quarter of 1924. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1923 are also given.

The table on page 230 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants, who entered Canada during the quarter under review.

Immigration to Canada during the Fourth Quarter of 1924

Period	From Great Britain and Ireland	From U.S.A.	From other countries	Totals
October, 1924	3,340	1,274	2,311	6,925
November, 1924	2,005	939	2,724	5,668
December, 1924	687	743	1,335	2,765
Fourth Quarter, 1924	6,032	2,956	6,370	15,358
Third Quarter, 1924	14,329	4,753	12,885	31,967
Fourth Quarter, 1923	12,166	4,266	13,915	30,347

STATEMENT OF NATIONALITY, SEX, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF ALL IMMIGRANTS, DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1924

Nationality	Sex				Workers in																		Destination									
	Adults male	Adults female	Children under 14	Totals	Farming			Trading			Mining			Skilled n.e.s.			Unskilled n.e.s.			Domestic	Unclassified			Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Ed. Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Terr.
					M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C		M	F	C										
African, South	1	2	6	9	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	1	8	....	....	....	....	....
Armenian	8	29	3	40	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	21	3	6	2	2	....	....	7	27	4	....	....	....	....
Australian	10	10	2	22	2	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	3	1	1	1	2	4	....	....	....	....	3	4	1	....	1	13	....
Austrian	4	5	1	10	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	5	1	....
Belgian	24	48	29	101	7	4	3	3	1	....	3	1	1	5	2	1	3	1	1	7	3	32	23	6	1	....	30	51	7	2	3	1	....
Bulgarian	11	3	....	14	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	2	2	....	....
Czecho-Slovak	43	37	28	108	37	3	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	9	....	25	21	....	....	....	6	39	7	31	24	1	....
Dutch	32	46	47	125	15	3	1	8	1	....	....	....	....	7	2	2	2	1	....	13	....	26	44	....	....	....	23	69	5	7	13	8	....
East Indian	4	2	4	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Esthonian	2	5	1	8	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	4	....
Finnish	179	189	55	423	125	11	6	3	6	....	1	....	....	6	3	2	42	6	3	110	2	53	44	2	5	....	55	295	11	7	9	39	....
French	18	26	6	50	4	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	8	5	1	1	....	....	8	5	8	4	....	1	....	28	9	3	2	3	4	....
German	130	137	79	346	121	31	29	3	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	58	1	46	50	....	....	....	8	86	39	115	96	2	....
Great Britain and Ireland — English	889	1345	788	3022	236	63	70	156	142	35	45	11	19	255	101	58	169	26	24	518	28	484	582	60	37	6	426	1569	139	147	244	394	....
Great Britain and Ireland — Irish	294	385	145	824	90	10	5	45	33	7	2	....	....	61	4	1	84	6	2	231	12	101	130	6	9	....	192	455	41	24	35	62	....
Great Britain and Ireland — Scotch	435	1041	537	2013	92	12	18	67	97	5	46	4	2	114	34	11	97	11	16	550	19	333	485	22	21	2	368	1184	83	60	126	147	....
Great Britain and Ireland — Welsh	68	59	46	173	17	2	2	9	4	....	26	3	12	11	4	2	2	....	....	24	3	22	30	2	1	....	16	97	5	13	17	22	....
Greek	13	35	8	56	8	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	17	2	15	7	1	4	....	9	30	3	2	5	2	....
Hebrew, n.e.s.	63	70	36	169	9	1	2	21	9	1	....	....	....	20	5	....	6	1	....	31	7	23	33	3	....	....	70	66	20	2	2	6	....
Hebrew Polish	29	89	73	191	9	3	3	6	2	2	....	....	....	3	1	....	9	1	....	44	2	38	68	4	....	....	38	134	10	3	1	1	....
Hebrew Russian	244	301	222	767	70	41	40	8	6	4	....	....	....	44	50	25	107	52	75	105	15	47	78	4	10	....	275	206	148	40	43	41	....
Hungarian	84	65	53	202	80	26	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	14	1	25	34	13	....	....	....	47	27	92	23	....	....
Italian	115	196	172	483	92	11	9	....	....	....	5	....	....	6	1	....	7	1	1	43	5	140	162	14	2	....	77	241	38	14	37	60	....
Japanese	36	24	8	68	16	2	....	1	2	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	14	10	2	2	2	7	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	67	....
Jugo Slav	40	35	20	95	36	14	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	13	....	7	5	....	....	....	2	19	22	28	6	18	....
Latvian	2	3	....	5	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	....
Lithuanian	....	10	....	10	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	1	....	2	....	....
Luxemburg	1	1	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....
Maltese	3	5	2	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....
Negro	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	....
Newfoundland	14	64	39	117	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	35	4	24	39	44	13	....	13	38	....	7	....	2	....
New Zealand	3	4	3	10	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	7	....
Polish	351	376	100	827	346	37	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	279	3	59	77	4	....	....	23	180	236	184	186	14	....
Roumanian	91	85	43	219	76	20	15	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	1	2	38	3	26	26	....	....	....	21	40	22	73	57	6	....
Russian	366	406	514	1286	359	325	404	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	50	1	30	109	....	3	....	13	41	52	1106	61	10	....
Scandinavian — Danish	57	46	18	121	32	2	4	8	3	2	....	....	....	13	1	....	3	....	....	26	1	14	12	3	1	....	44	18	19	16	11	9	....
Scandinavian — Icelandic	4	2	1	7	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	....
Scandinavian — Norwegian	41	49	31	121	26	6	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	4	10	1	1	25	....	16	17	1	....	....	15	16	10	31	12	36	....
Scandinavian — Swedish	92	40	16	148	64	4	4	4	....	....	1	....	....	6	1	1	14	....	....	23	3	12	11	4	....	....	28	26	12	13	11	54	....
Swiss	47	42	14	103	30	2	3	4	1	....	....	....	....	7	3	3	5	2	....	13	1	21	8	1	....	....	51	28	2	8	2	11	....
Syrian	26	26	6	58	22	5	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	10	2	10	2	2	6	....	18	18	1	6	2	5	....
U.S.A. via Ocean ports	4	6	12	22	2	3	4	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	6	1	1	....	3	7	1	....	6	3	....
(a) West Indian	1	8	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	2	....	1	....	....	2	6	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Others	5	6	....	11	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	1	2	....	....	....
Immigration via Ocean ports	3884	5370	3170	12424	2054	652	697	356	326	63	130	20	35	584	226	115	623	125	133	2349	137	1672	2127	201	116	8	1882	5084	981	2041	1049	1062	....
Immigration from U.S.A.	1540	785	609	2934	596	211	263	178	90	42	40	5	2	272	41	22	224	33	24	72	230	333	256	20	37	4	431	948	185	372	531	404	2
Total Immigration	5424	6155	3779	15358	2650	863	960	534	416	105	170	25	37	856	267	137	847	158	157	2421	367	2005	2383	221	153	12	2313	6032	1166	2413	1580	1466	2

(a) West Indian includes 2 Jamaicans. (b) Others includes, 1 Albanian, 1 Egyptian, 1 Persian, 2 Portuguese, 2 Spanish, 2 Turkish and 2 Ukrainians.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1924

REPORTS received by the Department of Labour during the last quarter of 1924 show 312 fatalities occurring in the industries and trades of Canada during that period, as compared with 343 in the previous quarter and with 374 in the corresponding period of 1923. There were also 21 fatalities reported during the quarter which occurred earlier in the year. Of the 312 fatalities during the quarter 121 occurred in October, 102 in November and 89 in December. There were also reported during the quarter two deaths from accidents which occurred in the early part of 1923, and one from an accident which occurred in August, 1920. In addition to the fatalities resulting from accidents there was reported the death of a labourer at Amherst, Nova Scotia, from lead poisoning. A few deaths due to heart failure while on duty were also reported, but to what extent these were caused by the occupation of the deceased workers it is impossible to say. Seven deaths were reported during the quarter as due to infection resulting from injuries and 13 were caused by electricity. No great disaster occurred during the quarter but three lives were lost on one occasion through a premature explosion at a quarry, and three deaths also occurred at one time when seamen were drowned in Lake Ontario.

As in the previous quarter, the highest number of accidents occurred in the transportation and public utilities group, there being 86 in this group of which 43 occurred in the steam railway service and 14 in water transportation. The logging industry showed the next highest number of fatalities with 59 reported, this being the highest accident record for any single industry during the quarter. In the construction industry there were 45 deaths reported, in mining 40, in manufacturing 30, and in agriculture 22. Fuller particulars regarding these fatalities will be found in the following table which has been prepared from information received from all sources available. It does not necessarily include all the industrial accidents that may have occurred.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING LAST QUARTER OF 1924

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Thresherman	Roston, Man.	Oct. 1	.....	Caught in fly wheel.
Employee at prison farm	Sudbury, Ont.	" 11	30	Struck by falling smokestack.
Farmer	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	" 13	.....	Car collided with hay rack.
Thresher	Coronation, Alta.	" 25	.....	(No particulars).
Farmer	Near Hamilton, Ont.	" 27	75	Wagon upset on slope—crushed.
Farmer	Antigonish, N.S.	" 22	45	Gored by bull.
Farmer	Estevan, Sask.	" 24	82	Fell into water trough—drowned.
Labourer	Summerland, B.C.	" 27	32	Struck by falling tree.
Thresher	Hamiota, Man.	Nov. 1	.....	Crushed between engine and separator.
Farmer	Tweed, Ont.	" 1	.....	Thrown from wagon when horse ran away.
Farm boy	Longueuil, Que.	" 14	.....	Caught in wheels of gasoline engine.
Thresher	Cobourg, Ont.	" 19	over 21	Crushed beneath separator and engine.
Farmer	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 24	.....	Gored by bull.
Farmer	Temiscouata, Que.	" 29	27	Burned while attempting to save cattle from burning barn.
Farmer	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 29	43	Struck by falling tree.
Thresher	Weyburn, Sask.	Dec. 3	23	Caught in threshing machine.
Stock breeder	Highgate, Ont.	" 5	.....	Thrown from railway car while loading cattle.
Farmer	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	" 11	.....	Kicked by horse.
Poultrykeeper	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 17	.....	Blood poisoning following hen peck.
Farmer	near Maple Creek, Sask.	" 23	.....	Thrown from runaway horse.
Farmer	Centreville, N.B.	" 26	.....	Fell from load of pressed hay.
Ploughman	near Rednersville, Ont.	" 30	.....	Thrown against plough when it hit a stone.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Hunter's guide	St. Raymond, Que.	Oct. 3	over 21	Drowned. Boat capsized in rapid.
Trappers (2)	Longlac, Ont.	" 13	.....	Drowned when canoe capsized.
Fisherman	The Banks, Nfld.	Nov. 11	.....	Dory swamped by heavy sea.
Trapper	Strachan, Que.	" 27	29	Fell through ice—drowned.
Trapper	Parent, Que.	" 24	29	Drowned. Went through ice.
Trapper	St. Zacharie, Que.	Dec. 1	28	Accidental discharge of gun.
Fisherman	Barkley Sound, B.C.	" 13	.....	Lost balance and fell overboard.
LOGGING—				
Head loader	Campbell River, B.C.	Oct. 1	28	Fell from height while loading.
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 3	43	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Bidwell Bay, B.C.	" 4	44	Crushed by rolling log.
Logger	Campbell River, B.C.	" 4	.....	Fell from guy wire.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1924 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—(Con.)—				
Employee at mill	Echo Bay, B.C.	" 13	67	Caught in circular saw.
Teamster	Bidwell Bay, B.C.	" 17	40	Crushed by log—peavey caught in clothes.
River driver	Waneta, B.C.	" 20	.....	Drowned when breaking log jam.
Employee	Montmagny Co., Que.	" 18	.....	Caught in belt.
Employee	Sudbury, Ont.	" 24	46	Struck by tree.
Labourer	Dean Lake, Ont.	" 25	69	Fell on ground—hernia.
Labourer	Connaught, Ont.	" 27	.....	Struck by tree.
Labourer	Port Alice, B.C.	" 29	32	Struck by falling bale.
Labourer	Elk Lake, Ont.	Nov. 1	23	Drowned.
Labourer	Deux Rivières, Que.	" 1	50	Fell off scaffold.
Employee at mill	Parent, Que.	" 5	.....	Caught in belt.
Logger	Squirrel Cove, B.C.	" 6	16	Struck by lead which broke.
Woodsman	New Westminster, B.C.	" 6	.....	Drowned.
Woodsman	Lac Frontier, Que.	" 6	40	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman	Morley, Alta.	" 11	over 27	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman	Farrington, Ont.	" 12	.....	Struck on head by tree.
Logger	North Vancouver, B.C.	" 13	35	Knocked off top of piling.
Watchman	Windsor, Ont.	" 16	65	Burned.
Woodsman	Calgary, Alta.	" 17	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	New Westminster, B.C.	" 18	.....	Struck by tree which rebounded when hit by another.
Cutter	Nicholson, Ont.	" 17	27	Feet frozen—infection.
Logger	Strawberry Hill, B.C.	" 18	50	Struck by falling tree.
Bushman	Calgary, Alta.	" 18	27	Struck by tree which fell while burning brush.
Woodsman	Northfield, N.S.	" 18	.....	Struck by falling limb.
Woodsman	Egan Estate, Ont.	" 18	54	Struck by skid.
Labourer	Eganville, Ont.	" 20	19	Struck by tree.
Labourer	Wasing, Ont.	" 21	.....	Struck by tree.
Chokerman	Sechelt, B.C.	" 22	40	Struck by swinging log.
Woodsman	Woman River, Ont.	" 24	45	Struck by falling tree.
Sawyer	Horburg, Alta.	" 25	25	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer	Laforest, Ont.	" 26	25	Struck by tree.
Logger	Rock Bay, B.C.	" 26	52	Struck by log while building skid road.
Woodsman	Whitney, Ont.	" 27	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman	Red Deer, Alta.	" 27	over 21	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Port Simpson, B.C.	" 28	.....	Drowned while handling boom of logs.
Labourer	Bruce Mines, Ont.	" 28	33	Fell on sleigh stake.
Labourer	Dean Lake, Ont.	Dec. 1	27	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman	Eldon, Alta.	" 4	.....	Struck by falling timber.
Woodsman	Montmagny, Que.	" 6	51	Struck by falling tree.
Chokerman	Extension, B.C.	" 8	38	Foot crushed by log—gas gangrene followed amputation.
Wood splitter	Knox Bay, B.C.	" 8	.....	Crushed by water tank which upset when workman was moving donkey engine.
Labourer	Dean Lake, Ont.	" 10	27	Crushed by log.
Roustabout	Harrison's Mills, B.C.	" 12	68	Struck by train on bridge when returning with mail.
Woodsman	St. Ferdinand, Que.	" 13	57	Struck by falling tree.
Brakeman	North Vancouver, B.C.	" 15	31	Run over by logging train.
Watchman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 15	45	Crushed by tree which fell through bunkhouse in high wind.
Feller	North Bay, Ont.	" 16	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 16	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Feller	Horning's Mills, Ont.	" 16	.....	Struck by limb.
Woodsman	St. Rose du Degele, Que.	" 17	38	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman	Wooler, Ont.	" 17	70	Crushed by log which rolled from pile.
Labourer	Gull Bay, Ont.	" 18	.....	Struck by tree.
Swamper	Kelowna, B.C.	" 30	36	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman	Searchmont, Ont.	" 30	50	Struck by falling tree.
Sawyer	Flanders, Ont.	" 30	24	Crushed by tree.
MINES, SMELTERS AND QUARRIES—				
Metalliferous Mining:				
Oiler	Rossland, B.C.	Oct. 8	24	Arm caught in belt.
Labourer	Timmins, Ont.	" 11	32	Explosion. Drilled into hole which had missed firing.
Clarifier	Timmins, Ont.	" 17	.....	Caught by belt.
Mill worker	Rossland, B.C.	" 22	.....	Caught in pulley.
Labourer	Schumacher, Ont.	Nov. 7	52	Struck on head by rock.
Miner	Kimberley, B.C.	" 19	34	Explosion. Drilled into hole which had missed firing.
Drill runner	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 16	27	Struck by steel bar coming down chute.
Shaftman	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 22	41	Struck by falling rock.
Miner	Porcupine, Ont.	Dec. 13	40	Struck by material from blast.
Labourer	Silver Centre, Ont.	" 15	18	Fell down shaft.
Miner	Premier, B.C.	" 29	over 21	Premature explosion.
Coal Mining:				
Miner	Stellarton, N.S.	Oct. 14	26	Struck by runaway cars. Rope broke.
Miner	Stellarton, N.S.	" 15	.....	Fall of coal.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 16	.....	Fall of coal.
Miner	Lantzville, B.C.	" 29	49	Electrocuted when head touched wire.
Miner	Three Hills, Alta.	" 30	26	Explosion, while lighting a shot that had been lit by another.

Fatal Industrial Accidents During the Last Quarter of 1924 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Mines, Smelters and Quarries—*Con.*				
Coal Mining—Concluded				
Loader	Drumheller, Alta.	Nov. 7	over 21	Heart failure while on duty.
Miner	Florence, N.S.	" 12	.....	Fall of stone.
Miner	Taber, Alta.	" 19	42	Struck by descending cage.
Miner	Florence, N.S.	" 26	34	Run over by loaded box.
Chain runner	Stellarton, N.S.	Dec. 2	21	Struck by runaway box which uncoupled on trip.
Machine runner	Rosedale, Alta.	" 5	38	Struck by falling rock.
Miner	Wayne, Alta.	" 6	42	Struck by falling rock.
Miner	Springhill, N.S.	" 6	.....	Fall of coal during "bump."
Switch boy	Coal Creek, B.C.	" 8	17	Crushed between cars while at work on tipple.
Miner	Springhill, N.S.	" 12	38	Crushed by cave-in of rock following a "bump."
Miner	Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 16	.....	Died of heart failure, believed due to shock of concussion during shot firing.
Miner	Coal Creek, B.C.	" 19	17	Crushed between cars.
Loader	Stellarton, N.S.	" 23	.....	Fall of coal—crushed.
Miner	Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 31	.....	Fall of coal.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.:				
Labourer	Thetford Mines, Que.	Oct. 14	38	Fall of rock due to explosion of missed charge.
Employees at stone quarry (3)	Owen Sound, Ont.	" 29	.....	Premature explosion of blast.
Driller	Black Lake, Que.	Nov. 25	40	Fall of rock from side of open cast pit.
Quarry worker	Granite Falls, B.C.	" 26	67	Fell from platform and crushed under falling debris.
Labourer at salt works	Windsor, Ont.	Dec. 8	.....	Drowned in brine.
Employee at quarry	Port Coquitlam, B.C.	" 9	.....	Crushed by rock in rockslide.
Workman at quarry	Beachville, Ont.	" 13	30	Struck by falling rock.
Clay products and structural materials:				
Labourer at stone works	Preston, Ont.	Dec. 5	38	Cut arm—infection.
Manufacturing—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:				
Employee at flour mills	Calgary, Alta.	Oct. 7	over 21	Caught in belt.
Engineer at distillery	Waterloo, Ont.	" 16	60	Thrown off running board of automobile.
Foreman at tobacco factory	Leamington, Ont.	Dec. 22	35	Caught in elevator.
Employee at brewery	Lachine, Que.	" 26	57	Crushed beneath truck.
Animal edible products:				
Butcher	Vancouver, B.C.	Dec. 4	16	Cut hand with boning knife; developed pneumonia
Textiles:				
Labourer at woollen mill	Peterboro, Ont.	Oct. 8	55	Crushed in ascending elevator.
Employee at blanket factory	Dundas, Ont.	" 14	30	Electrocuted.
Employee at felt factory	Waterloo, Ont.	" 14	28	Caught in shafting.
Pulp, paper and paper goods:				
Employee at pulp mill	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Nov. 6	43	Canoe capsized while crossing harbour.
Employee at paper mill	Kenogami, Que.	Dec. 5	26	Burned when steam pipe broke.
Saw and planing mills:				
Mill worker	Victoria Co., N.B.	Oct. 1	27	Drowned when dam gave way.
Employee	Toronto, Ont.	" 2	69	Fell off wagon.
Employee	Echo Bay, B.C.	" 16	67	Caught in saw.
Employee	Haney, B.C.	" 18	30	Struck by slab thrown from saw.
Employee	Muskoka, Ont.	" 20	.....	Fell against saw while trying carriage.
Employee	Limoilou, Que.	" 23	50	Caught in saw.
Employee	Bracebridge, Ont.	" 24	29	Fell on saw.
Wood products:				
Woodworker at furniture factory	Elora, Ont.	Oct. 3	42	Struck in abdomen by machine.
Employee at picture frame factory	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	22	Crushed by elevator.
Employee at piano factory	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 30	56	Fell down elevator shaft.
Employee at furniture factory	Kincardine, Ont.	Dec. 6	.....	Cut hand—infection.
Employee at casket works	Guelph, Ont.	" 8	49	Crushed under falling lumber.
Watchman	Kentville, N.S.	" 25	.....	Burned in fire.
Iron, steel and products:				
Traveller	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 24	50	Struck by auto.
Helper at metal factory	Ford. Ont.	" 28	22	Crushed by falling crate.
Machinist	Edmonton, Ont.	Dec. 18	over 21	Fell into lignite pit.
Tool maker	Roxton Pond, Que.	" 19	42	Crushed—caught in belt.
Banking fireman at shops	Sherbrooke, Que.	Nov. 15	45	Run over by engine.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1924 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Miscellaneous industries:				
Cutter at glass works..	Toronto, Ont.....	Nov. 11	58	Fell on floor—cut wrist and injured internally.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 11	32	Struck by employee.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Building and Structures:				
Employee.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Oct. 3	.....	Cement buggy fell over edge of elevator dragging man from scaffold.
Handyman.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 3	42	Fell off ladder while kalsomining ceiling.
Plumber.....	Midland, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Gasoline welder exploded.
Contractor.....	Edmonton Alta.....	" 12	over 21	Crushed when roof of building collapsed.
Mortar man.....	Todmorden, Ont.....	" 16	23	Fell down shaft.*
Painter.....	St. Casimir, Que.....	" 17	60	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer.....	Hull, Que.....	" 18	over 21	Collapse of building.
Repairman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 20	51	Collapse of roof.
Carpenter.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 24	45	Jumped from scaffold and fell—enveloped in flue dust.
Labourer.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 28	20	Crushed by wall.
Labourer.....	Burford, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Fell off building.
Machinist's helper.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 31	25	Fell from dock—drowned.
Employee.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 10	.....	Fell off scaffold.
Employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	34	Fell from roof.
Erector.....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 17	44	Crushed. While raising steel apron cla p slipped, letting it fall back.
Employee.....	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	" 25	20	Electrocuted. Touched electrified metal.
Employees (2).....	Quebec, Que.....	" 25	40	Cable of carrier snapped releasing counterweight.
			42	
Labourers (2).....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 2	30	Wall collapsed.
			65	
Employee.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 2	.....	Fell from building.
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 21	49	Caught foot in steam valve breaking connection and releasing steam.
Plumber's helper.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 22	43	Explosion of coal oil while thawing pipes.
Railway Construction:				
Labourer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Oct. 16	56	Fell from height.
Miscellaneous Construction:				
Ironworkers at bridge construction (2).	Kamloops, B.C.....	Oct. 6	45	Scaffold collapsed, fell into river.
			60	
Labourer at road work.	Ingersoll, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Struck by automobile.
Labourer.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Crushed by cave-in.
Labourer.....	Simcoe, Ont.....	" 8	60	Arm crushed—infection.
Mechanic.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 13	50	Drowned.
Storekeeper (canal construction).	Port Weller, Ont.....	.....	53	Run over by train when crossing track near harbour.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 22	42	While working in cut in street, horse and cart fell in on workman.
Labourer.....	Wellesley, Ont.....	" 31	50	Electrocuted. Crowbar hit crane which in turn hit wire.
Carpenter.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 3	43	Knocked against edge of scow by lowering timber.
Hoisting engineer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 4	55	Crushed when crane toppled over.
Foreman and labourer (2).	Thorold, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Crushed under steel tunnel when chain block gave way.
Employee.....	Glacier, B.C.....	" 12	58	Struck by falling rock from roof of tunnel.
Superintendent.....	near Mount Forest, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Struck by automobile.
Labourer.....	Grande Decharge, Que.....	" 25	43	Crushed between transfer cars.
Employee.....	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.....	" 25	.....	Struck by counter-weight when cable snapped.
Employee at bridge construction.	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	" 25	20	Electrocuted when cable touched live wire.
Employee on dredge...	Windsor, Ont.....	" 27	40	Fell down companion way.
Employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 8	27	Struck by stone from bridge.
Sewer construction.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Cave-in of sewer.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways:				
Brakeman.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Oct. 2	40	Struck by signal light.
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	45	Rolled beneath wheels of car.
Lineman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 4	22	Electrocuted.
Brakeman.....	Frankford, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Fell from side ladder under cars.
Yardman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 12	40	Struck and run down by car.
Labourer.....	Dane, Ont.....	" 12	19	Engine struck speeder.
Section hand.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 14	19	Struck by train.

*Jury recommended that all works elevators must be fitted with automatic gates, and that construction work should be supervised day and night.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1924 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Con.*				
Steam Railways—Con.				
Signalman	Headingly, Man.	" 15	65	Struck by train.
Labourer	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 16	56	Fell from elevation.
Trainman	St. Polycarpe, Que.	" 17	38	Crushed between freight cars.
Brakeman	Island Falls, Ont.	" 21	.....	Struck by engine.
Brakeman	Huronian, Ont.	" 25	35	Fell between cars.
Brakeman	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 27	35	Fell from top of train.
Trainman	Prince Albert, Sask.	" 23	21	Fell under moving train.
Fireman	Kamloops, B.C.	" 29	.....	Collision in yard.
News agent	Farron, B.C.	" 29	47	Explosion on train.
Fireman	Kamloops, B.C.	" 30	32	Collision of train and yard engine.
Engineer	Levis, Que.	Nov. 3	55	Crushed when steamer crane upset.
Helper	Stratford, Ont.	" 4	56	Foot crushed—infection.
Brakeman	Joffre, Que.	" 10	37	Caught between cars while shunting.
Yard helper	Kitchener, Ont.	" 13	25	Fell between cars.
Brakeman	Levis, Que.	" 11	37	Foot caught in frog and engine over turned.
Section foreman	Guelph, Ont.	" 13	over 21	Struck by auto.
Engine cleaner	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 15	54	Run over.
Brakeman	Theodosia Arm, B.C.	" 15	25	Fell off car and run over.
Labourer	Paddington, Man.	" 16	56	Fell between cars.
Conductor	Ocean Falls, B.C.	" 18	.....	Run over by train.
Yardman	Don, Ont.	" 20	32	Run over by shunting engine.
Brakeman	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 22	29	Collision in yard.
Trainman	Barnwell, Alta.	" 24	30	Slipped and fell off running board of engine.
Engineer	Penticton, B.C.	" 26	41	Derailment; scalded.
Brakeman	Taber, Alta.	" 25	over 21	Fell from cow-catcher of engine under wheels.
Brakeman	Lethbridge, Alta.	" 25	.....	Run over by engine.
Cook	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 27	.....	Fell between cars.
Brakeman	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 28	.....	Crushed by car.
Switchman	Port Arthur, Ont.	Dec. 3	35	Run over by engine.
Sectionman	East of Blythe, Ont.	" 13	60	Struck by engine on train.
Brakeman	Spy Hill, Sask.	" 13	.....	Fell from top of car.
Watchman	Coleman, Alta.	" 22	.....	Blown in front of train during gale.
Seaman	St. John, N.B.	" 29	.....	Fell into hold of steamer.
Constable	Toronto, Ont.	" 23	62	Fell under car.
Dining car waiter	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	.....	Struck by car.
Conductor	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 28	.....	Crushed by flat car.
Water transportation:				
Seaman	At Sea, Pacific	Oct. 1	24	Fell overboard, drowned.
Deckhand	Fort William, Ont.	" 1	22	Drowned.
Launch engineer	Stave Falls, B.C.	" 4	28	Fell overboard when iron broke.
Mechanic	Fort William, Ont.	" 12	50	Drowned. Slipped from dredge.
Employee at coal dock	Toronto, Ont.	" 16	72	Fell from trestle.
Deckhand	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 22	.....	Fell into hold of vessel.
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 31	48	Fell from scow—drowned.
Seamen (3)	Lake Ontario	Nov. 6	23, 22, —	Drowned.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 18	32	Struck by falling barrel.
Stevedore	Fort William, Ont.	" 15	38	Fell into hold of steamer.
Watchman	Midland, Ont.	" 23	63	Found unconscious in office.
Cook	Nicomen Island, B.C.	Dec. 16	49	Exposure while rowing from scow to dredge.
Storage and local transportation:				
Chauffeur	Montreal, Que.	Oct. 7	21	Auto struck by train.
Mail contractor	Sudbury, Ont.	" 14	.....	While cranking car in gear was crushed against truck.
Teamster	Luseland, Sask.	" 15	15	Fell from wagon—run over.
Employee	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 16	56	Fell over trestle.
Messenger boy	Vancouver, B.C.	" 22	14	Struck by automobile.
Teamster	Kitchener, Ont.	" 15	22	Kicked by horse.
Employee of imports company	Levis, Que.	Nov. 3	.....	Steam crane upset while transferring coal to company's yard.
Teamster	St. John, N.B.	" 4	.....	Crushed under engine.
Truck driver	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 12	.....	Struck by train.
Truck driver	Midnapore, Alta.	" 27	21	Burned when truck caught on fire.
Employee at elevator	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 2	over 21	Burned. Explosion and fire at grain elevator.
Driver	St. John, N.B.	" 3	.....	Crushed under engine when horses ran away.
Driver	Rand, B.C.	" 9	.....	Crushed under load which slid when horses bolted.
Teamster	Edmonton, Alta.	" 20	over 21	Crushed by steam shovel.
Telegraph and telephones:				
Lineman	Hamilton, Ont.	Oct. 4	.....	Electrocuted.
Employee	Quebec, Que.	" 21	.....	Crushed under runaway horse.
Public utilities, n.e.s.:				
Employee of power company	Wolfville, N.S.	Oct. 3	.....	Electrocuted—Caught hold of live wire while repairing ladder.
Electrician	Montreal, Que.	" 7	31	Electrocuted, touched live wire.
Lineman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 8	31	Electrocuted while changing wires.
Lineman	Toronto, Ont.	" 5	22	Electrocuted. Touched live wire while descending pole.
Mechanic	Toronto, Ont.	" 9	43	Electrocuted. Touched live wire while removing a current transformer on emergency brake.
Employee of power commission	Midland, Ont.	" 15	60	Electrocuted. While cleaning up power house clothing ignited.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1924 (*Concluded*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Con.*				
Public utilities, n.e.s. —Con.				
Employee of power commission	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 6	21	Electrocuted. Touched high voltage wire.
Foreman with power commission	Guelph, Ont.	" 13	61	Struck by auto.
Employee of power commission	Montrose, Ont.	" 20	.....	Struck by falling beam.
Mechanic	Queenston, Ont.	" 22	.....	Fell. Fractured knee cap.
Lineman	Dundas, Ont.	" 28	24	Electrocuted.
Employee	Bryson, Que.	Dec. 4	.....	Fell from scaffold.
Lineman	Montreal, Que.	" 30	40	Fell from pole.
SERVICE—				
Domestic and personal:				
Washerwoman	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 12	.....	Fell into vat of boiling water.
Public and municipal, n.e.s.:				
Road patrolman	Sunderland Co., N.B.	Oct. 15	49	Struck by auto.
Fireman	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 22	26	Collision of ladder trucks.
Employee of gas works	Montreal, Que.	" 30	over 21	Fell down from 60 foot pole.
Recreational:				
Musician	Trail, B.C.	Oct. 17	over 21	Run over by backing train.
TRADE—				
Wholesale:				
Traveller	Farron, B.C.	Oct. 29	50	Explosion on train.
Traveller	Lethbridge, Alta.	Dec. 29	46	Fell from window.
Retail:				
Teamster	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 10	.....	Crushed by wagon.
Carter	Montreal, Que.	Nov. 3	67	Buried under coal pile.
Labourer	Galt, Ont.	Dec. 12	.....	Struck by train.
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Pedlar	Quebec, Que.	Oct. 3	73	Crushed by tram car
Groundman	Burnaby, B.C.	" 8	62	Fell from load under truck.
Diver	Potsdam, Ont.	" 15	45	Drowned. Signal rope broke.
Mill hand	Quebec, Que.	" 22	.....	Caught in belt and thrown against wall.
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 29	49	Infection. Fingers crushed when door of cattle car slipped.
Labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	Dec. 5	50	Peritonitis following injuries received while lifting bale of hay.
Assistant watermaster	Between Gem and Brooks, Alta.	" 9	50	Automobile overturned.
Boiler cleaner	Edmonton, Alta.	" 15	58	Heart failure.
Labourer	Penticton, B.C.	" 16	34	Crushed between floor and door of air dump car.
Loader	Kings, B.C.	" 17	35	While thawing pipe flame exploded can of gasoline
Foreman	Cardston, Alta.	" 17	36	Struck by stake which broke.
Stationary engineer	Montreal, Que.	" 30	40	Fell from movable coke bridge.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATALITIES OCCURRING PREVIOUS TO THE LAST QUARTER OF 1924

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Carpenter	North Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 8	40	Staging gave way in hold of vessel. (Died Jan. 8, 1925.)
Labourer	Leamington, Ont.	" 18	.....	Crushed by frozen gravel.
Miner	Middlesboro, B.C.	Mar. 1	.....	Fall of rock from face. (Died Oct. 6, 1924.)
Shipyard worker	Halifax, N.S.	April	.....	Struck by timber falling from sling.
Cook	Vernon, B.C.	May 28	58	Snagged on branch while pulling limbs and brush
Foreman	Matheson, Ont.	June 10	62	Crushed by car.
Labourer	Premier, B.C.	" 25	28	Struck by wooden bar which broke while splicing rope.
Conductor	Hawkesbury, Ont.	July 5	30	Fell off car.
Electric railway employee	Vancouver, B.C.	" 25	.....	Run over by automobile.
Woodsman	Dean Lake, Ont.	" 26	57	Struck by falling tree.
River driver	Jasper, Alta.	Aug. 1	19	Fell in trying to reach ties from shore.
Labourer	Westmoreland Co., N.B.	Sept. 3	.....	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Penticton, B.C.	" 5	62	Strain while lifting broken rail.
Logger	Nitmat Lake, B.C.	" 6	46	Struck by falling tree.
Timberman	Coal Creek, B.C.	" 12	70	Stepped on by horse which became frightened by falling rock.
Logger	Bowser, B.C.	" 17	45	Struck by snag which rebounded when hit by falling tree.
Employee of lumber company	Bay Firm, Ont.	" 18	55	Cut wrist—infection.
Chokerman	Duncan Bay, B.C.	" 25	31	Struck by sapling which caught in main line while hauling back.
Bucker	Forward Harbour, B.C.	" 27	45	Crushed by rolling log.
Workman	False Creek, B.C.	" 28	.....	Fell from deck of gas boat.
Woodsman	Northumberland Co., N.B.	" 28	31	Struck by falling tree.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Compensation not due if Workman Assumed Unnecessary Risk

THE case of *Mackenzie versus Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company* was reported in the issue of the Labour Gazette for July, 1924 (page 624). This was an action under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan, in which the Court of King's Bench refused to award compensation to a mechanic employed in the company's roundhouse on the ground that he had made an "unreasonable use" of the privilege of crossing the company's track on the way home from work. The workman appealed against this decision in the Court of Appeal of the Province. The circumstances in the case may be recalled, as follows: The mechanic, having finished his shift, was proceeding to his home by a route which led across the railway tracks belonging to and controlled by his employer, the railway company. This was the customary route followed by himself and his fellow-workers and there was no prohibition against its use. On one of the tracks, the lead track, which he had to cross in following this route, a freight train was standing, and he endeavoured to climb and pass through between two adjoining cars. As he was about to do so the train moved, presumably without any signal, and he was permanently injured in one of his feet. There was another route by which he could have gone home but it was much longer and also necessitated the crossing of the lead track, and there was no evidence of a workman ever going that way.

Accidents are compensable under the Saskatchewan Act if they arise "out of and in the course of, employment." The Appeal Court held that while the injury in this case occurred in the course of employment it could not be said to have arisen out of such employment unless evidence should be submitted showing that the employees of the railway company were in the habit of climbing over or under cars found standing on the tracks on their way home by the path on which the accident occurred, and that they did so with the authority of the company, or under such circumstances that it could be held that the defendant acquiesced in this procedure. No evidence having been submitted on this point, the Court granted to both parties permission to submit such evidence by affidavit, with the privilege to the opposite party to cross-examine thereon, and the appeal was in the meantime allowed to stand adjourned.

On the question whether or not the plaintiff's disability arose "in the course of his employment", one of the judges of the Court of Appeal stated that when the plaintiff was employed, it was within the contemplation of both parties that he should live in town, and that he should reach the roundhouse by crossing the defendant's lead track, and that when his day's work was done he should leave the premises by again crossing this lead track, the particular point at which he should cross it being left to his own discretion. The defendant alone had control of the yards, and the plaintiff had a right to be there only by virtue of his employment. "Under these circumstances," the judge continued, "he was, in my opinion, 'in the course of his employment' when he attempted to cross the lead track. The argument that the moment he 'clocked out' his employment ceased, and that it was no concern of the defendants how he left their premises, seems to me to be contrary to the implied terms of the employment. The further objection that the plaintiff was not justified in attempting to cross at the point he did was, I think, met by the argument of counsel for the plaintiff that, where an employer leaves the point of crossing to the discretion of the employee, the employer cannot afterwards question the exercise of that discretion."

The Chief Justice of the Province, however, in his judgment, pointed out that "there is no evidence of a usual or established practice of climbing over or between cars known to, or tacitly authorized by the defendant, and I would hold that in doing what he did the plaintiff exposed himself to a voluntary risk which was not incidental to his employment. The accident did not arise out of circumstances encountered because to encounter them fell within the scope of his employment."

The appeal was allowed to stand as stated above.

(Saskatchewan — Mackenzie versus Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.)

Employee may be Dismissed for Misconduct after Fair Inquiry

A switchman employed by the Canadian National Railways was dismissed in February 1919 on the charge of having appropriated to his own use material belonging to the Company. In October, 1923, he brought action claiming damages for wrongful dismissal. The

case was tried before a jury, who returned the verdict that the accused was not guilty of theft, and awarded him damages against the Company at $3,500. The defendant Company appealed from that judgment in the Alberta Supreme Court.

The employment of the switchman was governed by article 9 of the agreement between the Company and its yardmen, which contains the following clauses:—

"Clause (*a*).—All accidents shall be investigated and yardmen may be held off not exceeding three (3) days for this purpose. Evidence of all parties concerned shall be taken and no yardman shall be disciplined until his case has been investigated, and if not satisfied with decision rendered, he will be given an opportunity to review the evidence, and may appeal to the superintendent and through his representative to the higher official.

"Notice of appeal to be served in writing on the superintendent within twelve (12) days.

"Yardmen charged with offences involving discipline or dismissal will be advised the nature of such offences, and may have the assistance of a fellow employee at any and all investigations; when found blameless, will be paid for time lost at schedule rates. When a charge is laid against yardman, said yardman may have the privilege, if desired, of meeting party or parties making the charge face to face in the presence of an officer of the Company. It is understood that the investigation will be held as quickly as possible and men will not be held off unnecessarily. Yardmen will be furnished with copies of their statements at the time of signing same.

"Clause (*b*)—When a yardman is discharged or resigns, he will, as soon as possible be paid and given a certificate on request, stating time of service, and in what capacities he was employed.

"Clause (c)—No fines will be imposed on yardmen."

The plaintiff claimed that this article gave the same protection to the employee as was afforded by a similar provision in the agreement of the Contractor union in the case of *Caven versus the Canadian Pacific Railway Company*. (LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1924, page 1108; September, 1924, page 813). The trial judge had held, and directed the jury, that the defendant Company was required under the terms of the agreement, not only to hold an investigation, but also to justify dismissal, and that in the absence of evidence from which they could reasonably find the plaintiff guilty of theft he was entitled to a verdict. On behalf of the plaintiff it was claimed that the investigation held by the Company failed to comply with the requirements of the agreement in that he had not been advised of the nature of the offence he was charged with, was not allowed to have the assistance of a fellow employee, and was not given the privilege of meeting his accuser face to face. The appeal court found that there was evidence that the investigation had been held in accordance with article 9, and that according to the decision in the Caven case the plaintiff should therefore fail in his action. The plaintiff moreover had signed a statement as required by article 9, but later claimed that this was signed under pressure from his superior officers. This statement, it was found by the court, contained the admission that the accused had appropriated the Company's property, as charged. On this point the Chief Justice said: "If the document does contain such an admission it would I think alone constitute ground and justification for dismissal and would remove all question about an investigation, the need for which implies that there is something to be inquired into which the admission shows there is not."

The appeal was allowed with costs, one of the five judges holding that a new trial should be ordered directed solely to the question of the amount of damages as dependent upon the terms of the plaintiff's hiring.

(Alberta—Connelly versus Canadian National Railways)

Compensation for Industrial Accident under Insurance Policy

The driver of a motor truck was killed in May, 1924, at Toronto, when his truck collided with a street car. The accident occurred as he was returning to his home after delivering a load of brick he was hauling for his brother, a cartage agent. He had been working for his brother for several months under an oral agreement for an undetermined period, at a fixed rate per load, the truck being his own. At the time the collision occurred, he had delivered his last load for the day and was on his way home. The driving of a vehicle was incidental to the work in which he was engaged. His insurance policy provided insurance "against loss of life or bodily injury effected during the term of this policy, by external force or agency, such loss of life or injury happening without the direct intent of the assured, or as the indirect result of his intentional act, such act not amounting to voluntary or negligent exposure to unnecessary danger, and sustained within" (certain territorial limits), "but not otherwise: provided always that such loss of life or bodily injury is not sustained by the insured in the course of his employment, or does not arise out of his employment, it being understood that this policy is not intended to cover and does not cover any of the hazards of the insured's occupation." The wife of the deceased driver claimed for insurance under this contract.

The defence to the action was that the bodily injuries which, it was alleged, resulted in the loss of life of the plaintiff's husband

were sustained in the course of his employment, arose out of his employment and were hazards of his occupation.

The court held that the case was governed by the principle that "in law it is not the remote but the immediate cause that is to be considered," and that although the manner in which he was earning his living had something to do with the accident, it was rather a remote than the immediate cause. The judge made the following comments upon the vague character of many insurance contracts, and of the uncertainty of the protection they afford. "When an insurance company," he said, "issues an accident policy to a man whose living depends upon his daily activity, and who follows a practically non-hazardous calling, if it is intended to confine the insurance to the hours he is sleeping, to exclude from the hazards they insure against the common hazards incidental to everybody —in short, if the insurers intend to reduce the indemnity to the hazards of the fireside and the bedchamber—it must be so stated in the policy, and stated in unambiguous terms. There are many cases in which the exemption from liability touching occupational hazards, as set out in the policy, is meaningless owing to the fact that there is nothing to which it can be applied, there being no specific or peculiar hazards of the insured's occupation—and of this the exempting provision in this policy, as attempted to be applied in the present case was an example. In the policy his occupation was not mentioned. The driver of a heavy vehicle in streets crowded with vehicles has usually the advantage as regards personal injury. Here the collision with a street car going at a rapid pace was an exceptional circumstance."

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for $1,000 and costs.

(Ontario—Graham versus London Guarantee and Accident Company.)

Privy Council Decision regarding Employers' Responsibiilty for Industrial Disease

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment in December in a case involving the liability of an employer in regard to industrial disease contracted by workmen, appeal having been made from a judgment of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1916, of New South Wales, provides that in a case of industrial disease covered by the act, "the disablement or suspension shall be treated as the happening of the accident." The appellants were an insurance office, and the respondents were employers insured by the appellants. Seven employees of the employing company received from the official surgeon certificates of disablement through lead poisoning, the dates of disablement being given as ranging from July 1921 to December, 1921. The workmen had been employed by the insured within a prior period, namely from July 1920 to June 1921. It was not disputed that the men contracted nystagmus during their employment, and they received payment from the employers, who claimed indemnification by the insurance office. The Supreme Court in New South Wales upheld this claim. The insurance office in appealing to the Privy Council, contended that the "accident" which gave rise to the employers' liability in this case, must be taken to have happened after July 1, 1921, and that therefore there was no liability upon them under the policy. The Privy Council dismissed the appeal with costs. Lord Wrenbury, in delivering judgment, referred to the provision of the act above quoted (referred to as section 12) that "disablement or suspension shall be treated as the happening of the accident." These words did not refer to the date of the happening of the accident, as was claimed by the appellants. The disablement or suspension establishes the happening of the accident, but not the date at which it happened. It fixes he date as from which compensation begins, and with reference to which the twelve months mentioned in section 12 are to be ascertained. The disease which their Lordships call a "statutory accident" has peculiar features, which are provided for by the act. The workman is entitled to compensation as if the disease were an accident in the course of his employment subject to the modification that so far as compensation is concerned the disablement or suspension is to be treated as the happening of the accident. Sub-clause (*a*) of section 12 is a modification of the rights as regards compensation, and has no bearing upon liability. If this be not the right view of the Act it would result that if the workman were out of employment at the date of disablement or suspension he would be without remedy. Their Lordships were of opinion that the appeal failed, and they advised His Majesty that it should be dismissed with costs.

(Privy Council—Junction North Broken Hill Mine v. Victoria Insurance Company, Limited.)

Dismissal of Workman at Union's Request Held Lawful

The constitution of the United Mine Workers of America contains an article prohibiting

its members from becoming members of the I.W.W., W.C.U. or the Ku Klux Klan. A member who was employed by a coal company in Arkansas joined the latter organization, and was expelled from the union. As a contract was in force between the union and the company, requiring that only members of the union should be employed at the company's mines, the union wrote to the company demanding the dismissal of the expelled member. The Supreme Court of Arkansas held that there could be no damages resulting to an employee on account of a discharge from an employment at will. "The motive of the employer in discharging him is immaterial, and cannot be questioned," the judgment stated, "the discharge may have been inspired by a bad motive, for the legal right to determine an employment at will is absolute in either the employer or the employee." In this decision the court followed a previous decision in a case where the plaintiff was held to have no cause of action against a union under similar circumstances. In this previous case the employer was a member of a cloak and suit makers' association, which had agreed with defendant union that only members of the union should be employed by the association; the plaintiff was discharged at the instigation of delegates of the Association and of the defendant union, on the ground that he was not a member of the union.

Indiana Anti-picketing Decision

The City of Indianapolis in 1919 passed an ordinance enjoining picketing. A temporary injunction against its enforcement was obtained on the ground that it was unconstitutional, but this latter injunction was later vacated upon trial and the plaintiff appealed in the Supreme Court of Indiana, whose judgment was in part as follows:—

Although the decisions of the courts of this country are not in accord on the question, the majority hold that, in the absence of any legislation upon the subject, so-called 'peaceful picketing' is not unlawful, but that where it is accompanied by force, intimidation or coercion it is unlawful and will be enjoined by a court in the exercise of its equitable powers. As to those sections of this ordinance which prohibit the resort to compulsion, threats, coercion, intimidation, or any act of violence, attention is called to the fact that the courts have unanimously recognized that picketing, where such means are used, is wrong *per se* and will be enjoined. . . . . Under the authority to pass ordinances to preserve peace and good order, etc., a city council would certainly possess the power to pass an ordinance the effect of which would be to prevent the commission of acts which are universally condemned as wrong and which inevitably lead to disorder and a disturbance of the peace of the public. . . . . The word 'picketing', as used in this ordinance, has a well defined meaning. It has been defined as the maintenance of an organized espionage upon the works or places of business of an employer and those going to and from them, and it has been remarked that the word 'picket' is borrowed from the nomenclature of warfare, and is strongly suggestive of a hostile attitude toward the individual or corporation against whom a labour organization has a grievance. . . . . If we consider the results that generally follow the placing of pickets near to the premises of one against whom a strike or boycott is being conducted, it cannot be said that such an ordinance is unreasonable. Although the person or persons on picket duty may not by word or gesture make any threat or use any force, we all know that in most of such cases the very presence of the picket is apt to give rise to contentions and arguments that often result in bloodshed and riots. It is not unreasonable exercise of the power to preserve peace and good order, for the council to prevent that which so often disturbs the peace and destroys good order.

Shipmasters and Forfeiture of Wages

The recent case of *Gordon vs. United States,* decided in the Western District of Washington, D.C., was concerned with the rights of seamen whose wages are forfeited for offences, as provided in the United States law relating to seamen. The court refused to uphold a forfeiture of wages where the offences and forfeiture were entered in the logbook, but where it did not appear that a copy of the entry had been given or read to the seaman, or that his reply had also been entered. The court said: "Shipowners who would invoke the statute to their gain at seamen's expense, who would be court, plaintiff, prosecutor, witness, judge, jury and marshal, must pursue strictly the statute and its four corners turn square and precise."

Sunday Law in Minnesota

A case involving the validity of the One Day Rest in Seven law, enacted by the State of Minnesota in 1923, was decided recently by the Fourth Judicial District Court. A Minneapolis gas company was prosecuted under the act for requiring one of its employees to work seven days a week. The court held that the defendants should be acquitted on two grounds: first, that the business was one of necessity and so within the general exception of the statute, and second that the statute was so arbitrary in its classification as to be a denial of equal protection of the laws and hence unconstitutional. Commenting on this decision the American Labour Legislation Review says it is "a sharp reminder that the preparation of a statute to carry into effect even so simple a policy as one day rest in seven is a task requiring some degree of care in draftsmanship."

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Text of Judgment of Judicial Committee of Privy Council in reference to Validity of this Statute

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL NO. 99 OF 1924

The Toronto Electric Commissioners, Appellants, v. Colin G. Snider and others, Respondents, and The Attorney-General of Canada and the Attorney-General of Ontario, Interveners, from The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario.*

Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered the 20th January, 1925.

Present at the Hearing: Viscount Haldane, Lord Dunedin, Lord Atkinson, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Salvesen.

(Delivered by Viscount Haldane.)

It is always with reluctance that their Lordships come to a conclusion adverse to the constitutional validity of any Canadian statute that has been before the public for years as having been validly enacted, but the duty incumbent on the Judicial Committee, now as always, is simply to interpret the British North America Act and to decide whether the statute in question has been within the competence of the Dominion Parliament under the terms of section 91 of that Act. In this case the Judicial Committee have come to the conclusion that it was not. To that conclusion they find themselves compelled, alike by the structure of section 91 and by the interpretation of its terms that has now been established by a series of authorities. They have had the advantage not only of hearing full arguments on the question, but of having before them judgments in the Courts of Ontario, from which this appeal to the Sovereign in Council came directly. Some of these judgments are against the view which they themselves take, others are in favour of it, but all of them are of a high degree of thoroughness and ability.

The particular exercise of legislative power with which their Lordships are concerned is contained in a well-known Act, passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1907 and known as The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. As it now stands it has been amended by subsequent Acts, but nothing turns, for the purposes of the question now raised, on any of the amendments that have been introduced.

The primary object of the Act was to enable industrial disputes between any employer in Canada and any one or more of his employees, as to "matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done by him or them, or as to the privileges, rights and duties of employers or employees (not involving any such violation thereof as constitutes an indictable offence)", relating to wages or remuneration, or hours of employment; sex, age or qualifications of employees, and the mode, terms and conditions of employment; the employment of children or any person, or classes of persons; claims as to whether preference of employment should be given to members of labour or other organizations; materials supplied or damage done to work; customs or usages, either general or in particular districts; and the interpretation of agreements. Either of the parties to any such dispute was empowered by the Act to apply to the Minister of Labour for the Dominion for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which Board the dispute might be referred. The Act enabled the Governor in Council to appoint a Registrar of such Boards, with the duty of dealing with all applications for reference, bringing them to the notice of the Minister, and conducting the correspondence necessary for the constitution of the Boards. The Minister was empowered to establish a Board when he thought fit, and no question was to be raised in any Court interfering with his decision. Each Board was to consist of three members to be appointed by the Minister, one on the recommendation of the employer, one on that of the employees, and the third, who was to be Chairman, on the recommendation of the members so chosen. If any of them failed in this duty the Minister was to make the appointment. The department of the Minister of Labour was to provide

* The decisions of the Ontario Courts in this case have been published in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: judgment of Mr. Justice Orde, in issue of October, 1923, page 1126; judgment of Mr. Justice Mowat, in issue of December, 1923, page 1452; judgment of Mr. Justice Ferguson, in issue of May, 1924, page 384.

the staffs required. The application for a Board was to be accompanied by a statutory declaration showing that, failing adjustment, a lockout or strike would probably occur.

The Board so constituted was to make inquiry and to endeavour to effect a settlement. If the parties came to a settlement the Board was to embody it in a memorandum of recommendation, which, if the parties had agreed to it in writing, was to have the effect of an award on a reference to arbitration or one made under the order of a court of record. In such a case the recommendation could be constituted a rule of Court and enforced accordingly. If no such settlement was arrived at, then the Board was to make a full report and a recommendation for settlement to the Minister, who was to make it public.

The Boards set up were given powers to summon and to enforce the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths and to call for business books and other documents, and also to order into custody or subject to fine, in case of disobedience or contempt. The Board was also empowered to enter any premises where anything was taking place which was the subject of the reference and to inspect. This power was also enforceable by penalty. The parties were to be represented before the Board, but no counsel or solicitors were to appear excepting by consent and subject to the sanction of the Board itself. The proceedings were normally to take place in public.

By section 56 of the Act, in the event of a reference to a Board, it was made unlawful for the employer to lock out or for the employees to strike on account of any dispute prior to or pending the reference, and any breach of this provision was made punishable by fine. By section 57, employers and employed were both bound to give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours. In the event of a dispute arising over the intended change, until the dispute had been finally dealt with by a Board and a report had been made, neither employers nor employed were to alter the conditions, or lock out or strike, or suspend employment or work, and the relationship of employer and employee was to continue uninterrupted. If, in the opinion of the Board, either party were to use this or any other provision of the Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board were so to report to the Minister, such party was to be guilty of an offence and liable to penalties.

By section 63 (a), where a strike or lockout had occurred or was threatened, the Minister was empowered, although neither of the parties to the dispute had applied for one, to set up a Board. He might also, under the next section, without any application, institute an inquiry.

Whatever else may be the effect of this enactment, it is clear that it is one which could have been passed, so far as any Province was concerned, by the provincial legislature under the powers conferred by section 92 of the British North America Act. For its provisions were concerned directly with the civil rights of both employers and employed in the Province. It set up a Board of Inquiry which could summon them before it, administer to them oaths, call for their papers and enter their premises. It did no more than what a provincial legislature could have done under head 15 of section 92, when it imposed punishment by way of penalty in order to enforce the new restrictions on civil rights. It interfered further with civil rights when, by section 56, it suspended liberty to lock out or strike during a reference to a Board. It does not appear that there is anything in the Dominion Act which could not have been enacted by the Legislature of Ontario, excepting one provision. The field for the operation of the Act was made the whole of Canada.

In 1914 the Legislature of the Province of Ontario passed a Trade Disputes Act which substantially covered the whole of these matters, so far as Ontario was concerned, excepting in certain minor particulars. One of these was the interference in the Dominion Act with the right to lock out or strike during an inquiry. This was not reproduced in the Ontario Act. Another difference was the necessary one that the operation of the Ontario Act was confined to that Province, instead of extending to other parts of Canada. It was, of course, open to the legislatures of the other provinces to enact similar provisions, and some of them appear to have done so.

Subject to variations such as these there is, in the Ontario Act, little alteration in substance of the provisions of the Dominion statute. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Provincial Council, instead of the Minister of Labour, appoints the Registrar. There are to be set up two different kinds of statutory Council, one of Conciliation, the four members of which are to be nominated by the parties, the other a Council of Arbitration, consisting of three members, two of whom are to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province on

the recommendation of the parties, and the third, the Chairman, to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor on failure of the parties to agree and name. The Mayor of any city or town in the province, on being notified that a strike or lockout is impending, may inform the Registrar of the fact, and a Council of Arbitration may then be empowered to inquire and to mediate. Unless there is an agreement by one or both of the parties, in which case the award of the Council may be enforced as on an arbitration, there is no power given to suspend the right to strike or lock out.

It is clear that this enactment was one which was competent to the Legislature of a Province under section 92. In the present case the substance of it was possibly competent, not merely under the head of property and civil rights in the Province, but also under that of municipal institutions in the Province. For the appellants are incorporated, by the Province, a public utility commission within the definition in chapter 204 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, relating to the constitution and operation of works for supplying public utilities by municipal corporations and companies, and are employers within the meaning of the Ontario Trade Disputes Act already referred to. Their function is to manage the municipal electric light, heat and power works of the City of Toronto.

The primary respondents in this appeal are the Members of a Board of Conciliation appointed by the Dominion Minister of Labour under the Act first referred to. There was a dispute in 1923 between the appellants and a number of the men whom they employed, which dispute was referred to the first respondents, who proceeded to exercise the powers given by the Dominion Act. The appellants then commenced an action in the Supreme Court of Ontario for an injunction to restrain these proceedings, on the allegation that the Dominion Act was *ultra vires*. The Attorneys-General of Canada and of Ontario were notified and made parties as intervenants.

There was a motion for an interim injunction, which was heard by Orde, J., who, after argument, granted an injunction till the trial. The action was tried by Mowat, J., who intimated his dissent from the view of the British North America Act taken by Orde, J., who was co-ordinate in authority with him, according to which view the Dominion Act was *ultra vires*. He, therefore, as he had power by the Provincial Judicature Act to do, directed the action to be heard by a Divisional Court, and it was ultimately heard by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario (Mulock, C. J., Magee, Hodgins, Ferguson and Smith, JJ.A.). The result was that by the majority (Hodgins, J. A., dissenting) the action of the appellants was dismissed.

The broad grounds of the judgment of the majority, which will be referred to later on, was that the Dominion Act was not a law relating to matters as to which section 92 conferred exclusive jurisdiction, but was a law within the competence of the Dominion Parliament, inasmuch as it was directed to the regulation of trade and commerce throughout Canada, and to the protection of the national peace, order and good government, by reason of (*a*) confining, within limits, a dispute which might spread over all the Provinces; (*b*) informing the general public in Canada of the nature of the dispute, and (*c*) bringing public opinion to bear on it. The power of the Dominion Parliament to legislate in relation to criminal law, under head 27 of section 91, was also considered to apply.

Before referring to these grounds of judgment their Lordships, without repeating at length what has been laid down by them in earlier cases, desire to refer briefly to the construction which, in their opinion, has been authoritatively put on sections 91 and 92 by the more recent decisions of the Judicial Committee. The Dominion Parliament has, under the initial words of section 91, a general power to make laws for Canada. But these laws are not to relate to the classes of subjects assigned to the Provinces by section 92, unless their enactment falls under heads specifically assigned to the Dominion Parliament by the enumeration in section 91. When there is a question as to which legislative authority has the power to pass an Act, the first question must therefore be whether the subject falls within section 92. Even if it does, the further question must be answered, whether it falls also under an enumerated head in section 91. If so, the Dominion has the paramount power of legislating in relation to it. If the subject falls within neither of the sets of enumerated heads, then the Dominion may have power to legislate under the general words at the beginning of section 91.

Applying this principle, does the subject of the legislation in controversy fall fully within section 92? For the reasons already given their Lordships think that it clearly does. If so, is the exclusive power *prima facie* conferred on the Province trenched on by any of the overriding powers set out specifically in section 91? It was, among other things, contended in the argument that the Dominion Act now challenged was authorized under head 27, "the

Criminal Law except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters." It was further suggested in the argument that the power so conferred is aided by the power conferred on the Parliament of Canada to establish additional Courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada.

But their Lordships are unable to accede to these contentions. They think that they cannot now be maintained successfully, in view of a series of decisions in which this Board has laid down the interpretation of section 91 (27) in the British North America Act on the point. In the most recent of these cases, that of the Reciprocal Insurers (1924) A. C. 328, at p. 342, Mr. Justice Duff stated definitely the true interpretation, in delivering the judgment of the Judicial Committee. Summing up the effect of the series of previous decisions relating to the point, he said:—

"In accordance with the principle inherent in these decisions their Lordships think it is no longer open to dispute that the Parliament of Canada cannot, by purporting to create penal sanctions under section 91, head 27, appropriate to itself exclusively a field of jurisdiction in which, apart from such a procedure, it could exert no legal authority, and that if, when examined as a whole, legislation in form criminal is found, in aspects and for purposes exclusively within the provincial sphere, to deal with matters committed to the Provinces, it cannot be upheld as valid."

In the earlier Board of Commerce case (1922) A. C. 191 the principle to be applied was laid down in the same way. It was pointed out that the Dominion had exclusive legislative power to create new crimes "where the subject-matter is one which, by its very nature, belongs to the domain of criminal jurisprudence." But "it is quite another thing, first to attempt to interfere with a class of subject committed exclusively to the provincial legislature, and then to justify this by enacting ancillary provisions designated as new phases of Dominion criminal law, which require a title to so interfere as the basis of their application."

Their Lordships are of opinion that, on authority as well as on principle, they are to-day precluded from accepting the arguments that the Dominion Act in controversy can be justified as being an exercise of the Dominion power under section 91 in relation to criminal law. What the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which the Dominion Parliament passed in 1907, aimed at accomplishing was to enable the Dominion Government to appoint anywhere in Canada a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which the dispute between an employer and his employees might be referred. The Board was to have power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents. It could under the Act enter premises, interrogate the persons there, and inspect the work. It rendered it unlawful for an employer to lockout or for a workman to strike, on account of the dispute, prior to or during the reference, and imposed an obligation on employees and employers to give thirty days' notice of any intended change affecting wages or hours. Until the reference was concluded neither were to alter the conditions with respect to these. It is obvious that these provisions dealt with civil rights, and it was not within the power of the Dominion Parliament to make this otherwise by imposing merely ancillary penalties. The penalties for breach of the restrictions did not render the statute the less an interference with civil rights in its pith and substance. The Act is not one which aims at making striking generally a new crime. Moreover, the employer retains under the general common law a right to lockout, only slightly interfered with by the penalty. In this connection their Lordships are therefore of opinion that the validity of the Act cannot be sustained.

The point was also put in a somewhat different form. It was said that the criminal law of Canada was in its foundation the criminal law of England as at 17th September, 1792; that, according to the criminal law of England as at that date, a strike was indictable as a conspiracy; that, consequently, strikes were within the ambit of the criminal law; and that, as a law either declaring strikes illegal as at common law, or making them illegal, would be a proper enactment of the criminal law, so, though this is rather a *non-sequitur*, it was only a branch of that law to enact provisions which should have the effect of preventing strikes coming into existence.

It is not necessary to investigate or determine whether a strike is *per se* a crime according to the law of England in 1792. A great deal has been said on the subject and contrary opinions expressed. Let it be assumed that it was. It certainly was so only on the ground of conspiracy. But there is no conspiracy involved in a lockout; and the statute under discussion deals with lockouts *pari ratione* as with strikes. It would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to separate the provisions as to strikes from those as to lockouts so as to make the one fall under the criminal law while the other remained outside it; and, therefore, in their Lordships' opinion this argument also fails.

Nor does the invocation of the specific power in section 91 to regulate trade and commerce assist the Dominion contention. In Citizens Insurance Company v. Parsons (7 A.C. at p. 112) it was laid down that the collocation of this head (No. 2 of section 91), with classes of subjects enumerated of national and general concern, indicates that what was in the mind of the Imperial Legislature when this power was conferred in 1867 was regulation relating to general trade and commerce. Any other construction would, it was pointed out, have rendered unnecessary the specific mention of certain other heads dealing with banking, bills of exchange and promissory notes, as to which it had been significantly deemed necessary to insert a specific mention. The contracts of a particular trade or business could not, therefore, be dealt with by Dominion legislation so as to conflict with the powers assigned to the Provinces over property and civil rights relating to the regulation of trade and commerce. The Dominion power has a really definite effect when applied in aid of what the Dominion Government are specifically enabled to do independently of the general regulation of trade and commerce, for instance, in the creation of Dominion companies with power to trade throughout the whole of Canada. This was shown in the decision in John Deere Plow Company v. Wharton (1915) A.C., at p. 340. The same thing is true of the exercise of an emergency power required as on the occasion of war, in the interest of Canada as a whole, a power which may operate outside the specific enumerations in both section 91 and 92. And it was observed in the Alberta case, in reference to attempted Dominion legislation about insurance, that it must now be taken that the authority to legislate for the regulation of trade and commerce does not extend to the regulation, for instance, by a licensing system, of a particular trade in which Canadians would otherwise be free to engage in the Provinces (see (1916) 1 A.C. at p. 596). It is, in their Lordships' opinion, now clear that, excepting so far as the power can be invoked in aid of capacity conferred independently under other words in section 91, the power to regulate trade and commerce cannot be relied on as enabling the Dominion Parliament to regulate civil rights in the Provinces.

A more difficult question arises with reference to the initial words of section 91, which enable the Parliament of Canada to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in matters falling outside the provincial powers specifically conferred by section 92. For Russell v. The Queen (7 A.C., 829) was a decision in which the Judicial Committee said that it was within the competency of the Dominion Parliament to establish a uniform system for prohibiting the liquor traffic throughout Canada excepting under restrictive conditions. It has been observed subsequently by this Committee that it is now clear that it was on the ground that subject-matter lay outside provincial powers, and not on the ground that it was authorized as legislation for the regulation of trade and commerce, that the Canada Temperance Act was sustained (see the Alberta case (1916) 1 A.C., at p. 595). But even on this footing it is not easy to reconcile the decision in Russell v. The Queen with the subsequent decision in Hodge v. The Queen (9 A.C. 117) that the Ontario Liquor Licence Act, with the powers of regulation which it entrusted to local authorities in the Province, was *intra vires* of the Ontario Legislature. Still more difficult is it to reconcile Russell v. The Queen with the decision given later by the Judicial Committee that the Dominion licensing statute, known as the McCarthy Act, which sought to establish a local licensing system for the liquor traffic throughout the Dominion, was *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. As to this last decision it is not without significance that the strong Board which delivered it abstained from giving any reasons for their conclusion. They did not in terms dissent from the reasons given in Russell v. The Queen. They may have thought that the case was binding on them as deciding that the particular Canada Temperance Act of 1886 had been conclusively held valid, on the ground of fact that at the period of the passing of the Act the circumstances of the time required it in an emergency affecting Canada as a whole. The McCarthy Act, already referred to, which was decided to have been *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament, was dealt with in the end of 1885. Ten years subsequently another powerful Board decided the case of the Attorney-General for Ontario v. Attorney-General for the Dominion and the Distillers' and Brewers' Association (1896) A.C. 348. Lord Herschell and Lord Davey, who had been the leading counsel in the McCarthy case, sat on that Board, along with Lord Halsbury, who had presided at it. In delivering the judgment, Lord Watson used in the latter case significant language:—

"The judgment of this Board in Russell v. Regina, has relieved their Lordships from the difficult duty of considering whether the Canada Temperance Act of 1886 relates to the peace, order and good government of Canada in such a sense as to bring its provisions within the competency of the Canadian Parliament."

That decision, he said, must be accepted as an authority to the extent to which it goes, namely, that

"the restrictive provisions of the Act of 1886, when they have been duly brought into operation in any provincial area within the Dominion, must receive effect as valid enactments relating to the peace, order and good government of Canada."

The Board held that, on that occasion, they could, not inconsistently with Russell v. The Queen, declare a statute of the Ontario Legislature establishing provincial liquor prohibitions to be within the competence of a provincial legislature, provided that the locality had not already adopted the provisions of the Dominion Act of 1886.

It appears to their Lordships that it is not now open to them to treat Russell v. The Queen as having established the general principle that the mere fact that Dominion legislation is for the general advantage of Canada or is such that it will meet a mere want which is felt throughout the Dominion, renders it competent if it cannot be brought within the heads enumerated specifically in section 91. Unless this is so, if the subject-matter falls within any of the enumerated heads in section 92, such legislation belongs exclusively to provincial competency. No doubt there may be cases arising out of some extraordinary peril to the national life of Canada, as a whole, such as the cases arising out of a war, where legislation is required of an order that passes beyond the heads of exclusive provincial competency. Such cases may be dealt with under the words at the commencement of section 91, conferring general powers in relation to peace, order and good government, simply because such cases are not otherwise provided for. But instances of this, as was pointed out in the judgment in the Fort Frances Pulp case (1923) A.C. 695, are highly exceptional. Their Lordships think that the decision in Russell v. The Queen can only be supported to-day, not on the footing of having laid down an interpretation, such as has sometimes been invoked of the general words at the beginning of section 91, but on the assumption of the Board, apparently made at the time of deciding the case of Russell v. The Queen, that the evil of intemperance at that time amounted in Canada to one so great and so general that at least for the period it was a menace to the national life of Canada so serious and pressing that the National Parliament was called on to intervene to protect the nation from disaster. An epidemic of pestilence might conceivably have been regarded as analogous. It is plain from the decision in the Board of Commerce case that the evil of profiteering could not have been so invoked; for provincial powers, if exercised, were adequate to it. Their Lordships find it difficult to explain the decision in Russell v. The Queen as more than a decision of this order upon facts, considered to have been established at its date rather than upon general law.

The judgments in the Court below express differing views. Orde, J., granted an interim injunction, restraining the first respondents from interfering with the business of the appellants and from entering on their premises, or examining their works or employees, and from exercising their compulsory powers as a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Dominion Act, and from interfering with the property and civil or municipal rights of the appellants. He held that the Dominion legislation interfered with provincial rights under section 92 in a fashion which could not be supported under any of the enumerated heads in section 91, and therefore could not be sustained by invoking the general words with which that section commences. The decision in the Fort Frances Pulp case (*ubi supra*) afforded no analogy on which such a contention as this last could be based.

Mowat, J., dissenting from this reasoning, referred the trial of the action to a Divisional Court. He thought that the legislation in question was a matter of national importance, dealing with a subject which affected the body politic of the Dominion, as in Russell v. The Queen (*ubi supra*).

In the Appellate Division, Mulock, C. J., Smith, J. A., and Magee, J.A., concurred in the judgment delivered by Ferguson, J. A. That learned Judge held that the Act in question was not, "in its pith and substance," an Act relating to merely provincial matters falling within section 92, but related to industrial disputes which might develop into disputes affecting, not only the immediate parties, but the national welfare, peace, order and safety. He cited the analogy of the Australian Constitution Act, which, by section 51, placed such disputes within the competence of the Australian Parliament when they extended beyond the limits of any single state. He was of opinion that, even if the Dominion legislation actually interfered with provincial powers, it might be supported if necessary as dealing with the interest of the peace, order and good government of Canada, but he thought that it was not necessary to go further in point of principle than to treat Russell v. The Queen (*ubi supra*) as showing that, where an abnormal condition in a great emergency demanded it, the

Parliament of Canada might legislate for such a case without even trenching on the powers allocated to the Provinces under section 92. He also thought that the Act was not one to control or regulate contractual or civil rights, but that its object was to authorize inquiry into conditions or disputes, and that the prevention of crimes, the protection of public safety, peace and order, and the protection of trade and commerce, were of its pith and substance and paramount purpose. The Act could also be supported as Dominion legislation under the overriding enumerated heads of section 91, as being legislation in relation to the regulation of trade and commerce, and also to the criminal law.

Hodgins, J. A., dissented. In his view industrial strife was nothing more than the result of an undersirable use of the civil right to cease work in the operation of various businesses. The argument in support of the Act was practically an endeavour to invent a new field, which was only a department or development of one of those exclusively possessed by provincial legislatures. Nor was the matter made better by the contention that the Act, when examined in the light of evidence adduced, dealt with a subject which transcended provincial limits and was of Dominion importance. It was, no doubt, true that, owing to the highly organized methods of modern labour, strikes might spread and extend to other businesses. This might happen, and the state of things might conceivably reach a height in which it became comparable to war, famine, or rebellion, and justify Dominion action. But on the only facts proved, in the learned Judge's view, this Act could not be supported as dealing with a case of (1) emergency, or (2) general Canadian interest and importance, or (3) with a power conferred under any of the enumerated heads in section 91. No great national emergency was shown to have existed when the statute was enacted in 1907, or to have occurred since, and the statute was not framed so as to come into operation only when such emergency arose. The statute was further not framed so as to confer the drastic powers that would be necessary in such a case, but was based on the normal working of industrial relations, which often required time and patience and some restraint if dislocation was to be avoided. It was essentially a relative measure. The special and exceptional conditions of emergency required by the judgments in the Board of Commerce and Fort Frances Pulp cases (*ubi supra*) did not appear to him to have existed in point of fact. So far as anticipations of changes in the future were concerned, Hodgins, J. A., thought that the question was whether regulation of civil rights or invasion of property rights in the fashion provided by the Act, in order to bring about a uniform and desirable method of dealing with industrial disputes, admirable as its purpose might be, could be valid in view of the exercise of the powers given to the Provinces. That the Provinces had such powers, as complete as those in this Act given to the Dominion, he entertained no doubt. Several Provinces had on their statute books legislation of much the same kind. Even granting the national importance of the question, the whole success of this method of dealing with it depended on the capacity to seize on local disputes and their conditions, and to manage the exercise of civil rights in relation to them. The circumstance that the dispute might spread to other Provinces was not enough in itself to justify Dominion interference, if such interference affected property and civil rights. The Province in the present case was simply the scene of municipal action. As the result of his consideration of the principles laid down for the interpretation of the British North America Act, the learned Judge was of opinion that the Act could not stand.

Their Lordships have examined the evidence produced at the trial. They concur in the view taken of it by Hodgins, J. A. They are of opinion that it does not prove any emergency putting the national life of Canada in unanticipated peril such as the Board which decided Russell v. The Queen may be considered to have had before their minds.

As the result of consideration, their Lordships have come to the conclusion that they ought humbly to advise the Sovereign that the appeal should be allowed, and that judgment should be entered for the appellants for the declaration and injunction claimed. There should be no costs, either of this appeal or in the Courts below, and any costs paid under the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ought to be repaid.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

THIS issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains the regular monthly articles on the industrial and labour situation in Canada, including reviews of the recent movement of prices, particulars of recent disputes and agreements, as well as the usual monthly notes on vocational training and apprenticeship, labour union activities, and recent legal decisions affecting labour. A report on fatal industrial accidents during 1924, and the text of a bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act that was introduced in Parliament on March 12 by the Minister of Labour, are also included; and, as a supplement, an outline of the various acts, Dominion and Provincial, which provide for Government intervention in labour disputes in Canada.

Monthly summary

Reports from the Employment Service of Canada for the month of January show an increase in the volume of business transacted over the preceding month, but less activity than during January, 1924. At the beginning of February the percentage of unemployment among members of local unions was 10.2, as compared with percentages of 11.6 at the beginning of January and 7.5 at the beginning of February 1924. Reports from 5,832 employers of labour indicated a partial recovery from the depressed condition of employment reported in the previous month, these firms reporting 709,878 persons employed by them, or 16,821 more than on January 1. The employment index number stood at 86.1 on February 1, as compared with 83.9 on January 1 and with 90.6 on February 1, 1924.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.93 at the beginning of February as compared with $10.77 for January; $10.75 for February, 1924; $10.53 for February, 1923; $10.61 for February, 1922; $14.08 for February, 1921; $15.77 for February, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.54 for February, 1918; and $7.75 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 declined slightly to 164.5 as compared with 165.2 for January; 156.6 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 238.8 for February, 1920; and 200.5 for February, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in February was greater than in January, but less than in January, 1924, when a strike of coal miners was in progress in Nova Scotia. Thirteen disputes were in existence at some time in February, 1925, involving 3,030 employees and resulting in a loss in working time of 26,334 working days. Six of these disputes terminated during the month, leaving seven disputes on record as the month closed. In January, 1925, there were ten disputes affecting 694 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 4,882 working days. Corresponding figures for February, 1924, were as follows: 16 disputes, 11,518 employees, and 101,968 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The application received by the Department in January from the wireless telegraphers of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, was withdrawn by the employees in February, after a representative of the Department had visited the locality and investigated the situation in connection with the dispute. The employees concerned were members of the Canadian Marconi Wireless System Division, Number 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Alberta Coal Commission

In the speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature of Alberta on February 19 it was stated that "owing to the unsettled conditions in the mining industry the appointment of the Alberta Coal Commission was delayed. The terms of reference call for a thorough and searching inquiry; and, while considerable preliminary work has been done, it is not anticipated that the work of the Commission will be completed in time to permit of a report being submitted to the Legislature at this session." A resolution to appoint a provincial

commission was moved by Mr. P. M. Christopher, the Labour member for Rocky Mountain House, and adopted unanimously by the Legislature on March 13. The commission was to investigate the coal mining industry in its various aspects, as follows: Coal mining titles, capitalization, financial arrangements and cost of production, transportation of products, marketing, uses of by-products, selling prices, coal reserves, conservation and waste of coal; mine workmen, their earnings, living costs and conditions, housing conditions and educational facilities, mining conditions, mining methods, use of labour saving devices and provision for the safety of workmen. The commission was further to study conditions outside Alberta, and particularly in competitive fields, as well as legislation affecting the industry in Alberta and elsewhere. Owing however to a break-down in the negotiations that had been in progress between the miners and operators in "District 18" of the United Mine Workers, a strike began shortly after the date of the resolution, and the Provincial Government decided to defer the appointment of the commission until a settlement should have been reached. The strike was settled by means of a compromise on October 20, and ten days later an order in council was issued appointing a commission to consist of the following members:—Mr. M. E. Evans, recently a member of the Municipal Finances Committee, to act as chairman; Mr. R. G. Drinnan of Edmonton, to represent the operators; and Mr. Frank Wheatley, president of the Alberta Federation of Labour, to represent the miners.

Agreement in District 18 to terminate

The Western Canada Coal Operators Association, the members of which operate the principal mines in Alberta, announced early in the present month that they would give the required six months notice to the United Mine Workers of America on March 31 to terminate on September 30 their existing agreement with District 18. The text of this agreement was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1924, in an article describing the course of recent events in this District, culminating in the strike of the miners last summer and the agreement concluded in October. This agreement provided for wages and working conditions that had been in force since 1920, the agreement then entered into having been renewed from time to time.

Mr. R. M. Young, commissioner of the Association, stated the reasons for the action of the Association as follows:—"The operation of the mines since October last has been anything but satisfactory. Many of the mines have operated only one or two days a week, and other mines, after remaining closed for more than two months after the October settlement, resumed work on a part time basis, and are now running on that basis with crews reduced far below normal. The domestic mines produced little more than half the tonnage of the preceding year notwithstanding a depleted market when work was resumed in October, and they are again practically idle. Taking the District as a whole, conditions are probably worse than at any previous period in its history."

Information reaching the Department indicated that an effort would be made by the operators to establish a new scale on the same basis as that which exists under the separate contract entered into by the miners and operators at Fernie and Coal Creek. (The Fernie agreement will be published in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.) Under the latter agreement the mines of the Fernie Company have been running regularly, in contrast with the lack of work in the Crow's Nest Pass area in Alberta. The principal operators in the Crows' Nest Pass area in British Columbia withdrew from the Association towards the end of 1924, and entered into a contract with the employees providing for a wage scale lower than that in Alberta, but approximately equal to the wages in Vancouver Island and in the interior of British Columbia.

Manitoba Joint Council of Industry

The Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, stated in the Legislature on February 17 that while the Government asked for no appropriation in the current year for the Joint Council of Industry, they had no intention of discontinuing it, but rather desired to retain the machinery of the Council for service in future cases of emergency. The Manitoba Joint Council has been described in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (March, 1922; December, 1921, etc.) It was first established in 1920 under the provisions of the Industrial Conditions Act of 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1919). This Act provided for the appointment of a Council of five members, two selected as representing employers, and two as representing employees, with an impartial chairman. The Council was given wide powers of intervening in industrial disputes, either actual or threatened, investigating conditions of employment, cost of living and other matters. A year later the Act was amended in order to bring it more into harmony with the views of organized labour. By these amendments the right of

employers and employees to organize for any lawful purpose and the right of individual or collective bargaining were recognized, and any dispute as to the method or conditions of such bargaining had to be submitted to the Joint Council for determination; the Council was instructed to investigate any agreement alleged to affect the public injuriously; the power originally vested in the Council to declare in force certain rules in regard to industrial disputes, was withdrawn.

The yearly appropriation for the expenses of the Joint Council was reduced in 1922, and still further reduced in the following year, so that it has not been in active operation during the past two years. In its first year the Council was successful in effecting settlements acceptable to both parties in eighteen out of twenty cases of differences between employers and employees. A statement by the chairman, the Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), of the principles that were followed by the Council in dealing with cases coming before them at that time, was given in the issue of the Gazette for December, 1921.

Proposed Election Act amendment

A list of amendments to Dominion acts that are desired by the railway employees of Canada is given elsewhere in this issue. Among these acts is the Dominion Elections Act, which it is proposed to amend by a provision that would permit a labour organization, as such, to contribute to election funds. Such an amendment would affect section 10 of the act, which provides that no unincorporated company or association, and incorporated bodies only when organized for political purposes, shall make contributions to election funds, infractions of this law constituting an indictable offence. Section 10 appeared in the Elections Act of 1908, but some unimportant changes were made later and the penalty was increased.

It may be noted that a bill was introduced in the House of Commons on February 19 by Mr. William Irvine, the member for Calary East, its purpose being to repeal sections 10 and 11 of the Elections Act. In introducing the bill Mr. Irvine stated that clause 10 was evidently intended to prevent large corporations from making donations to political parties. He claimed however that the best that the section could possibly do would be to effect an alteration in the manner in which the companies contribute to such funds. "Large amounts," he said, "could now be contributed under clause 10 by individuals for corporations and the penalties of the law be very easily evaded, but this is not so in connection with labour unions. This cannot happen in the case of labour because we have no very wealthy labour men who are prepared to donate five or ten or one hundred thousand dollars to an election fund. Election funds in the case of labour have to be collected in twenty-five or fifty cent pieces from individuals." Mr. Irvine further argued that clause 10 stood in the way of any political action that labour might desire to take by constitutional means, and pointed out that the Elections Act of Great Britain permitted organized labour to contribute to election funds.

The Solicitor General replied that section 10 was not aimed at labour, but involved all corporations. It prohibits the application of their funds to politics for the reason that these funds are held by them for a specific purpose, and cannot therefore be used for another purpose. In regard to section 11, which prohibits persons from places outside Canada, from coming to this country during an election to canvass for votes, the Solicitor General said that this section was not aimed at labour, but rather at foreign corporations, and he deprecated the proposal to remove this safeguard against tampering with elections. Mr. Irvine's bill was negatived on the second reading.

Pensions for school teachers.

A bill has passed the Manitoba Legislature to provide pensions for public school teachers on the basis of joint contributions by the province and the beneficiaries. The provisions of this Act which had been approved by the Manitoba Educational Association, will be noted in connection with the proceedings of the Legislature when the present session ends. In British Columbia provision was made by a statute of 1922, (chapter 64) enabling school boards to provide retiring allowances for their teachers but it is understood that the Provincial Teachers' Federation has prepared the outline of a contributory provincial scheme, which may be considered at a future session of the Legislature. Similarly, the Alberta School Teachers' Alliance is seeking to secure the adoption of a teachers' pension system. Under an amending Act of New Brunswick, also passed in 1922, a contributory pension fund was instituted for teachers on reaching the age of 60 (for men) or 55 (for women) after 35 years service. A teachers' pension act was passed by the Legislature of Ontario in 1917 (chapter 58) and amended in 1922. The Toronto School Teachers' Association have protested against the regulation adopted by the Board of Education on February 19 fixing

the retiring age for men at 65 and for women at 62 years, on the ground that as the fund has been in existence for so short a time it could not provide adequate allowances. Under the act the number of years of service allowed in computing the allowance is less than the number of years of actual service. Those years before April 1917 (when the fund started), count as half years, while only those since April, 1917 count as full years. This provision would substantially reduce the pension that would be payable, for example, to a teacher who began in January, 1886, and who would retire in December, 1925, after having given forty years of service, of which approximately 31 years were before 1917, and nine years since 1917.

The Association states that "to the public, salaries in Toronto appear to be handsome sums out of which men and women should have sufficient to supplement their small retirement allowance, but it must be remembered that it is only during the last five years that salaries in Toronto have provided for more than a bare subsistence. If no teacher were compelled to retire until December, 1929, it would allow all teachers in Toronto a good ten years' average upon which to calculate a superannuation allowance that might provide something approaching an adequate living."

It is pointed out that the regulation fixing the age limit in Toronto of 65 for male and 62 for female teachers does not preclude the re-engagement of teachers who are considered fit to continue at work.

Manitoba asks revaluation of soldiers' lands

The Manitoba Legislature has requested the Federal Government to put into effect at the earliest opportunity a revaluation policy in connection with the land, stock and equipment of the soldier settlers in order to place the investment of these settlers on a basis which will enable them to remain on the land. The Federal Government in 1918 entered upon a policy of settling returned soldiers upon the land as a means whereby they could enter civil life. The resolution of the Legislature points out that many returned soldiers took advantage of this opportunity and acquired land, stock and equipment for which they were obliged to pay prices that were considerably enhanced owing to the abnormal conditions existing at the time. The values of farm products declined rapidly in 1920-1921, the soldiers' property declining sharply in value, and as a result of these adverse conditions many of the men are stated to have abandoned their farms, thus defeating the purpose for which the soldiers' settlement scheme was organized.

Supply of school teachers in Saskatchewan

The Prairie Provinces formerly experienced difficulty in securing qualified teachers in sufficient numbers to carry on the work of public education in the outlying regions, and the efforts of the Provincial Governments were directed to increase the supply by means of loans to students at normal schools, by a system of teachers' permits, and otherwise. The effect of these measures is shown in a speech by the Minister of Education of Saskatchewan at the recent session of the Provincial Legislature. "It is only during the past year" he said, "that the department was able to report that the supply of regularly qualified teachers was equal to the demand, and I am now pleased to say that only a few schools in the outlying districts are taught by teachers with a permit or extension of certificate. In 1906 out of 391 teachers certificated, 183 were trained in the province. In 1918, out of 1,564 certificated, 923 were trained in the province. During 1923 the proportion of home material grew to 1,793 teachers trained in Saskatchewan out of a total of 2,355 certificated. About 30 per cent of the students admitted to the Normal School during the past four or five years were admitted with incomplete academic standing. In 1923, students who were down on two subjects were admitted to the Normal School. In 1924, in view of the fact that the supply of teachers was becoming adequate, no students who had failed in two subjects in the June examinations were admitted. The Normal Schools, however, were filled to capacity. Notice has been given that this year no students will be admitted who have failed in any subject."

"Save the Forest Week" in Canada

A proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette* of February 28 directs public attention to the enormous losses sustained by Canada through forest fires, and requests that the week commencing April 19, and ending April 25 be observed throughout the country as "Save the Forest Week." It pointed out that "the protection and perpetuation of our forests are vital to the continued industrial welfare and national strength of Canada and to the health, comfort and prosperity of our people"; that the forest industries in Canada, next to agriculture, constitute the most important source of the national income, and that the prosperity of the country is dependent on a stable supply of raw materials from these industries, which are now threatened

with extinction unless the appalling wastage through forest fires can be curtailed. Forest authorities are agreed that the fire problem can only be solved through the active support of all concerned. They believe that the fires are largely caused by neglect and ignorance, and are therefore preventible. The proclamation appeals to settlers and others engaged in land clearing to observe the Dominion and provincial fire laws which have been enacted for their protection as well as for the preservation of the timber resources of Canada. It is further sugested "that loggers, saw-mill operators and others interested in timber operations should see that all equipment and appliances designed to prevent the origin or spread of fires shall be overhauled and placed in a state of thorough repair; that such persons should review with care the fire protection requirements of the legislation under which they operate; and that they should see that all employees working under their direction are properly instructed as to the danger of fire."

Ontario government and unemployment

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature of Ontario on February 10 contained the following paragraph: "In consequence of the condition of unemployment, my ministers propose that the province shall pay a proportion of the cost undertaken by municipalities for relief purposes. Moreover, they have deemed it advisable to carry on, as far as possible, public undertakings which might otherwise have been suspended during the winter season. The occasion was considered opportune for commencing the erection of a department building, which, for a considerable time, has been much needed. It is intended that this structure will group together, in the vicinity of the legislative buildings, various services which are now scattered throughout the Capital city, and are therefore more or less inconveniently situated for the transaction of public business."

Further particulars on the provincial Government's policy in regard to unemployment were given in reply to questions on February 20. The Government, it was stated, recognizing the serious extent of unemployment, had already begun the erection of new government buildings in Toronto. The province operated 25 employment offices, which as far as possible, provided for unemployed women and girls as well as for men. Necessary public works had also been undertaken, including the maintenance and repair work on buildings, etc., "hydro" development and highway maintenance. Moreover, the Government was prepared to make payment of one-third of the excess cost of useful public work undertaken by municipal corporations for the alleviation of unemployment.

Technical correspondence courses in Nova Scotia

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature of Nova Scotia on February 27 referred to the progress of technical education in the province as follows: "In technical education continued interest is shown by the attendance at the short courses for industrial workers, and by a material increase in the number of students who take advantage of the correspondence study courses. The Technical College at the close of the past session graduated the second largest class of engineering in its history, and the standard of technical education generally was maintained at the same high level of efficiency, with an appreciably reduced expenditure."

Correspondence courses are among the provincial activities in the sphere of technical education for which assistance is given by the Dominion under the terms of the Technical Education Act. This Act is administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Federal Department of Labour. The Annual Report of this branch for 1923 referred to the work of the Correspondence Study Division of Nova Scotia in the following terms:—

"The obvious function of the division is to bring education to those who live in isolated districts or who, for any reason, do not care to attend classes, but an encouraging result has been that several of the students have, through the formation of the "study habit," been enabled to enter evening classes, the short courses, or continue their education in the high schools. That the opportunity for study is appreciated by the mechanic is shown by the enrolment in drafting and mathematics, which may be called the 'key studies' for all mechanical trades. In trades like plumbing, where there is a form of apprenticeship, the division is doing good work in giving such theoretical instruction, together with practice in drawing, as will enable men to obtain the plumber's license, and, out of an enrolment of eight, five have completed the course and obtained the master plumber's certificate. The most notable feature of the year has been the interest shown in the work by large employers of labour in the province. The Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company, Limited, has approved the telephony courses and offered inducement to its employees to study the subject, and seventy men have been enrolled. The instructor, who is a graduate of the Nova Scotia Technical College, is the chief engineer of the company,

and the executive heads of the various departments not only take a keen interest in the progress of their men, but also give them advice and assistance in their studies. When a man completes a course a copy of his record card and reports by the instructor and superintendent of the division are sent to the company."

Joint management in railway shops

The arrangement entered into last November, following negotiations between the Canadian National Railways and its shop craft employees, for the establishment of a form of joint control in the railway shops of the system, was noted in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The arrangement was that a joint committee was to be established in January in the shops at Moncton for the purpose of promoting closer co-operation between the management and the employees in regard to matters not involving wage rates. Referring to the Moncton experiment the *Canadian Railway and Marine World,* in its February issue, said: "It has not been tried at any other shops on the system. Employees at each individual shop are to vote to determine whether they want to try the plan. Developments to date indicate that no particular haste is being displayed in getting the vote recorded and the plan applied at those shops favouring it. A recent London, Ontario, despatch, dealing with a shopmen's meeting there, said: 'Reports of the working out of the Baltimore and Ohio plan* were read and a discussion of its application to the London shops was taken up. No date was set for the vote of the trade unionists of the Federation on this question, as the discussion will be carried on for several months before any decision is made. The use of this plan here will depend to a certain extent on whether it proves to be a success in Moncton shops."

Licensing of plumbers in New Brunswick

The examining board of plumbers in New Brunswick stated that at the end of February 238 plumbers in the province were qualified for registration under the Public Health Act of 1918, and would be granted certificates. Regulations have been issued under the provisions of this Act which state that no person unless holding a plumbers license shall work as a plumber or engage in plumbing within the province of New Brunswick except under direct and immediate supervision by a plumber duly licensed according to the regulations. The regulations further provide that plumbers who, at the time of the approval of the regulations by the executive council, have been working at the trade for a period of five years prior to such approval, upon giving proof thereof to the examining board, and upon application for a license and payment of fee, shall be entitled to receive and be granted such license without further examination on condition however that the application and payment are made within six months after such approval. Any person who can satisfy the examining board that he has worked at plumbing for a period of five years as a learner or assistant under direct and immediate supervision of one or more plumbers entitled to a license under the regulations, is also entitled to a license under the regulations on paying the fee and passing the required examinations.

Farmers' organizations in Canada

In the Manitoba Legislature on February 10, Mr. John Queen, M.L.A., commended the Manitoba Farmers' Union "for making the protection of human life its first consideration by adopting a rule that no farmer make payment on a mortgage or debt by depriving his family of necessities." The organization here referred to is the Farmers' Union of Canada, which held its first convention in Saskatoon in 1922, and which aims among other things through legislation to obtain control by the farmers of the main Canadian produce. The preamble to the constitution of the Farmers' Union is similar in its phraseology to that which emanated from the One Big Union, a labour organization on the North American continent.

An account of the various farmers' organizations in Canada is given in the Report on "Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada," published yearly by the Federal Department of Labour. The report states that the chief farmers' organization for the purpose of promoting legislation in the interests of farm workers, is the Canadian Council of Agriculture with which most of the organizations operating under the name of United Farmers, as well as other important bodies, are in affiliation, giving the council a membership of 150,000. The strongest numerically of the United Farmers is the Ontario association, which reported a membership of 35,000 for 1923. The United Farmers of Alberta is the second strongest of these bodies with 14,790 members in the same year. Provision is made by the United Farmers for the organization of the members' wives and daughters with the view to propagating their principles and of elevating the standard of living

* LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 400; December 1924, page 1060.

in rural communities. In 1922 the United Farmers of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were amalgamated under the title of Maritime United Farmers. After a trial of one year, the plan of amalgamation proving unsatisfactory, the provincial associations reverted to their former status.

I.F.T.U. and all-Russian council

In a note in the January issue on the relations of the All-Russian Trade Union Council of Trade Unions and the International Federation of Trade Unions it was stated that a special meeting of the General Council of the latter organization was to be held at Amsterdam on February 5 to consider the Russian proposal for a united front on the basis of "class war." The General Council met at Amsterdam on the date announced and considered the social proposals of the All-Russian Council, including one to call a world congress to which all trade union organizations would be invited, provided that they adopted the principle of the "class war." The General Council stated its readiness to hold a conference at Amsterdam with the All-Russian Council as soon as this organization should intimate its desire to be admitted to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Major C. K. Newcombe has been appointed to the position of chairman of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board.

The City Council of Montreal adopted, in January, a by-law concerning the erection and establishment of public laundries. Companies or persons wishing to open such businesses are required to submit plans of the buildings to be used for the purpose, and must secure a permit from the city after inspection of the premises by the superintendent of buildings. No laundry may be opened if two-thirds of the number of municipal electors in the electoral district make objection in writing.

Under authority of amendments passed at the last session of the Legislature of British Columbia (Labour Gazette, January, 1925, page 24), the administration of the offices of the inspector of boilers and machinery and the inspector of electrical energy has been taken over by the Workmen's Compensation Board, to whom reports are in future to be made direct. Mr. Hugh S. Gilmour, a member of the Compensation Board, who is in charge of its accident prevention work, will have direct supervision over the new departments. The office of the chief inspector of electrical energy is in Vancouver, and that of the boiler inspector is at New Westminster.

The principal recommendations contained in the report made by the Quebec commission to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation, were outlined in the last issue of the Labour Gazette. In reply to a question in the Provincial Legislature on March 4, as to the intention of the Government in regard to the report, it was stated that "the Government is considering the various submissions of the report, which suggests that the Government wait until after the labour conference at Geneva in May and June next before modifying the present legislation if it is expedient to do so."

The matter of voluntary arbitration in the settlement of trade disputes was among the subjects discussed at the seventeenth annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association which met in Quebec on February 4 and 5. The association recorded itself as being in favour of the principle of arbitration and the board of directors was asked to prepare a plan of voluntary arbitration and put it into operation.

The Vancouver city council decided on February 25 to defer until the next municipal election a decision on the proposal to provide superannuation allowances for the policemen and firemen. Under the proposed scheme the employees, in addition to turning over $10,000 from the funds of their organizations, would contribute four per cent of their salaries to a pension fund, the city contributing an amount equal to four per cent of the salaries. The proposal was opposed on the ground of economy, and it was resolved to examine other municipal pension arrangements, in order to prepare a scheme that would be actuarially sound, this scheme to be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers at the elections in December.

The Alberta Government, in co-operation with the Imperial Government, has re-opened the Vermilion School of Agriculture, where fifty-seven young men from Great Britain are now receiving elementary agricultural instruction.

The Department of Immigration has reached an agreement with the Overseas Settlement Committee in regard to grants for children from the poor law and charitable institutions migrating from Great Britain to the Dominion. Heretofore the grants have been allowed to all children under 17 years of age, but this will not apply, with possibly occasional exceptions, only to children between 14 and 17. The new rule will affect only institutional children; not those emigrating with their parents.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labour Situation

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of February showed customary recovery from the heavy losses recorded at the beginning of January, but the situation continued to be less favourable than on the same date of last year. The following is a summary of employment conditions at the end of February, 1925, as reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada.

In the Maritime Provinces logging, which had been held up by weather conditions for some little time, was drawing to a close, and the hauling of the logs had begun. The fishing industry showed considerable activity and continued to engage most of the persons of that calling. Building and construction were inactive and only such work of this nature as might be required indoors or such as was being carried out by municipalities as measures of relieving unemployment, was being done. In the coal mining districts of Nova Scotia reports indicate that the mines were fairly busy.

In Quebec some general improvement in industrial conditions was discernible, though it was not marked in any considerable degree. As would be expected at this season of the year under any circumstances and particularly in view of the lack of snow this year, the logging industry showed decreased activity as the bush operations were drawing to a close. River driving and sawmill operations had not yet started, though favourable weather, it was anticipated, should open up this work within a reasonable time. The different classes of manufacturing all appeared to be fairly busy, and in some cases showed an improvement. The construction of public works afforded considerable employment at different points, notably the City of Quebec, and while private construction was none too brisk, prospects were reported as good.

In Ontario the situation was much as would be expected at this time of year. In the northern part of the province the logging industry was suffering its annual curtailments, while in those districts where manufacturing predominates, factories showed quite important improvements. These latter improvements appear to be fairly general throughout all industries and throughout nearly all districts, and while the individual improvement in each plant might not be so important, yet the general tendency to increase staffs would appear to be an indication that manufacturing industries in general were in receipt of, or anticipating, further orders for their products. Demands for farm hands were general throughout the province, and were somewhat substantial as is customary at this season. Construction had not yet opened up to any very great extent, and, while in some cases, municipalities were continuing public works as relief measures, in others such work was being completed. Of the women seeking work at the employment offices, only those could be placed who were desirous of securing housework and had a knowledge of cooking.

Manitoba reports indicate that the demands for farm hands were generally increasing as was also the supply of experienced applicants. The demand for bush workers was only nominal as the bulk of this work for the present season has been completed. Construction remained dormant. More vacancies and applications for city and other domestic work were received by the employment offices than had been the case for some little time.

Prevalent throughout the whole of Saskatchewan was a demand for farm hands, and while in some cases a shortage of experienced workers was reported, in most cases sufficient suitable applicants were available. This was the predominant note in the condition in this province, as the construction industry remained in the depressed condition in which it had been since the beginning of the winter, and the demand for general labour was of a very minor nature. Co-incident with the demand for farm hands was the demand for domestic workers, chiefly for the country, but a shortage of workers of this class was reported from different centres.

The demand for farm hands in Alberta was also reported as increasing, but in this province sufficient applicants were available at all points to fill the requirements. Except for relief work being carried out by municipalities in the larger centres, construction was in a very inactive condition. At Lethbridge a sugar beet factory is in prospect, and while it may be some little time before work is under way a considerable amount of employment will be afforded locally on this structure. The coal mines worked broken time around the end of the month. Though a number of workers were seeking general labour, very little work of such a nature was offering. Women applicants at the employment offices were reported as being in excess of the orders.

In British Columbia in the logging industry not much immediate improvement is reported,

although there are indications that an improvement might not be far distant. The metal mining industry is fairly quiet, while coal mining in the Nanaimo and Fernie districts is reported as improving. Apart from municipal and governmental relief work being carried out for the purpose of relieving unemployment, construction work was very quiet. Manufacturing showed no improvement, practically all firms appearing to have sufficient workers, and quite a number of persons were seeking work in the different classes of factories. There was practically no demand for the services of women, who were looking for work in fair numbers, particularly at the larger centres, in other than domestic positions, where ability to cook was required.

Employers' Reports

Considerable improvement in employment was indicated in reports from employers to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of February; this largely represented recovery from the pronounced declines recorded on January 1. Employment continued, however, to be in less volume than on the same date of last year. The gains in manufacturing were largest, but logging and construction also showed improvement while mining and trade reported curtailment.

Activity in all except the Prairie Provinces increased considerably, the revival in Quebec being most marked. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing and transportation recorded increases; logging, mining, construction and trade, however, registered declines. In Quebec, manufacturing, logging, mining and construction showed increased activity, but trade and transportation afforded less employment. In Ontario, manufacturing generally, logging, mining, railroad construction and wholesale trade reported improvement, but there were losses in transportation, highway and building construction and trade. In the Prairie Provinces, there were gains in manufacturing, logging, railway operation and construction, with more pronounced reductions in coal mining and trade. In British Columbia, manufacturing, logging, mining and highway construction registered increased activity, while transportation and trade were slacker.

Recovery was indicated in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Hamilton, while in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were contractions in employment. In Montreal, activity increased in manufacturing, while trade, construction and electric current plants showed declines. In Quebec, boot and shoe factories and construction reported increased activity. In Toronto, manufacturing generally showed improvement, but curtailment was recorded in trade and construction. In Ottawa, pulp and paper works made considerable gains; reductions in trade, iron and steel and some other divisions, however, resulted in a net loss in employment. In Hamilton, manufacturing showed moderate recovery, especially in the iron and steel and clay, glass and stone divisions. In Winnipeg, activity in printing and publishing and trade declined, while improvement was indicated in textiles and local transportation. In Vancouver, there were gains in manufacturing and road construction, but employment in shipping and stevedoring and trade showed a falling off.

Within the manufacturing division, the resumption of operations in iron and steel, textile, lumber and tobacco works caused the largest gains, while there were also increases on a somewhat smaller scale in leather, rubber, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and chemical factories. On the other hand, food, fur, electric current, electrical apparatus, stone and cement plants showed further, though moderate curtailment. Continued expansion was noted in logging. In mining, there were declines in the Eastern and Alberta coal fields, and non-metallic mineral mines were also slacker; metallic ore mining, however, showed improvement. Telegraph and telephone companies recorded decreases in their operating departments. Steam railway operation employed a slightly larger number of workers, but reductions were noted in local and water transportation. Construction on highways and railroads increased, while building construction showed further seasonal contractions. Employment in trade also declined, following the activity of the holiday season.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of February, 1925.

Trade Union Reports

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation at the end of January as shown by reports received from 1,606 trade union locals with 160,365 members was more favourable than in December, 10.2 per cent

of the members being out of work on January 31 as compared with 11.6 per cent at the close of the preceding month. The level of employment, however, was lower than in January of last year when 7.5 per cent of the members were idle. New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia locals registered improvement over December, due in Quebec, to greater employment for garment workers. In the remaining provinces declines occurred, the most noteworthy being in Nova Scotia owing to reduced employment for coal miners, and in Manitoba where less work was afforded in the manufacturing division. In comparison with January, 1924, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan unions alone reported gains. The manufacturing industries showed considerable improvement as compared with December, 14.3 per cent of the members being idle as compared with 20.9 per cent at the end of December. Garment workers were considerably busier and accounted for the greater part of the increase, though bakers, cigar and tobacco, wood, textile, hat, cap and glove, leather and jewelry workers, and metal polishers also were more fully engaged. Employment for paper makers, printing tradesmen, iron and steel and glass workers, however, was on a lower level. More unemployment was registered in the manufacturing division than in January, 1924, when 6.7 per cent of the members were idle owing to inactivity among garment workers who have reported exceptional unemployment for the past two months. More unemployment than in December was reported from Nova Scotia and Alberta coal fields but in British Columbia locals no members were registered as out of work. Considerable short time was reported in the Nova Scotia and Alberta mines. Asbestos miners in Quebec were fully employed. Reports received from 175 unions in the building trades comprising 17,703 members showed that 27.5 per cent of the members were out of work at the end of January as compared with 24.9 per cent on December 31, 1924. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, steam shovel and dredgemen, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers all reported larger percentages of idleness than in December and in the other trades there were small gains. The situation in the building trades, however, was slightly less favourable than in January, 1924, when 26.3 per cent of the members were idle. A slight change for the better was reported in the transportation industry, 5.1 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 5.5 per cent in December. Navigation workers and street and electric railway employees were more fully engaged. Teamsters and chauffeurs reported a nominal change only and steam railway employees were slightly less active. Lumber workers and loggers reported no unemployment. Fishermen were not so active as in December. Barbers, hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees registered slightly more unemployment. Stationary engineers and firemen were somewhat busier.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of January, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 26,199 references to positions, and effected a total of 24,908 placements in comparison with 21,219 placements during the preceding month and 29,868 during January, 1924. The placements in regular employment during the month numbered 11,438 of men and 2,591 of women—a total of 14,029—as against 15,237 during the same month of last year. The placements in casual work in January numbered 10,879. The offices of the Employment Service were notified of 26,807 vacancies during the month under review, of which 20,481 were for men and 6,326 for women, as compared with 33,571 vacancies offered during January, 1924. Applications for employment were registered from 32,934 men and 9,125 women, a total of 42,059, while during the same month of the preceding year registrations totalled 44,613. During January, 1925, there was an increase over the preceding month in the volume of business transacted, but as will be noted from the above figures a decline in comparison with January, 1924. The percentage of gain in January, 1925, over December, 1924, was, however, larger than between January, 1924, and December, 1923. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of January. 1925, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION REPORT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the January production of pig iron in Canada rose 25 per cent to 28,302 long tons as compared with 22,544 tons in December. The increased production was due largely to the output of foundry iron, which amounted to 11,290 tons, none of this grade having been made in December. The amount produced included 13,133 tons of basic iron for remelting into steel, and 3,879 tons malleable iron for sale. Of the foundry iron only six tons was intended for sale. Blast furnace charges in January consisted of 52,047 long tons of foreign ore, 33,667 short tons of coke, and 14,067 short tons of limestone. At the end of January there were three furnaces in blast, one at Sydney, Nova Scotia, one at Hamilton, Ontario, and

one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The daily capacity of the active furnaces was 1,075 tons or about 21 per cent of the total daily capacity of the 15 furnaces which were being carried on the active list as being furnaces that are likely to or can be blown in at any time. Ferro-alloys at 1,691 tons marked a slight increase over the December output of 1,619 tons, and consisted mainly of the grade composed of about 80 per cent manganese; a small quantity of ferro-silicon also was produced.

The production of steel ingots and castings in Canada in January reached a total of 27,126 long tons, an increase of 3 per cent over the 26,239 tons produced in December. Steel ingots advanced by 603 tons to a total of 26,187 tons and steel castings rose to 939 tons or an increase of 284.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt shows that eight cars containing approximately 618,043 pounds of silver ore were shipped from the Cobalt camp during the month of February, as compared with 10 cars of silver ore containing 776,091 pounds in January. The Nipissing Mine shipped 194 bars, containing 222,569.51 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 141 bars, containing 141,215.28 ounces of silver, making a total of 335 bars, containing 363,784.79 ounces of silver shipped during the month of February, as compared with 511 bars containing 573,394.83 ounces shipped in the previous month.

A report from the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, gives the following figures showing the production of coal in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, for the month of January, 1925: Acadia Coal Company, Limited, 43,503 tons; Greenwood Coal Company, Limited, 5,018 tons; and Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, 13,528 tons.

As complete figures for the coal production in Canada for January are not available, statistics for the previous month are given at the end of this section.

The report of the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 127,310,581 feet of timber, board measure, was scaled in the province during January, 1925. The total includes fir, 56,998,447 feet; cedar, 30,833,927; spruce, 9,600,992 feet; hemlock, 19,676,684 feet; balsam, 2,830,254 feet; yellow pine, 1,343,440 feet; white pine, 1,241,031 feet; jack pine, 825,075 feet; larch, 3,641,860 feet; and miscellaneous species, 263,343 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement amounted to $16,716,468 during January, 1925, as compared with $18,328,491 in January, 1924, a decrease of $1,612,023.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway were given in a preliminary statement as $11,896,513 for January, 1925, as compared with $13,392,432 for January, 1924, a decrease of $1,495,919.

Coal Statistics for December, 1924.—The output of coal from Canadian mines during December dropped 4 per cent below the production for the preceding month and 3 per cent below the average for December in the past five years. The figures were 1,505,519 tons in December as against 1,569,483 tons in November, while compared with the average for the month during the five preceding years, the decrease was 345,982. Production by provinces in December showed increases in Alberta and British Columbia and decreases in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

The total production of coal in Canada during 1924 was 13,617,000 tons, a decrease of 3,373,000 tons from 1923. Decreases occurred in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia, while Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory showed slight gains over the preceding year. In Nova Scotia, the decrease amounted to 1,040,000 tons; in New Brunswick, 61,000 tons; in Alberta, 1,679,000 tons; in British Columbia, 633,000 tons. Saskatchewan showed a gain of 39,000 tons and the Yukon Territory a gain of about 800 tons.

The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during December was 30,959 of whom 23,966 worked underground and 6,993 on surface, as compared with a total of 28,904 in November, of whom 22,411 worked underground, and 6,493 on surface. Production per man was 48.6 tons for December, as against 53.4 tons per man for November; during December the production per man-day was 2.6 tons, being the same as in the previous month. Lack of orders is given as a cause for part of the tonnage lost in December.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in January was less than in December, but greater than in the corresponding month of last year. The figure for January, 1925, was $5,433,204; for December, 1924, $6,333,619, and for January, 1924, $4,454,119.

According to the *MacLean Building Review* issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of contracts awarded in Canada during February was $11,047,600 compared with $8,934,700 in January. Residential building accounted for 22.1 per cent of the Febru-

ary total amounting to $2,442,200; business building amounted to $3,771,200 or 34.1 per cent; industrial building to $3,608,600 or 32.7 per cent; and public works and utilities to $1,225,600 or 11.1 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 31 per cent; Quebec, 43.4 per cent; British Columbia, 12.9 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 5.9 per cent; and the Maritime Provinces, 6.8 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in January, 1925, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $58,375,502 as against $66,568,060 in January, 1924. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $75,347,012 in January, 1925, as compared with $124,429,462 in December, 1924, and $69,575,167 in January, 1924. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $652,263 in January, 1925, and $779,565 in January, 1924.

The chief imports in January, 1925, were: fibres, textiles and textile products, $14,542,022; iron and its products, $8,224,742; non-metallic minerals and products, $8,224,742; non-metallic minerals and products, $9,511,018; and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $7,068,536.

The chief exports in the same month were: in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $20,932,600; wood, wood products and paper, $18,600,250; animals and animal products, $14,683,841; and non-ferrous metals and their products, $8,633,471. During the ten months ending January, 1925, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $355,200,679; wood, wood products and paper, $208,544,863; animals and animal products $139,137,069, and non-ferrous metals their products, $71,080,795.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater in February than in January, 1925, but less than during February, 1924. There were in existence during the month 13 disputes, involving 3,030 employes, and resulting in a time loss of 26,334 working days, as compared with 10 disputes in January, 1925, involving 694 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 4,882 working days. In February, 1924, there were recorded 17 disputes, involving 12,933 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 197,083 working days. Ten new strikes and lockouts commenced during February, with a time loss of 24,414 working days. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to February, and five of the strikes and lockouts commencing during February terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were seven strikes and lockouts on record affecting 2,618 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices continued to advance. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.93 at the beginning of February as compared with $10.77 for January; $10.75 for February, 1924; $10.53 for February, 1923; $10.61 for February, 1922; $14.08 for February, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.77 for February, 1920; $12.54 for February, 1918, and $7.75 for February, 1914. Flour and bread showed the most important advances while there were smaller increases in the prices of potatoes, meats, cooking eggs, cheese, tea and coffee. Butter, fresh eggs, sugar and rice were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.19 for February, as compared with $21.09 for January; $21.18 for February, 1924; $21.17 for February, 1923; $21.07 for February, 1922; $24.85 for February, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $24.71 for February, 1920; $19.80 for February, 1918, and $14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower but no changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined slightly to 164.5 for February as compared with 165.2 for January; 156.6 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 238.8 for February, 1920, and 200.5 for February, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material four of the eight main groups advanced and four were lower. Vegetables and their products were higher due to increases in the prices of grain, flour, and other milled products. Increases in the prices for silk and cotton caused an advance in the fibres, textiles and textile products group. The wood and wood products group and the iron and its products group both advanced, the former because of higher prices for lumber and the latter because of higher prices for some lines of pig iron. Animals and their products declined substantially, increases in cattle, hogs, sheep and meats being more than offset by declines in butter, eggs and hides. Non-ferrous metals declined because of lower prices for copper, lead, tin and spelter. Non-metallic minerals and chemicals and allied products were also lower.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1923

Report of Commission appointed to Investigate Alleged Combine in Fruit and Vegetable Industry

AN interim report was issued during February by Mr. Lewis Duncan, of Toronto, who was appointed last July as Commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, to investigate a combine alleged to exist among the jobbers, brokers and other dealers in fruit and vegetables in British Columbia and elsewhere, resulting in the control of prices to the detriment of the producers and consumers (Labour Gazette, December, 1924, page 1019). The report refers to conditions as found in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

A formal complaint, signed by six residents of British Columbia, led to the appointment of the Commissioner by an Order in Council, which named numerous parties to the alleged combine, these parties being for the most part members of the Nash organization in Canada, or shareholders in the Growers' Sales Agency Limited.

The report is a volume of 184 pages, containing details of the evidence collected in the course of the investigation, followed by a summary of the conclusions reached by the commissioner, and by a number of recommendations, which are given below. Appendices to the report show: (1) the companies in the Nash organization; (2) a chronological table showing growth of the Nash organization; (3) the duties of an agent; (4) table showing certain apparently undisclosed tomato profits for 1924; (5) statement showing certain moneys to be repaid to growers; (6) statement showing certain other merchandising profits; (7) correspondence showing attitude of Nash organization to growers and growers' organizations; (8) copies of contracts for sale of growers' products, and other documents; (9) auditors' reports, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Commissioner are as follows:—

Conclusions

The conclusions of your commissioner are that the Nash combination of jobbing and brokerage houses is a combine which is operating and has operated detrimentally to the interests of the Canadian public, including in that term producer, consumer and trade opposition. Your commissioner is also of the conclusion that while other combines within the meaning of the statute exist, such as the self-defensive combine of the members of the Growers' Sales Agency Limited, and the local associations of jobbers who meet to discuss prices and supply, still the Growers' Sales combine would dissolve into its constituent competitive elements if the jobber-broker connection were made unlawful; and that the price fixing arrangements of the local associations of jobbers are made more permanent than would ordinarily be the case by the threats of the Nash brokers and supervisors to discipline any price cutter by depriving him of his supply.

The Nash combine is a double combine. It consists first of a combination of a large number of jobbing houses; which has already been referred to as the jobber-jobber combine; and secondly of an association in the one organization of brokerage and jobbing houses, referred to as the jobber-broker combine.

A jobber-broker combine is not a "natural" combine; for it is an attempt to join in the one organization two opposing factors; the broker, whose interest should be solely that of the grower; and the jobber, whose interest is opposed to that of the grower. Such a combination is wrong in principle and dangerous, and your commissioner recommends that it be declared unlawful. There is a mass of testimony in favour of such action, including testimony already quoted from jobbers.

The following resolution passed at a meeting of the Directors of the Berry Growers Co-operative Union of B.C., held on January 30, 1925, may be here quoted as showing the feeling of the growers:—

That whereas the fruit and vegetable selling at prairie points is now performed by brokers who are paid for their services by the shippers of British Columbia, and at the same time these brokers are appointed and controlled by jobbers at prairie points who buy British Columbia produce from the brokers, be it resolved that this Union goes on record as opposing this principle, and that the Dominion Government be petitioned to pass legislation making jobber owned brokerages in Canada illegal; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Premier, the Ministers of Agriculture and Labour, the Canadian Horticultural Council, and to Mr. Munro, M.P. for the Fraser Valley.

If legislative action is taken to sever the jobber-broker connection of the Nash and Growers Sales organization, the latter organization will dissolve into its constituent and independent jobber elements. But in the case of the Nash organization there will remain the jobber-jobber combine.

Such an organization has the power by collective action to operate prejudicially to the

interests of the public. If there were no collective action, but if each jobber member traded in competition with fellow members and the opposition, no exception could be taken; and the Nash group though much larger would be in the same position as other groups of jobbing houses, conducted under one management, such as the Scott Fruit Co. Limited, P. Burns & Co. Limited, and Macdonald's Consolidated, Limited.

The insistence however of the Nash and in a more limited way of the Growers Sales houses on sales to them being made through their brokerage offices (which for this purpose are only brokerage agencies levying a toll on each transaction), in effect denies a great part of the market in western Canada to products handled by other brokers. Western Canada has been divided by these organizations into brokerage areas, and the policy has been laid down that brokers selling produce direct to jobbing houses must pay brokerage to the brokerage office within whose area the sale has been made. This toll amounts in some cases to $90 a car; and is exacted for the privilege of being allowed to sell to the jobbing house. The charge is made even when the brokerage company has had nothing to do with effecting the sale. This practice restricts distribution, assists the creation of monopoly and injures the producer, consumer and broker. Your commissioner recommends that it be declared unlawful.

The phenomenal advance of the Nash interests at the expense of the independent broker and jobber is bringing Western Canada face to face with the possibility of a monopoly in the distribution of fruits and vegetables. Once monopoly or effective monopolistic control is reached the regulating factor of competition disappears. The only alternative to monopoly is to make possible the continuation of effective competition both of brokers and jobbers.

In the United States of America the courts have been given power to order the dissolution of certain combines on the application of the Federal Trade Commission. Your commissioner suggests the advisability of considering the enactment of similar legislation applicable to persons engaged in the distribution of the products of the soil.

While your commissioner feels that legislative action along the lines indicated is necessary, he is also of the opinion that many of the existing evils could be removed by the establishment of a nation-wide grower-owned selling agency. It would lie with such an agency, while obtaining the best prices for the growers, to give a maximum distribution without wasteful overlapping, and to develop a rational and unified export policy. Provided four tests are met, no merchandizing, no favouritism, the strictest accounting, and the employment of men of probity, that way lies success.

Recommendations

(1) That it be made unlawful for any combine (as defined in the Combines Investigation Act, 1923), operating or controlling a chain of jobbing houses dealing in the products of the soil to operate or in any way control the operation of the business of broker or factor handling the products of the soil.

(2) That it be made unlawful for any combine (as defined in the Combines Investigation Act, 1923), operating or controlling a chain of jobbing houses dealing in the products of the soil to require as a condition of the purchase or handling of goods by any of its jobbing houses the payment to itself or any of its companies or any other person of a commission or purchasing fee or similar charge; provided that nothing shall prevent the payment to jobbers of the customary jobber's commission for handling goods on consignment.

(3) That the rendering of false or deceptive account sales be made a criminal offence; and that false or deceptive account sales be defined as account sales which do not truly and precisely set out the transaction in question.

(4) That it be made a criminal offence for any broker or factor handling, dealing in or disposing of the products of the soil, to make an undisclosed "overage" or merchandising profit on consignment shipments.

(5) That brokers, factors, jobbers and others handling, dealing in or disposing of the products of the soil, be required to maintain for a period of three years complete lot records of goods handled on consignment.

(6) That a minister of the Crown be empowered to cause to be examined relative to any transaction complained of, the books, papers and records of any broker, factor, jobber, or other person handling the products of the soil.

(7) That consideration be given to the desirability of passing legislation similar in principle to the anti-trust legislation of the United States of America.

The question of rates of pay and working conditions for women employees at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley last year was raised in the British House of Commons on February 12, by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the Labour member for Middlesborough East, during the debate on the supplementary estimates.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Amending Bill Introduced in Parliament

A BILL to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was introduced in the House of Commons on March 12, by the Minister of Labour. The necessity for such legislation arose out of the recent judgment of the Privy Council declaring the act of 1907 to be *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The text of this judgment was given in the last issue of The Labour Gazette. (A general account of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and of the various Provincial Acts which make provision for the settlement of industrial disputes, is given as a supplement to the present issue.) The Privy Council found the act invalid on the ground that it contained provisions authorizing action by the Federal authorities in regard to matters which, under the terms of the British North America Act, were within the legislative competence of the several provinces and were therefore not under the control of the Dominion Parliament. The purpose of the amending Act, as stated by the Minister of Labour, is to limit the application of the act in terms to matters not within the legislative jurisdiction of any province. It is recognized, of course, that the enumerative provisions of the amendment are not technically necessary for this purpose, but it is thought advisable, nevertheless, to insert them for purposes of convenience and to make the act more intelligible to the body of employees and employers whose interests the legislation is designed to serve. These remarks apply as well to any overlapping which may be found to exist in the amendment as drawn. It is hoped the enactment of the section in this form will tend to prevent misunderstandings and differences regarding the application of the act to particular disputes and create greater certainty in the administration of the act than would be possible if the provisions were couched in more general terms. The purpose of the proposed paragraph IV is to enable any province to take advantage of the Dominion act should it so desire.

Text of the Bill

The text of the Bill is as follows:—

1. *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*, is amended by inserting after section two thereof the following:—

Application of Act

2A. (1) This Act shall apply to the following disputes only:—

(i) Any dispute in relation to employment upon or in connection with any work, undertaking or business which is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, including but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing:

(*a*) works, undertakings or business operated or carried on for or in connection with navigation and shipping, whether inland or maritime;

(*b*) lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province;

(*c*) lines of steamships between a province and any British or foreign country;

(*d*) ferries between any province and any British or foreign country, or between two provinces;

(*e*) works, undertakings or businesses belonging to, carried on or operated by aliens, including foreign corporations immigrating into Canada to carry on business;

(*f*) such works as, although wholy situate within the province, have been or may be declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces;

(*g*) works, undertakings or business of any company or corporation incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

(ii) Any dispute which is not within the exclusive legislative authority of any provincial legislature to regulate in the manner provided by this Act.

(iii) Any dispute which the Governor in Council may by reason of any real or apprehended national emergency declare to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

(iv) Any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall be construed as relating only to the application of *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*, and not so as to extend the meaning of the word "employer" as defined by section two, paragraph (c), of the said Act."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of February was 12, as compared with 10 in January. The time loss for the month was less than in January, 1924, being 26,334 working days, as compared with 197,083 working days in February, 1924. The considerable time loss and number of employees in February, 1924, was chiefly due to a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
February, 1925.....	12	3,026	26,334
January, 1925.....	10	694	4,882
February, 1924.....	17	12,933	197,083

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received till some time after its commencement.

Three disputes, involving 230 workpeople, were carried over from January. One of the strikes beginning prior to February, and four of the strikes commencing during February, terminated during the month. At the end of February, therefore, there were on record seven disputes—two strikes of clothing workers at Montreal, clothing workers at Toronto, boot factory employees at Montreal, fur workers at Toronto, moulders at Hamilton, and bakers at Winnipeg.

Information was received in the Department too late for insertion in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE of a strike of six bricklayers at Toronto on January 2, against a reduction in wages. The bricklayers' agreement for the rate of $1.25 per hour expired at the end of December, and the contractors proposed a new rate of $1.12½ which the men objected to. Negotiations were carried on, and work was resumed on January 19 at the new rate, an agreement between the union and the contractors having been reached in the interval.

Of the disputes which commenced during February, one was for increased wages, another for increased wages and other changes, six were against reductions in wages, three were for recognition of the union, and one was against discharge of employees. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month, three resulted in favour of employees, one in favour of employers, and one resulted in a compromise being effected.

The folowing notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

BOOT FACTORY EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL, QUE.—On January 26, a strike of 200 boot factory employees occurred at Montreal against changes in piece rates, which, the employees stated, would cause a reduction in wages of between 50 and 75 per cent. Negotiations were carried on and the men resumed work on February 9 under the same conditions as existed prior to the strike.

COAL MINERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—Forty-five coal miners at Edmonton went on strike on February 17, against a change in working conditions affecting piece work prices. After being on strike five days, the men decided to resume work on the employers' terms.

CLOTHING WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—A strike of clothing workers in the ladies' garment industry involving about 1,350 was called on February 3, in order to establish the 44 hour week and to secure collective bargaining. About 115 establishments were affected at the beginning of the strike, but by the end of February most of the firms had agreed to the terms of the union and there were only about four still affected, involving about 50 workpeople, the strike being therefore recorded as unterminated.

CLOTHING WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On February 5, some 1,200 clothing workers in the ladies' garment industry, employed by about 60 firms, went on strike for increased wages, recognition of union and changes in working conditions. Early in the month settlements were effected in many of the shops by the employers agreeing to the union's terms and conditions. At the end of the month, about 175 strikers were still involved.

CLOTHING WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A strike of 32 clothing workers in the mens' clothing industry occurred at Toronto, owing to the union objecting to the firm sending out work to non-union shops. After the first day, the firm notified the union that work would be done in their own factory. Work was resumed February 13.

BOOT FACTORY EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL, QUE.—On February 26, a strike of 12 boot factory employees occurred against a reduction in wages. At the end of the month this strike remained unterminated.

FUR WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Sixteen fur workers went on strike for recognition of the union, negotiations were carried on, but the strike remained unterminated at the end of February.

MOULDERS, WINGHAM, ONT.—A strike of 26 moulders occurred at Wingham, Ontario, on February 9, against a reduction in wages on piece work. Negotiations were carried on which resulted in a compromise being effected, and settlement took place on February 27.

TRUNK, VALISE AND SUITCASE WORKERS, ST. HENRI, MONTREAL, QUE.—On February 13, notice was given to 115 employees in a trunk, valise and suitcase factory of a proposed decrease in wages, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. The employees called a strike on February 19. After negotiations, work was resumed on February 26, under the conditions existing prior to the strike.

BAKERS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—During February information was received of a cessation of work involving about ten bakers in Winnipeg against a reduction in wages. No details were received, but the dispute was reported as unterminated at the end of February.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1925.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to February, 1925.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	8	192	Commenced December 2, against discharge of employees. Unterminated.
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt:			
Boot factory employees, Montreal, Que.	200	1,200	Commenced January 26, against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed under same conditions as existed prior to the strike.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Hamilton, Ont....	22	528	Commenced January 30, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during February, 1925.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Edmonton, Alta...	45	225	Commenced February 17, for a change in working conditions affecting piece work earnings. Settled by negotiations and work resumed February 23. In favour of employers.
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	1,350	11,850	Commenced February 3, to establish a 44-hour week and collective bargaining. Unterminated.
Clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	1,200	11,100	Commenced February 5, for recognition of the union, increased wages and changes in working conditions. Unterminated.
Clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	32	32	Commenced February 12, against work being sent to non-union shops. Settled by negotiations in favour of employees and work resumed February 13.
Boot and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Montreal, Que.	12	36	Commenced February 26, for increased wages. Unterminated.
Fur and leather products:			
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	16	128	Commenced February 20, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Wingham, Ont....	26	468	Commenced February 9, against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed February 28; compromise.
Miscellaneous:			
Trunk, valise and suit case workers, St. Henri, Montreal, Que.	115	575	Commenced February 19, against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed February 26, under same conditions as existed prior to the strike.
SERVICE—			
Personal—Domestic:			
Bakers, Winnipeg, Man.....	.....	.....	Commenced during February against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING JANUARY

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for February contains the following table which analyses the disputes in progress in January, 1925, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in January			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in January	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in January
	Started before January 1	Started in January	Total		
Mining and quarrying	4	7	11	4,300	25,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	10	8	18	2,900	21,000
Textile	2	3	5	500	7,000
Transport	.....	4	4	1,600	2,000
Other	7	13	20	3,100	12,000
Total, January 1925	23	35	58	12,400	67,000
Total, Dec. 1924	24	41	65	16,000	92,000
Total, January 1924	11	37	48	83,000*	629,000*

*A dispute involving about 69,000 locomotive engine drivers, firemen and cleaners in Great Britain accounted for most of the loss of time in January, 1924.

Of the 35 disputes beginning in January, 12, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages or other wages questions; 13, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes of persons; 6, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 1,200 workpeople on other questions. In addition about 2,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 23 disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 58, involving about 12,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during January of about 67,000 working days.

Settlements were effected in the case of 21 new disputes, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, directly involving 700 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 11, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9 directly involving 1,100 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 10, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 700 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Wage Negotiations in Four British Industries

Wage negotiations involving over two million men engaged in the four vital industries of mining, railways, engineering and shipbuilding are now in progress in Great Britain. The end of the negotiations in connection with the miners' and railwaymen's claims may come about the same time, but unless the discussions in the engineering and shipbuilding trade are protracted much more than seems likely these disputes should have reached a decisive stage long before the miners' agreement terminates. This, assuming that due notice is given, will be at the end of June.

Discussing the prospects of a peaceful settlement the *Co-operative News* says:—"The men of South Yorkshire and North-East Nottingham, for instance, are working good time and many are earning relatively good wages, because production costs are low and the coal from these districts can therefore be sold at a good profit. Their view-point must inevitably be somewhat different from that of the South Wales or Lancashire men, who are working in old and costly pits, and who see hardly any hope, under the profit-sharing agreement, that their lot can be substantially improved. The problem of the miners' federation is to found a national policy on these divergent conditions and interests."

The railwaymen have put forward a national "all-grades" programme, which, however, is unlikely to prove acceptable to the managers. The engineering unions are now acting together in demanding higher rates of pay. The shipbuilding workers are less favourably situated at the moment for pressing their case. The industry has been on the up grade, but the improvement is not so marked as is engineering. It is also curious that unions which are acting together in the engineering dispute are presenting different claims to the shipbuilding employers. If this policy is continued the position of all the unions will be weakened at a later stage in the negotiations.

DISPUTE IN THE COAL MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA

IN the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE there appeared the Report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in the matter of a dispute between certain coal mining companies operating in Nova Scotia, subsidaries of the British Empire Steel Corporation, namely the Dominion Coal Company, Glace Bay, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Sydney Mines, the Acadia Coal Company, Stellarton, and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Springhill, and the coal miners their employees, members of the United Mine Workers of America, resulting from a failure to negotiate a new agreement. A settlement not being reached a cessation of work occurred on March 6, involving some 14,000 miners.

The Board reported that it had been unable to bring about a settlement of the dispute and that a permanent improvement in industrial relations could not be expected until complete confidence between the operators and the employees should be established, possibly as the result of an inquiry into the cost of mining, transporting and selling coal, wages profits, markets, etc. As the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had just been declared *ultra vires* by a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Board found itself without powers to make such an investigation.

The company had proposed a wage reduction of 10 per cent on the ground that at the 1924 wage scale the costs of mining prevented the sale of an output of coal sufficient to keep the mines in steady operation and that the operation of the mines was not profitable. The miners objected to a decrease and demanded an increase on the ground that the wages scale was already so low that the annual receipts in miners' wages were materially below the amount necessary for a worker to maintain a decent standard of living for himself and his family in Canada.

During the sittings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation a District Convention of the miners' union was called at Sydney on February 4 and continued until February 6. A proposal was handed to Dr. J. W. Robertson of Ottawa who had been appointed by the Minister of Labour to represent the miners on the Board in the absence of a recommendation, and who had addressed the Convention. This proposal, published in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as Appendix B of the Board's report, was that the miners would work under the terms of the expired agreement for four months if four day's work per week were guaranteed all the members at their usual working places, or wages in lieu of employment, while a fair and impartial inquiry were made into the affairs of the employing corporation. This proposition was refused by the corporation which proposed that an investigation should be made by a joint committee representing both parties. The proposal was contained in the following letter addressed to the Union officials by the Vice-president of the Corporation:—

9th February, 1925.

J. W. McLEOD, President,
ALEXANDER A. McKAY, Sec.-Treas.,
District No. 26, U. M. W. of A.,
Glace Bay, N.S.

DEAR SIRS,—In our letter of even date we have explained our objections to the proposition involved in the resolution therein referred to and why we think an attempt to work out your suggestion in any concrete form would not result in a satisfactory settlement.

We now submit the following proposition, namely:

That the company and the U.M.W. of A. enter forthwith into a contract to continue until the 30th of November, 1926, providing that,

(1) An impartial committee of investigation be constituted by either one or two members being appointed by the representatives of the employees and the same number by the company. These representatives to appoint a chairman and if they fail to agree on such appointment such chairman to be appointed by either the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, or the Acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec, at the option of the representatives of the employees.

(2) Such committee so constituted to have power to investigate

(*a*) all matters in respect to the company relevant to the question of what rates of wages the company can reasonably be expected to pay under existing conditions.

(*a*) all matters relating to the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, in so far as such matters may affect the present situation.

(3) Such committee to have power, after such investigation, by its report to establish a scale of wages to be effective from the date of the acceptance of this proposal, until November thirtieth, 1926, and the company and the employees to respectively obligate themselves to accept such scale of wages.

(4) Pending the report of the committee and from the date of the acceptance of their proposal the company to pay the 1924 scale of wages less ten per cent. After such report such wages to be readjusted to conform to the rates thereby established.

(5) All evidence given before the committee shall be treated as confidential and the committee shall make public its findings only.

6. If the committee deems it desirable that evidence be taken under oath it may apply to the Governor in Council to be constituted a commission under the Public Inquiries Act of the Province of Nova Scotia.

(7) The report and recommendations of a majority of such committee shall for the purpose of this agreement be deemed the report of such committee.

Yours very truly,
J. E. McLURG,
Vice-President.

The Union refused this proposal. On February 23 the Government of Nova Scotia transmitted to the two parties to the dispute a proposal that a commission should be appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia to make an inquiry and recommend a wage scale, both parties to agree to the scale so established, the mines in the meantime to be operated at the 1924 wage rates as completely as there should be sale for the coal. The Government's proposals were conveyed by the Provincial Premier in the following letter addressed to the Corporation and to the Union:—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
OFFICE OF PREMIER

Halifax, 23rd February, 1925.

To

J. E. MCLURG, Esq., Vice-President, British Empire Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sydney, N.S., and
JOHN W. MCLEOD, Esq., President, District No. 26, U.M.W. of A., Glace Bay, N.S.

DEAR SIRS,—As the result of recent conferences with you individually, we had an opportunity of quite fully considering the difficult, and in many respects delicate situation with which you are now confronted. Permit me to express my personal appreciation as well as that of the Government to you both for your very frank presentation of the respective attitudes. In view of the public importance of the issues involved, and with the earnest hope that the present involved situation may be more satisfactorily solved, I beg to submit for your respective and joint careful and early consideration the following:—

1. I am advised and convinced that the British Empire Steel Corporation is about to take such immediate action as will put into effect a decision of that corporation to reduce the present or 1924 miners' wage scale by at least 10 per cent. It would further appear that the method of giving effect to the above decision on the part of the corporation will be the posting of a notice to that effect at the various collieries affected.

2. It is quite apparent from the correspondence exchanged between you (*a*) that the miners under circumstances as now existing will positively not accept any reduction in present wage scale; (*b*) that if such a notice is posted it will result in cessation of work on the part of the workmen.

The situation would then resolve itself into a contest of endurance, involving loss and privations to both parties, and great injury to the public interests. It might, and probably will further estrange the parties directly interested, the corporation and the employees. This is a plain statement of a situation which I am convinced both sides to the dispute wish, if possible, to avoid.

3. Having given the best possible consideration I can to what has been stated by you and to what has been made public to date by way of correspondence between your respective selves and those you represent, and with a view to using our good offices to bring about some means whereby

(*a*) cessation of work may be averted,

(*b*) the future may be regarded with more hope.

I am, therefore, submitting herewith to the British Empire Steel Corporation and the constituent companies interested, viz., The Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., and the Acadia Coal Co., and urge and recommend its acceptance, that they agree with their employees, being members of District No. 26, U.M.W. of A., to continue the present rate of wages during the inquiry to which I shall hereafter make reference, and for such time thereafter as shall be necessary for the finding of such an inquiry to be made public or as such an inquiry may direct. I make this recommendation because I am satisfied that the proposed reduction in wages is the outstanding impediment at present to be removed.

4. That the company will agree to work the mines to the limit of their demand for coal and otherwise continue the work at the mines as if no investigation was being had. In other words, that the corporation will not deliberately reduce the quantity of coal raised from day to day pending a final settlement of the dispute.

5. On the understanding that the foregoing suggestions are mutually acceptable and agreed to, I beg to respectfully recommend and urge upon the workmen and their representatives that the workmen agree to work at their regular occupations at the present rate of wages during the time intervening between this proposed agreement being entered into and the report and findings shall have been rendered.

6. In view of the fact that both parties to the present differences apparently agree upon the common ground that an inquiry is desirable, and in view of the fact that the Winfield conciliation board, so called, has unanimously expressed the opinion that a fair and impartial inquiry by a competent authority "with a view to ascertaining the actual necessary cost of mining, transporting and selling coal, the ability of the companies to pay a rate of wages satisfactory to the employees, to earn a fair return on capital invested, and the bearing which the attitude and action of the employees have in relation to the efficient and profitable carrying on of operation," and without which "no permanent improvement in industrial relations can be expected until complete confidence is established between operators and employees," and that such a result may possibly be brought about by such an inquiry, on behalf of the government, if the above proposals are agreed to or, as an alternative unless you in the meantime intimate to me that you have mutually agreed upon another method. I propose at the earliest possible date to recommend to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to cause such an inquiry to be made under the provisions of the Nova Scotia Act "of inquiries concerning public matters", chapter 13, Revised Statutes, 1923. It seems scarcely necessary to point out to either of you that the person or persons so commissioned or appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor have the same power to summon and call for witnesses, to enforce attendance of witnesses, to compel the giving of evidence on oaths, etc., and generally to do all things that the person or persons so appointed deem requisite "to the full investigation of the matters into which he or they are appointed to examine." I need not intimate that inquiry under such a commission must be undertaken, conducted and concluded without delay.

7. It is confidently anticipated that as you have each respectively intimated your desire to the public for an inquiry, that you will each facilitate in every reasonable manner the work of such an inquiry and furnish such witnesses, documents, etc., as may be essential to make it full and complete.

8. It must be further agreed that the rate of wages determined by the person or persons so appointed shall be paid by the corporation from and after such date as shall be fixed after all the evidence shall have been heard and considered. And the corporation will be requested and required to give assurances that the findings of the inquiry in the above respects will be accepted and the wages paid in accordance with the terms of such findings.

9. Further, it must also be agreed, in order that such an inquiry be not made abortive, that the employees will agree to accept its findings as regards the rates of wages to be paid.

10. Should the parties fail to mutually agree as to the period of time the rate of wages fixed and determined by the inquiry are to prevail, the government

or myself would be pleased if necessary to use our good offices in discussing them with you.

This letter is going forward to you both by the same mail, and is respectfully submitted for your careful and, let me hope, favourable consideration. Both the government and myself will hold ourselves in readiness at any time to render any assistance we reasonably can. I must, however, impress upon you both that in the public interests, as well, I trust, in your own, that you advise me without delay of your respective decisions.

I have the honour to be,
Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) E. H. ARMSTRONG,
Premier.

The union refused this proposal objecting to the acceptance beforehand of a wage scale to be determined by a commission. The operating companies had given credit at its stores to miners employed in the mines working only part time but about the end of February gave notices that such credit would no longer be given. The union demanded that credit be restored and that at least four days work per week should be given or it would be held that a lockout of the miners in certain mines was in effect and a complete cessation of work would occur on March 6.

The matter was brought up in Parliament on March 5 when the Minister of Labour stated:—

The information before the government in regard to the general situation in Cape Breton, both as to a dispute between employers and miners in the matter of a new wage scale and as to the distress which is the result of some of the mines not working, is, I think practically the same as the public generally has through press reports. Yesterday, we received a telegram of almost six hundred words, which was a copy of a statement that had been made by representatives of the miners to the Nova Scotia government. Our understanding is that the Nova Scotia legislature is now in session; that it is taking cognizance of the situation and the claims in regard to both the distress which is the result of unemployment and the dispute which is and has been for some months in evidence between the mine operators and the miners. Our understanding is that the Nova Scotia government is taking all such steps as to it appear proper to bring about a settlement of the existing dispute, and, we assume, taking such steps as may be necessary to assist in relieving distress, if any is in evidence.

I can add nothing further to what has been previously stated as this government's position, except I might say that it is not regarded as good form to step into another man's house to assist in settling a dispute which is under careful discussion between those who are directly concerned and responsible. That is all I could say for the federal government.

Workers' Savings and Investment

In 1919 the General Motors Corporation, of Detroit, Michigan, desiring to encourage and assist its employees in the saving and investment of money and to afford them the opportunity of becoming shareholders in the business, adopted a plan whereby any worker who had been in the employment of the corporation or its subsidiaries for three months or more was eligible to pay into an "Employees' Savings Fund" each year an amount not to exceed ten per cent of his wage or salary, up to a maximum of 300 dollars per annum, the company paying interest of six per cent a year as against a normal savings bank rate of three per cent.

Alongside this fund the Corporation established an "Employees' Investment Fund" into which it pays an amount equal to one-half of the net payments into the Employees' Savings Fund in any given year. This amount which matches the savings of the employee, is not credited to the employee at once, but is distributed over a period of five years, one-fifth being credited at the end of each year. Interest on these credits to the employee, as in the case of the employees' own savings, is allotted at the rate of six per cent a year.

A new stock subscription plan has just been put into effect, whereby employees may buy General Motors Corporation 7 per cent preferred stock. Between December 1, 1924 and February 28, 1925, employees who had been in the employment of the Corporation since August 1, 1924, could subscribe for the stock, the stock being sold to employees at 99 dollars per share. They were permitted to subscribe for an amount not to exceed one-third of their year's wages, but in no case for more than ten shares. Payments may be made in eleven monthly instalments. As an incentive to the employees to retain such investments as they may make, the Corporation will pay to the employees holding this stock, in addition to the 7 per cent regular dividend, 7 dollars per share per year over a period of five years, provided the employee remains the owner of the stock and remain in the service of the Corporation.

An Emergency Powers Bill was recently introduced in the Parliament of South Africa conferring exceptional powers on the government in cases where essential public services would be stopped by strike. The bill would enable the Government, by declaring a state of emergency, to prevent action being taken or threatened, affecting food supplies, water, fuel, light or the means of locomotion, and to facilitate conciliation with a view to a speedy settlement of the dispute, and a general resumption of work.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Proceedings

NINETEEN new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This Board was established under an Order in Council dated July 11, 1918, the war still being in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods. A summary of the recent decisions of the Board is given in the following paragraphs. Summaries of earlier decisions appeared in the issue for January, 1925, and in previous issues.

Case No. 225—The Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A train despatcher on receiving notice that the despatching office where he worked was to be closed, sold his house and moved to the point where he would exercise his seniority in accordance with the terms of the schedule. As however his former office continued open he could not be taken on the staff at the latter point, and he therefore returned and resumed work at the despatching office he had left, which finally closed about six months after the date originally announced for its closing. The despatcher claimed payment of expenses in connection with his double transportation of his effects between the two points.

The Board sustained the employee's claim, fixing the amount that should be allowed at $125.

Case No. 226—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

The telegraph operators covering "swing" assignments were taken off at certain points, owing to shortage of operators, leaving the regular telegraphers without their day off in seven. Two of these regular operators, in accordance with their schedule, claimed overtime in each week for the seventh day worked, and in addition overtime at *pro rata* rate for service rendered on a statutory holiday. The company disputed the claim on the ground that if it were granted these operators would receive two and one-half days' pay for one day's work.

The Board was of the opinion that in this case, while swing telegraphers were assigned, they had been temporarily withdrawn, and that general practice conditions were therefore practically restored. The claim of the employees was sustained.

Case No. 227—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Order of Railroad Telegaphers.

This was a controversy as to the proper wage rate to be applied to certain assistant agents' positions in Alberta and British Columbia. These employees received the minimum rate provided by Article 28 clause (k) of the telegraphers' schedule, which reads: "The minimum rate for assistant agents will be $70 per month." The telegraphers claimed that the rate for the positions held by the employees should be $92.50. The question whether these positions were really "minimum positions" was referred last October to the Honourable G. D. Robertson and Mr. J. G. Sutherland, the company's inspector of transportation. The arbitrators agreed that the positions in question were minimum positions, but they were unable to agree as to the application of the schedule rates, the schedule minimum rates being at variance with the minimum rate established at the points concerned.

The matter was referred to the Board, which sustained the contention of the company to the extent that the minimum rate of $70 per month may be paid to positions properly classed as minimum positions. They pointed out that they were not asked to decide if a rate in excess of the schedule minimum should be awarded to the position in question.

Case No. 228—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

This case concerned a dispute regarding the rental charged on section houses on three divisions of the British Columbia District, the company having given notice to section foremen that a charge of $5 per month would be assessed for rental of standard section houses occupied by them, and deducted each month on the pay roll. The company stated that the option of charging rentals had remained with them after the schedule negotiations in 1919, and that charges were not made on buildings other than standard section houses or their equivalent or in cases where section foremen were required to board the men or

share the dwelling with others. The employees contended that the charging of rent was not justified by the negotiations of 1919, and that it was in effect a reduction in wages.

The claim of the employees was denied by the Board.

Case No. 229—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A switch foreman was dismissed for submitting a wage ticket and claiming payment for work on a day, on which, as alleged by the company, he had booked off duty. The employees explained that the foreman's failure to appear for duty on a train to which he had been assigned arose out of confusion as to duties that had resulted from his recent absence on sick leave.

In the opinion of the Board the foreman's actions did not justify dismissal, and the employees' contention was sustained to the extent of reinstatement. On account of contradictory evidence, however, the Board could not decide the question of payment for time lost, but intimated that they would consider it if necessary when more conclusive evidence had been produced.

Case No. 230—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

A new yard was opened in 1923 at Neebing, about eight miles from Port Arthur. The employees claimed payment for transportation and for time spent in going to and from Port Arthur, where the men had homes on which they had invested their savings in order to be near their work. The company contended that it provided the work, and that the employees should report for duty whenever required, and further that it had at considerable expense, arranged for an extension of the street car service to Neebing Yard solely for the accommodation of employees.

The Board decided that the company should provide more adequate transportation to the new yard.

Case No. 231—The Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Article 15 of the Engineers' and Firemen's schedule provides that "actual mileage made doubling or assisting other trains en route will be allowed in addition to trip." The company claimed this provision to mean that the time of the trip is extended by the number of miles made while doubling, and that such doubling is considered part of the road trip. The employees contended that when they are required to double grades en route, the doubling time or mileage (whichever is the greater) is to be allowed in addition to the payment allowed for the trip.

The Board sustained the contention of the railways.

Case No. 232—The Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

An engineer and fireman, regularly in "pool" service, were required for work-train service and sent to a distant point where they had to wait for about a day before going to work. They claimed payment for time of waiting under Article 29 of their schedule relating to payment for time while "held away from home terminal." The company held that article 29 did not apply to work train service and that as this crew was ordered for work train service they were under work train service rules, which guarantee 100 miles per day for each day so assigned.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees, considering all the circumstances in the case.

Case No. 233—The Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The engineers and firemen claimed a minimum allowance of ten minutes for preparatory time, and the same for final time on all single crew switch engines; and in regard to double crew switch engines working sixteen hours continuous service, they claimed a minimum allowance of ten minutes preparatory time to crew holding first assignment, and the same for final time to engine crew holding second assignment. The employees claimed that these allowances should be in addition to the minimum day regardless of hours worked. The railways contended that article 7, clause E, of the employees' schedule provided that enginemen in yard service should be paid for actual time worked from start to finish.

The Board denied the employees' claim.

Case No. 235—The Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Article 2, clause (*a*), of the employees' schedule provides that "100 miles or less (straight away or turn around), 5 hours or less, except as provided in clause (*c*) of this article, shall constitute a day's work; miles in excess of 100 will be paid for at the mileage rate provided according to class of engine." A dispute arose over payment of a crew that made two "turn-arounds" on one trip and was paid by the company on continuous time basis. The employees contended that the railways have not the right to use more than one turn around to make up a day's work or trip on a long mileage run.

The Board denied the contention of the employees, noting the fact that the service in question was paid on a 20-mile speed basis as provided by article 2 (*c*) of schedule.

Case No. 236—The Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

This, like the previous case, related to the interpretation of article 2 clause (*a*), and the method of payment of engine crews. A crew was paid, for each leg of their run, 10 miles preparatory time, 93 road miles, and 40 miles for switching and terminal delay, making a total of 143 miles, the railways considering it permissible to use switching and terminal time to make up a short day. In support of their view they cited the Board's decision in Case No. 189 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1924, page 216). The employees considered that the article quoted above entitled the crew to 100 miles of pay regardless of any initial or final delay time, claiming that this was the established method of payment.

The Board decided that the compensation of 143 miles under the conditions stated was in accordance with schedule.

Case No. 238—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors.

The engine on a way freight train was taken off to assist another train on which the engine was disabled. The conductor on the way freight was instructed to pilot the disabled engine to a point where he would meet a relief engine that was being dispatched. When the engines met, the conductor piloted the relief engine to the train where it was required. The conductor claimed that this service was apart from his assignment and claimed 100 miles for the trip, which was 98 miles (including return), and was made in 3 hours and 35 minutes. The railways contended that all the service performed by the conductor was in connection with getting his own train forward, and that he was not entitled to the "arbitraries" claimed.

The Board sustained the employees' claim, holding that the time claimed was separate and apart from the conductor's regular assignment.

Case No. 239—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Rule 1 of the conductors' schedule and Rule 2 of the trainmen's schedule provide that when a crew is called out a full crew will be used. In May, 1924, the railways issued instructions that conductors should be considered off duty as soon as they book-in and deliver bills, and trainmen after throwing last switch leading to roundhouse. The employees contended that the rules referred to meant that crews should go on and off duty as a unit, as had been the practice until the new instructions were issued, and that the company should not change the established method without negotiation with the men's committees. The railways denied that crews should be paid as a unit and claimed that each member of a crew might be paid for time employed.

The Board ruled that the minimum time for relieving any member of a train crew at the objective terminal should be the time at which the conductor registers his train, delivers his bills and is relieved from duty.

Case No. 241—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Rule 14, clause A, of the trainmen's schedule provides that trainmen switching or delayed at terminals or turn around points will be paid for actual time so occupied at through-freight rates, except that trainmen required to perform yardmen's work beyond 5 hours will be paid at yardmen's rates per hour, this time to be in addition to mileage or hours on trip. The employees claimed the yardmen's rate for certain yardmen's work in excess of 5 hours, while the railways contended that the point at which this work was done was not one at which this rate would apply.

The Board sustained the employees' claim.

Case No. 242—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A yard engine de-railed after the crew had been on duty for six hours, and was not re-railed until they had earned two hours and ten minutes overtime. Soon after the derailment the yardmaster intimated to the crew that two of the crew should go home, not however naming which members should go off duty. The two released members were allowed pay for their 8-hour shift, but demanded the same overtime as the rest of the crew on the ground that a yard crew was a unit and could not be split. The railways contended that they were at liberty to release some members of a crew at the end of their regular duty, and to require others to remain for extra work, to be paid as overtime.

The Board denied the employees' claim.

Case No. 243—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Article 3, clause (d) of both the conductors' and the trainmen's schedule provide that these employees "will not be paid for performing work train service en route unless time so occupied aggregates one hour, in which case they will be paid at work train rates for the whole time so occupied, such time not to be included in counting overtime." The conductor and brakemen on a way freight were required to unload some cars of cinders *en route,* this work taking one hour and 55 minutes. They claimed payment under the foregoing rule, but the railways contended that the rule applied to through freight trains and not to way-freight trains.

The Board sustained the employees' claim.

Case No. 244—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Owing to conditions in the district five passenger crews were "bunched-up" at the west limit of a run, and as there were no regular crews left at the eastern limit a freight crew was used on a westbound passenger train. This freight crew was afterwards used to take back a train going east, going ahead of the regularly assigned passenger crew. The latter crew claimed for 100 miles for run around, but the railways declined payment, contending that it being necessary to call the freight crew for the westward trip it was proper to use them on the return in order of their arrival at the western limit.

The Board sustained the employees' claim, holding that as a regular passenger crew was available there was no necessity to use a freight crew on the run.

Case No. 245—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This case arose out of the same incident as in the preceding case. When the freight crew mentioned above was returning eastward, the train ran through an intermediate terminal where there was another freight crew available for service. The latter crew submitted a claim for 100 miles on account of being run around.

The Board denied the employees' claim.

Case No. 246—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Two senior spare brakemen were passed over when a new caboose was being set up, and a conductor and two spare brakemen who held no rights in the subdivision were called to take out the new car. The two former brakemen claimed for the mileage made by the car on the ground that their seniority entitled them to the run. The railways contended that the claimants in the case had just completed a round trip and that special circumstances had required the employment of the other men.

The Board sustained the employees' claim.

By an Order in Council issued under the authority of the Dominion Fisheries Act, the smelt fishing season in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec was extended from February 15 to February 28 in order to compensate the fishermen for the losses they had sustained owing to boisterous weather and the light runs of fish.

In the Supplement of the January issue of the Labour Gazette, "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1924," on page 6, the rate of wages of plumbers in Toronto was erroneously given as 90 cents per hour, as in the four previous years. The correct figure for 1924 was $1 per hour for this class of labour.

An increase of slightly over three million pounds in the creamery butter production of the year 1924 over 1923 is announced by the Dairy Commissioner for Saskatchewan. The total production for 1924, is estimated at 13,494,170 pounds as against 10,473,769 pounds in the year 1923, an aggregate increase of 28.8 per cent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOURS OF WORK ACT, 1923

THE Board of Adjustment under the British Columbia Hours of Work Act, 1923, issued an order dated February 17, 1925, rescinding two of the regulations previously issued, namely, Regulation 14, requiring employers to post notices in conspicuous places in the works or elsewhere, information as to the hours of shifts, duration of working time, etc., and Regulation 15, which provided that "overtime" should only be used under conditions named by the Board, and should not be regarded as part of the normal working day.

Further Exemptions

Another order bearing the same date exempts to the extent stated the workers engaged in the following industries:—

16. All workers engaged in the manufacture of furniture, beds and mattresses, as operators of picking and garnetting machines, may be permitted to work overtime to the extent of four (4) hours per man per week during the following months: February, March, April, May, September, October.

17. All workers employed on night shifts in saw-mills, planing-mills and shingle-mills, west of the Cascade Mountains, may work a total of forty-eight hours each week in five nights, in lieu of forty-eight hours each week in six nights; Provided, however, that no night shift shall exceed ten hours; Provided further that the entire staff engaged in the operations of the employer shall be limited to the hours herein set forth.

1A. In the industries referred to in the preceding regulation, the hours of labour thereby fixed may be exceeded by one hour on five days of each week for the purpose of making a shorter work-day on one day of the week, provided that the total hours for each week shall not exceed fifty-four.

Exemptions Explained

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour of the Province, addressed the Trades and Labour Council, Victoria, last month on the Hours of Work Act. He denied that the exemptions made by the Board had in any way weakened the operation of the Act, explaining that they were for elasticity, without which quality the Act would be ineffective. In regard to the exempted industries he pointed out that though the workers could be employed over eight hours, all the time over that period constituted overtime, and would be paid on that basis. It was up to the men to establish that fact with their employers, he said.

Mr. McNiven further explained that Regulation 1A (printed above) must be read in conjunction with Regulation 1 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 145). The effect of Regulation 1 was to permit of extra time being worked in various branches of the lumber industry in the interior country. The wording of the regulation was as follows:—

1. "All workers employed in saw-mills, planing-mills and shingle-mills in the district east of the Cascade Mountains shall be permitted to work one hour per day in excess of the limit prescribed by section 3 of the Act; the total hours worked not to exceed 54 per week."

This regulation, the Deputy Minister explained, permits of a fifty-four-hour working week, the hours being spread evenly over six days. The new regulation 1A however makes it possible to work the same number of hours weekly, but to distribute the time in such a way that the workers may have a half-holiday each week, for which arrangement a preference is shown in some localities.

Employees' Relief Fund of Nova Scotia Companies

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Employees, Relief Fund Society of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Eastern Car Company shows that during the year 1924, 264 members received aid from the society as indemnity on account of sickness to the extent of $10,207.38; eight members were paid $210.80 on account of contagious diseases, 21 members were paid $571.32 as special indemnity; 12 death claims totalling $1,200; insurance claims totalling $3,207.60, and benefits amounting to $1,270.80 were paid to 17 widows and 7 orphans, making a total of $17,660.80. The total expenses only amounted to $812.90. The receipts amounted to $12,135.65, leaving a deficit for the year of $5,525.15.

Thirteen members died during the year, two of whom were among the first members when the society was organized thirty-six years ago. Mr. H. C. Dunlap, representing the Steel Works and Mr. George Watt, for the Eastern Car workers, were elected to the Board of Directors. One of the serious matters confronting the society is the heavy deficit of last year, and which may also fall this year. Either an increase in dues or a reduction in indemnities or both face the organization. During the past thirty-six years this society has done a great deal of good work.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN MANITOBA

THE appointment by the Manitoba Legislature at its session in 1924 of a special committee to study the workmen's compensation act during the recess, with a view to placing the act on a basis that would be permanent and satisfactory to all parties concerned, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1924. The subsequent proceedings of this committee were outlined in the December issue (page 1037). The Hon. R. W. Craig, K.C., attorney general of the province, presented the report of this committee to the Legislature on February 10, in the course of the present session. This report was as follows:—

Report of Special Committee

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba—

Your Special Committee to which was referred the whole subject of Workmen's Compensation begs leave to present the following report:

Your Committee was appointed pursuant to an Order of the Legislative Assembly made during the 1924 session of the Legislature based upon a recommendation previously made by the Law Amendments Committee to which had been referred during that session two Bills (Nos. 30 and 140) respectively amending "The Workmen's Compensation Act."

The Order of the House reads as follows:—

"On motion of Hon. Mr. Craig, seconded by Hon. Mr. McLeod: Ordered, That the whole subject of Workmen's Compensation be referred to a Special Committee during the recess with a view to making recommendations at the next session of the Legislature on this subject, said Committee to be appointed by the Government and to consist of five representatives of employers; five representatives of employees, and five members of the Legislative Assembly."

Your Committee in its composition was representative of the various interests of employees, and also of the general public represented by the Members of the Legislative Assembly, the latter including nominees of the several political parties with the exception of the Conservative group which preferred not to nominate anybody to act on the Committee.

The Committee consisted of the following members:—

Representatives of Employers.—H. B. Lyall, Charles F. Roland, L. J. Reycraft, K.C., G. H. Elliott, Fred. Beale.

Representatives of Employees.—James Leslie, C. A. Tanner, M.L.A., Thomas J. Murray, K.C., James Addison, F. W. Nicks.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.—Hon. R. W. Craig, K.C., Mrs. Edith Rogers, George Compton, W. J. Short, John Queen.

In addition to the above members, Mr. H. R. Boyle acted at times in the absence of and as a substitute for Mr. G. H. Elliott, and Mr. T. French similarly for Mr. Beale.

Hon. Mr. Craig was chosen as Chairman of the Committee and Mr. N. Fletcher, Secretary of the Workmen's Compensation Board, acted as secretary.

Your Committee had sixteen sittings and a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Craig (Chairman), Nicks, Leslie, Lyall and Elliott, held three meetings in addition to those of the general committee.

At the outset of its deliberations, your Committee decided that as the various interests affected by the Act were well represented on the committee, it would be unnecessary to hear delegations except at the request of the Committee, and that all those desiring to make representations to the Committee should be invited to make their submissions in writing.

Your Committee heard Mr. H. G. Wilson, Commissioner of the Workmen's Compensation Board, on the history and development of Workmen's Compensation in the Province; Mr. E. McGrath, Secretary of the Bureau of Labour, on Accident Prevention, and a deputation from the Manitoba Medical Association on the relation of the medical profession to the working of the Act.

Written communications were read and considered as follows:—

From the Manitoba Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association urging:—

1. Reduction in compensation to 55 per cent of average earnings.
2. Limitation of benefits to $5,000.
3. Provision of a contribution of one cent per day by workmen coming under the Act.

From the Winnipeg Electric Company and its associated companies asking for a restricted definition of workmen, and for a limitation on the amount payable to beneficiaries.

From the City of Winnipeg requesting that the setting up of reserves by the city be dispensed with.

From the City of Brandon asking for reclassification and rate revision.

From the Street Railway employees' Unit, O.B.U., protesting against any levy on employees to defray any portion of the cost of operation of the Act.

These communications are attached hereto as schedule "A"* to this report.

Your Committee considered the present Act clause by clause, and also considered in detail the various amendments to the Act, respectively set out in Bill No. 30 (1924), Bill No. 140 (1924), Bill No. 28 (1922) and a large number of other amendments sugested by the Workmen's Compensation Board together with various amendments suggested by members of the Committee.

Your Committee was impressed with the desirability from every point of view of the utmost effort being directed to accident prevention and passed unanimously the following motion:—

"The Committee respectfully submits that Accident Prevention Measures should be encouraged. That the subject is a general one covering all classes of employees, whether or not, same come under the Workmen's Compensation Act. That Accident Prevention work of an educational nature or along any other lines is for the public good. This Committee therefore suggests and recommends that the Government should carefully consider the advisability of increasing the annual appropriation to the Bureau of Labour to assist said Bureau to carry on in larger measure the work of Accident Prevention and education of those engaged in industrial pursuits with a view to lessening the number of accidents."

After very careful and full consideration your Committee recommends that the Workmen's Compensation Act be amended during this Session of the Legislature as set out in the schedule hereto attached marked "B".* The more important of these amendments might be summarized as follows:—

1. Notice of an accident is to be given to the employer not later than within 30 days.

2. Provision is made for vocational training of injured workman for another occupation.

3. The benefits provided for a widow are extended to a foster mother who keeps up an existing household for the children of a workman whose death results from an injury.

4. The minimum allowance for temporary total disability is reduced from $15 per week to $12.50 per week, or when the average earnings are less than this amount, the amount of such earnings. In cases of permanent total disability it is provided that where the average earnings of the workman are less than $15 per week, the compensation shall be the amount of such earnings.

5. Allowances under section 24 to children of a workman whose death results from injury are increased from $7.50 monthly for each child to $12 monthly for the first child; $10 for the second; $9 for the third and $8 each monthly for the fourth and other children.

Your Committee was unable to agree on certain contentious issues including rate of compensation, allowance to dependents, contribution of employees to medical aid, and the fixing of a maximum alowance under the Act, and recommends that the Act be allowed to stand as it is in respect of these matters for the present.

The Committee is hopeful that this would ensure a period of tranquility in the operation of the Act and bring about on the part of those affected thereby a better apreciation of the conflicting points of view both of employers and employees.

In conclusion your Committee wishes to place on record the spirit of fairness and goodwill which prevailed throughout its sittings. This experience impels your Committee to emphasize the value of the deliberations of such joint committees in settling differences in which employers, employees and the general public are involved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

French miners, through their federation, have asked the government for a readjustment of wages in various categories, and that all miners above eighteen years shall be considered as adults and paid according to the adult scale. The federation aims at a unified wage scale for all mining districts in France.

At a recent meeting of employees of the London Hydro Commission, a committee was appointed to make further inquiries into the question of the formation of a sick benefit fund. Two schemes are under consideration by the committee. Under the first contributions will be made by both the employees and the Commission on the basis of so much per week per employee. It would provide for a sick benefit of $10 per week but not for a doctor for the employees. The second plan is to be contributed to by the employees only and would provide a doctor for the employees whose services would be at the command of the employees when ill, and in addition, a small sum would be allowed the employees each week for the time off duty.

* Schedule "A" not printed.

* Schedule "B" not printed.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the Labour Gazette relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities are also noted which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Social Workers' Courses at McGill University

A letter from Dr. C. A. Dawson, Director of the School for Social Workers, McGill University, Montreal, draws attention to an incorrect statement which appeared in this section of the January issue of the Labour Gazette on page 35 under the heading of "Social Workers' Courses at McGill University," that the McGill school was "the only university school of its kind in Canada." Dr. Dawson points out that the Social Service Department of the University of Toronto, which is a similar institution, has been in existence for ten and a half years, and that there is also a school for training social workers in Montreal, under the direction of Miss L. M. Barry, known as the Loyola School of Sociology and Social Service. The distinction between the work in McGill University and that in any other institution in Canada is that McGill has the only honour course in sociology.

Vocational Training for Adults in Ontario

The following paragraphs are taken from an article appearing in the *Ontario Library Review* for November, 1924, written by Mr. F. P. Gavin, Director of Technical Education for Ontario.

One of the most important, if not perhaps the most important, of the agencies for adult education in Ontario is the system of evening classes carried on by local school authorities. While evening classes may be organized under the legislative provisions for elementary and high schools, most of them are organized under the provisions of the Vocational Education Act, and it is with evening vocational classes that this article deals. Under this Act evening classes are open to employed persons, or those temporarily unemployed, without regard to their previous school training, provided the principal of the school is satisfied that they are competent to take up the subject desired. The school attendance laws of Ontario provide that adolescents must attend school full-time until they are sixteen years of age, or part-time until they are eighteen. The practical effect of these laws is that children stay at school until they are sixteen. If they leave school at sixteen to enter employment, they may be admitted to the evening classes. In this connection, therefore, adults mean employed persons over sixteen years of age. By far the greater proportion of evening class students are, however, between twenty and thirty years of age.

Evening classes have been established by the local school authorities in every city in the province but one, and in twenty-eight towns or smaller communities. The aggregate population of the places with evening vocational classes is approximately 1,300,000. It has been stated by school administrators that an evening class programme that enrolls twenty per thousand of the population of the community is rendering a satisfactory service. That the evening class programme in Ontario is meeting to a considerable extent the needs of its constituency is shown by the fact that the aggregate enrolment for the population given above is approximately 33,500. This works out at twenty-six per thousand of population. In some places this enrolment runs as high as forty-five and fifty.

An interesting phase of the development of the evening class programme in Ontario is the steadily increasing response of native-born Canadians to the opportunities offered by these classes. Some ten or twelve years ago, when these classes were first established in any numbers, the proportion of students whose birth place was the British Isles was very much greater than the proportion of the population of the community whose birthplace was the British Isles. The explanation of this surprising and at first sight inexplicable relation is in reality quite simple. Night schools for adults are an old and established institution in the motherland and people are quite used to the notion of improving themselves by attending such schools, whereas in Ontario, evening classes were relatively new and unfamiliar, and native-born Canadians did not appreciate the opportunities offered. In the years of development since 1913, the situation has been steadily improving and the proportion of native-born in attendance has been increasing. It is doubtful, however, whether the native-born yet respond to the

appeal of evening classes in the same relative numbers as do those born in the British Isles.

The courses of study that may be offered in evening vocational classes may include any academic or practical subject that will increase the vocational efficiency or develop the civic intelligence of those attending the classes. This liberal specification of the purpose of the classes has enabled local school authorities to establish classes in a wide range of subjects The subjects taken up as a rule have a vocational bias, and are related to the industrial, commercial, agricultural, or home-making activities of the community concerned. For example, classes in mechanical drawing, mathematics, machine shop work, stenography, dress-making, and cookery are quite commonly found. Classes in stationary engineering, navigation, telegraphy, plumbing, economics, art, salesmanship, and other similar classes are found where the community needs justify their establishment. The number of male students is approximately 15,200 and female 18,300.

The scheme for the management and control of these classes is worthy of notice, as it has perhaps something to do with their success. Evening classes under the Vocational Education Act can be established only under the authority of the local school Board. When such Board desires to establish an evening class programme, it appoints an Advisory Vocational Committee. This Committee is composed of a number (either four or six) of members selected from the School Board, and of an equal number of members not from the Board. Those non-Board members are selected in equal numbers from employers and from employees representing the characteristic and important vocational activities of the community. In this way the Board is able to draft into service desirable citizens who may be interested in adult education, and on the other hand to gain the sympathetic support of what, for want of a better term, may be called capital and labour. To this Advisory Committee is entrusted, with the approval of the Board, the management and control of the classes. This includes the selection of the courses to be offered, the appointment of teachers, the fixing of their salaries, the provision of accommodation and equipment, and, in general, all other needful activities.

The method of financial support is worthy of notice also. The Provincial Government pays to the local school authorities liberal grants in aid of the classes. A grant equal to fifty per cent of the cost of equipment is allowed. A grant on expenditures for teachers' salaries running from seventy-five per cent of the expenditures in small places down to twenty-five per cent in large places is paid. Approximately one-half of the money paid out by the Provincial Government is contributed by the Dominion Government. A rough approximation of the sources of support of evening classes for adults would be fifty per cent from the local school authority, twenty-five per cent from the Provincial Government, and twenty-five per cent from the Dominion Government.

Apprenticeship in Building Trades of Washington, D.C.

A study of apprenticeship in the building trades of Washigton, D.C., was undertaken by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics during the past summer. The following extracts from a report of the study by Miss Mary Conyington in the *Monthly Labour Review* for January indicate the conditions existing throughout the United States and Canada.

In some trades the nature of the work makes the question of apprenticeship of little importance. In some the work is too heavy for a youth and not too complex for the adults who enter the trades to learn by doing. In others each worker needs an individual helper, and the latter, if he has any knack for the work at all, picks it up in the course of his duties. In some of these trades the unions impose conditions as to the length of time a man must serve before he can be admitted as a craftsman in full standing, and sometimes requirements as to race or citizenship or other qualifications may be made, but there is nothing which can be considered an apprenticeship system. The majority of the trades, however, maintain such a system, at least in name. In some the national or international organizations lay down general rules, and within their limits the local bodies make their own regulations; in others the whole matter is left to the local unions. The commonest restrictions deal with age at entrance, the number to be admitted, and the length of the apprenticeship to be served; beyond these points there is no uniformity as to what may or may not be required.

The lower age limit for entrance is usually fixed at or near 16, and the unions justify this on the ground that a boy under that age has not the judgment nor the steadiness nor, in some cases, the physical development required for learning the trades. In general, employers who were questioned agreed with the unions on this point, but in regard to the upper limit many of them thought that the dead line was set at too early an age. The unions themselves differ as to this limit and as to the reasons for enforcing it. In some of the trades the upper limit is justified on the ground that

the work requires a manual dexterity and knack which can be acquired only in youth. The business agent of one union assigned a reason which may perhaps be operative in other trades as well—the intractability of older learners.

The time an apprentice must serve varies from three to five years. To an outsider it looks as if the length of the period is based on tradition rather than on a study of the time needed, but the unions hold that it is impossible for a beginner to learn his trade fully and to acquire the facility he ought to have in any shorter period.

Probably the restrictions on the number of apprentices have provoked more criticism than any others. The unions say that were beginners allowed to enter at pleasure the trades would be flooded with half-trained boys who, having acquired a smattering of their craft, would desert their apprenticeship and pass themselves off for journeymen. To some extent this difficulty exists now, but by limiting the number who enter, the unions believe they can exercise some selection among the candidates and keep out those who are least likely to go through with their training. Also, the restrictions tend to regularize the supply of workers, preventing a perpetual swing from too many to too few and back again. There are two methods of fixing the number allowed, one using the shop or contractor as the basis of calculation, while the other uses the number of journeymen in the union. Where the first method is used, it seems customary in Washington to set two as the maximum for a shop, allowing only one if the number of journeymen regularly employed falls below a certain figure The sheet-metal workers allowed a maximum of four at the time of this inquiry, but they were about to alter their rules so as to reduce this number. The bricklayers have the customary maximum of two, but provisionally allow a third, the provision being utilized when it is necessary to find a place for an apprentice who has been thrown out of training by the death or withdrawal from business of his employer. Where the basis of apportionment is the number of journeymen in the union, there is a good deal of variation in the ratio permitted. The wood, wire, and metal lathers, for instance, allow only one apprentice to every ten journeymen, while the steamfitters permit one helper for each journeyman and allow any helper who has served five years and can pass the required tests to become a journeyman. Whether or not these ratios are sufficient to keep the supply of skilled workers up to its present level cannot be determined from the data available. Whether or not, however, the ratios permitted are sufficiently large does not seem a question of much practical importance, since in most of the trades they are far from being utilized. In not a single trade were employers training as many apprentices as the unions were willing to permit. Neither employers nor unions are making any organized efforts to secure apprentices. Ordinarily the unions intrust the supervision of the apprentices either to their business agent or to their secretary. The plumbers and the sheet-metal workers give the supervision to a committee composed of equal numbers of representatives of the employers' associations and the unions. The electrical workers and the wood, wire and metal lathers vest this control in an executive committee, and the carpenters have an apprentice committee, but even in these cases the committees act through the business agent or secretary. The amount of supervision varies, but is usually rather slight. For the most part there seems an honest desire on the part of the unions to keep both sides to their bargain, to see that the boy has a fair chance to learn his trade, and that he gives fair service in return, but the machinery for doing this is inadequate.

The unions differ in their requirements concerning technical and scientific training. As far as union requirements go, any school work must be taken in the apprentice's own time, and in general night work seems to be the only form in which it can be secured.

There is considerable diversity of opinion among employers in the building industry as to why the custom of apprenticeship has fallen into such disuse, just as there is variety in the reasons given to account for the individual employer's having no apprentices, but in the main they may be grouped under three general heads: the contract system of building is not adapted to the old-time apprenticeship system; the fact that an employer has no effective way of controlling a boy or even of holding him to his bargain discourages the practice of taking apprentices; and modern developments within the building industry have made it difficult and expensive for the average contractor to train apprentices. Moreover, modern building methods demand a considerable amount of technical training which can not be given on the job, and it is difficult for an employer to keep sufficient supervision over the boy outside of work hours to see that he does the necessary studying and that he makes the progress required. Also employees on the job often do not care to diminish their own output by giving the time necessary to instruct the boy, and there is a constant tendency to utilize an apprentice as a general helper, keeping him at odd jobs, without giving him a chance

to acquire thorough training. In effect, their reasons all point to the need for some supervisor, or supervisory body, to whom the apprentice should be accountable, whose duty it should be to make sure not only that he has a chance to learn but that he is taking advantage of that chance, and who should be definitely responsible for him from beginning to end of his apprenticeship. Without such a body or some effective substitute for it, cordially supported by both workers and employers, it seems doubtful whether much improvement in the general situation can be hoped for, even though individual employers may be successfully training individual apprentices.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Railwaymen's Legislative Demands

THE following memorandum of proposed legislation was submitted to the Dominion Government during February on behalf of the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

1. *An Act to provide compensation where Employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties.*

Amend Chapter 15, 1918, as amended by Chapter 14, 1919, by eliminating Section 4.

Section 4 makes the application of the Act and the payment of compensation thereunder conditional upon the injured employee or the dependents of a deceased workman electing as to whether or not they will accept compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province in lieu of the payments under the Provident Fund Act.

As previously expressed, in our opinion, the compensation payable under the provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts should be paid to injured employees of the Government Railways, in the same manner as is paid to injured employees of other railways, without respect to their privileges under the Provident Fund Act.

2. *Bank Act.*

For the purpose of meeting losses to depositors occasioned by bank failures or suspension of payment, the Act be amended to provide for the creation and maintenance of a fund, similar to the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund under Section 64, Chapter 32, 1923; this fund to be made retroactive to cover losses to depositors by the failure of the Home Bank.

3. *British North America Act Amendment.*

We suggest that, pending the necessary legislation for an elective Senate, the British North America Act be amended by eliminating the property qualification of Four Thousand Dollars.

We are heartily in accord with and commend the declaration made by the Prime Minister just before adjournment of the last Session of Parliament with respect to restricting the powers of the Senate to veto bills passed by the Commons.

4. *Canadian National Railways Act, Chapter 13, 1919.*

Amend Section 14 of this Act by eliminating that portion of the Section which excludes "maintenance" from the application of the Railway Act. The purpose of this proposal is to bring the maintenance of a railway, as well as operation and equipment, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

5. *Dominion Elections Act.*

(*a*) Amend Section 10 to provide that nothing therein shall prohibit a labour organization, as such, from contributing to an election fund, or collecting from its membership voluntary subscriptions for such purposes and for defraying legitimate election expenses; also, that all sources of, and amounts subscribed to election funds be certified under oath, and published with other official returns of the election.

(*b*) Amend Section 40, subsection (8), by eliminating paragraph (b), regarding "deposit by candidates" of two hundred dollars.

We respectfully suggest that this part of the Act be eliminated or so amended that the said deposits shall be returned to all the candidates within ten days after the successful candidate is declared elected, regardless of the number of ballots cast for said candidates. With this proposed amendment to subsection (8), other subsections should be amended accordingly.

(*c*) Amend section 100, subsection (3) paragraph (a) and (b) by substituting in the first line of each paragraph the word fifteen for the word "fifty."

The purpose of this proposed amendment is to insure advance polls being established wherever it seems probable that fifteen votes of the persons within the scope of this section

will be polled, and also that no name shall be struck from Schedule Two, unless a total of less than fifteen such votes is polled at the preceding general election.

(*d*) Amend Form 54 ("Statement of Identification and Declaration," required under Subsection (9), paragraph (c), to be made by a person applying to vote at an advance poll), by substituting the word *possible* for "necessary" in the seventh line and the word *may* for "will" at the beginning of the ninth line. The declaration would then read:

"I declare that my employment or calling is that of a railway employee, sailor or commercial traveller and necessitates from time to time my absence from my ordinary place of residence and that I have reason to believe that because of *possible* absence from my ordinary place of residence in the pursuit of my employment or calling I *may* be unable to vote at the pending Dominion election on polling day."

6. *Immigration Act.*

(*a*) Amend by repealing Section 41 as enacted by Chapter 26 of the Statutes of 1919 (First Session).

We respectfully submit that this legislation is an attack upon the liberty of British subjects and an uncalled for curtailment of the rights to due process of law as hitherto practiced in Canada and the British Empire.

We appreciate the action of the Government in passing the necessary legislation at previous sessions, pursuant to our request for the above amendment, but regret and strongly resent the action of the Senate in vetoing the Bills passed by the Commons.

(*b*) Amend act, or regulations, to provide desirable restrictions against the indiscriminate methods of transporting companies in advertising for and bringing in immigrants, regardless of Canadian requirements and prevailing industrial conditions; also for more strict medical examination of immigrants before entering Canada, thus preventing the necessity of turning them back.

(*c*) Further restriction and supervision of Asiatic immigration.

7. *Criminal Code.*

Amend by repealing sections 97*a* and 97*b* as enacted by chapter 46, 1919 (first session).

This legislation, enacted concurrently with section 41 of chapter 26, 1919, is, in our opinion, equally unjustifiable and is unduly drastic and is capable of being interpreted to the curtailment and abridgment of British liberty.

We desire to express our appreciation of the action taken by the Government on this subject at previous sessions pursuant to our request, but we again deplore the action of the Senate in vetoing the Commons Bill.

8. *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.*

Amend section 58 by adding the following subsection (2):—

"58. (2) Any employer who alters conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours contrary to the provisions of section fifty-seven of this Act and amendments thereto shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that conditions of employment with respect to the wages or hours of any employee had been altered."

This proposal, we believe, if enacted, will tend to prevent a recurrence of conditions which obtained between the Canadian railways and their employees during July and August, 1921 and 1922.

We desire to express our strong disapproval of the action of the Senate at the last sessions in opposing the provisions of bills passed by the House of Commons in accord with our proposals.

9. *Proposed Uniform Pension Plan for Employees of Canadian National Railways.*

Appreciating the information from the Minister of Railways, under date of June 2, 1923, that the officials of the Canadian National Railways are preparing a Uniform Pension Scheme, we respectfully urge that, if possible, the new pension scheme may be submitted to the employees concerned through their representatives in sufficient time to insure bringing down the necessary legislation during the coming session of Parliament.

10. *Protection at Highway Crossings of Railways at Rail Level.*

That, with a view to greater protection and safety to the public and the employees in respect of highway crossings of railways at rail level, the work of eliminating such crossings under the provisions of section 262 of the Railway Act, chapter 68, 1919, be undertaken with due expediency. This proposal, if carried out, will undoubtedly reduce the appalling number of accidents at highway crossings, and the work undertaken would thus provide employment for numbers of citizens and materially relieve the present unemployment situation.

While we appreciate the value of improving highways throughout the country, we respectfully submit that, if the Federal and Provincial Governments continue the reconstruction of highways, a sufficient amount be appropriated annually for their diversion under or over the railway.

We further suggest the Act be amended to require all pedestrians and vehicles to stop before crossing the railway at rail level.

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11. *Prevent Duplication of Taxation.*

We desire to express our appreciation of the action taken by the Government last autumn in calling a Federal-Provincial conference on this subject, and we respectfully urge such further conferences, as may be necessary to effect the desired relief to the Canadian taxpayer, as early as possible.

12. *Old Age Pensions.*

We desire to express our appreciation of the Government's action in appointing a Special Committee at the last session and the report made, on this subject.

13. *Unemployment Insurance.*

With a view to the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation, we suggest that an investigation be undertaken by a Committee of the House and a report of such investigation submitted to the coming session of Parliament.

14. *Taxation on Government Railway Property.*

That Government railways and property used in connection with the operation thereof, be not exempt from municipal taxation without the consent of the municipality wherein they operate.

This proposal, in addition to several of the items enumerated above, has been submitted to the former Government. In reply to this proposal, Sir Robert Borden wrote to us under date of July 2, 1920, as follows:—

"The question of exemption from taxation is an important one and probably the difficulties will be removed when all the railways owned by the country are operated under the system."

Replying to our inquiry on this subject, the Minister of Railways, under date June 2 last, wrote as follows:—

"With reference to municipal taxation on railway property will be glad to discuss this question with you at any time but really it is a matter between the Government and the municipalities through which the roads run, as well as the provinces, several of which tax railways. It is a question of great magnitude. I might say that any land that was taxable heretofore is not relieved from taxation by the amalgamation, except property directly purchased by the Government. The settlement of this question involves an enormous sum of money, and, if dealt with at all, it will have to be in a very large way, as between federal, provincial and municipal authorities."

While appreciating the foregoing, we would like to have a clearer interpretation of same and of the powers of the Canadian National Railways management with respect to this matter.

Dates of Coming Conventions

The Order of Sleeping Car Conductors to meet at Kansas City, Missouri, on March 9.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers to meet on March 10 to 16.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America to meet at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on April 7 to 19.

Labour Women's Social and Economic Conference

The Labour Women's Social and Economic Conference, in session at Winnipeg on February 17, passed resolutions condemning the immigration policy of Canada, urging the adoption of a scheme of adequate old age pensions, and instructing the executive to appoint a committee to give particular attention to the enforcement of laws governing the work of women and girls. Regarding unemployment, a resolution was passed to the effect, that in view of the fact that production and distribution had proved inadequate to properly provide for the working man, it was the duty of the Dominion government to institute some form of state unemployment insurance. Approximately forty-five delegates, representing the Women's Labour league, One Big Union auxiliaries, Forum organizations, and other groups, from points between Fort William, Ont., and Medicine Hat, Alta., were in attendance.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. F. M. Eddy, Regina; first vice-president, Mrs. F. Rowe, Winnipeg; second vice-president, Mrs. T. V. Hanway, Regina; third vice-president, Mrs. E. Cove, Brandon; recording secretary-treasurer, Mrs. T. T. McArthur, Medicine Hat; general secretary, Miss Beatrice Brigden, Brandon; three advisory members, Mrs. J. S. Woodsworth, Ottawa; Mrs. W. Irvine, Calgary; Mrs. John Queen, Winnipeg.

Next year the conference will be held in Regina.

The executive committee of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions held a meeting in January at which with the knowledge and consent of President James M. Lynch and other members of the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, they endorsed a proposal that the Dominion Government should place a ten cent per pound import duty on all magazines and other printed matter entering Canada from the United States. It was their belief that if this duty were placed on all American magazines some of them having large circulations in Canada would open Canadian branch offices, and that opportunity would be afforded for the employment of Canadian printers and mechanics.

ALBERTA MANUFACTURERS' VIEWS ON LABOUR LEGISLATION

A DELEGATION from the Alberta branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association waited upon Premier H. H. Greenfield, the Honourable Alex. Ross, minister of labour, and the Honourable R. G. Reid, provincial treasurer, at Edmonton, and expressed their opinion with regard to the legislative proposals of the Alberta Federation of Labour. These were outlined in the last issue of the Labour Gazette. The matters raised by the labour representatives and referred to by the manufacturers affected the Factories Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, health insurance, old age pensions, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, fair wages, motion picture films, and the printing of school books.

With regard to the Factories Act, the manufacturers expressed the opinion that its present provisions conferred on inspectors all necessary powers in connection with sanitation of premises if they carry out their duties.

They objected to any increase in the minimum wage rates for female employees and suggested that the orders of the Minimum Wage Board could be enforced without further legislation. They opposed the proposals for the payment of overtime at a higher rate than straight time, and for the provision of a minimum penalty under the Minimum Wage Act whereby magistrates would be compelled to impose a fine which would make violation a more serious offence. They also disapproved any proposed extension of minimum wage legislation to male employees.

The association did not deem it necessary to regulate the hours of work of night watchmen, and strongly opposed the enactment of any general Hours of Work Act. In this connection it was alleged that the Eight-Hour Day Act had proved to be unworkable in British Columbia, many industries having been exempted. Agreement was expressed with the suggestions of labour that legislation should be enacted for the inspection of all elevators in the province with the object of eliminating accidents.

In regard to workmen's compensation, the request of the Federation of Labour that frost bites incurred in the course of employment should be considered as accidents within the meaning of the Compensation Act, was declared by the manufacturers to be unnecessary in view of a definition already given to the Act. They alleged that the increases in compensation rates made last year had resulted in raising the assessment upon nearly all industries, and they suggested a reduction of present rates in order to encourage the establishment of industries in the province.

They opposed the proposal to provide medical and hospital attention as part of a health scheme, as previously suggested by the labour delegates.

The association was not opposed to an old age pension, but considered it a matter for co-operation between all the provinces and the federal government.

In regard to the proposal to enact provincial legislation as a substitute for the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the delegation thought that the suggestion was premature and that it would be better to wait until it was known what the Dominion Government intended to do with regard to the recent decision of the privy council.

The delegates opposed labour's request that a fair wage clause, stipulating a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for all workmen be inserted in all contracts. They pointed out that in a recent dispute the representatives of labour were prepared to accept 40 cents an hour for labourers. It was agreed that legislation to prevent the use of damaged motion picture films was desirable to prevent accidents and it was also thought that school books should be printed in Alberta as far as practicable.

Premier Greenfield promised to give full consideration to the representations made, declaring that the matters would receive the careful attention of the government.

Mr. A. F. Andrews, of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Medicine Hat, was elected chairman of the Alberta branch of the association at a meeting held on the same day.

The quantity of pulpwood exported from the province of Quebec to the United States during the past five years was stated in reply to a question in the Provincial Legislature on February 5 as follows: 1920—827,892 cords; 1921—601,846 cords; 1922—553,836 cords; 1923—760,238 cords; 1924—636,072 cords.

A bill providing for the establishment of a national wage board with exceptional autocratic powers, upon whom the responsibility will rest for advising the Minister in charge as to the rate of wages and condition of service which shall operate throughout the Union in every phase of employment, has recently been introduced in the Parliament of South Africa.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Proposed Draft Conventions and Recommendations on Workmen's Compensation to be Submitted at the Seventh Session on May 19

REPLIES to the "questionnaire" on workmen's compensation that was sent out last year by the International Labour Office have been received at Geneva from Argentina, Australia (Commonwealth, and States of New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia), Belgium, Canada (Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan), Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland.

The questionnaire, which was printed in the November issue of this Gazette, invited the state members of the Organization to express their views on certain aspects of workmen's compensation, the intention of the office being to use the replies as a guide in framing proposed Draft Conventions and Recommendations to be submitted at the Seventh Session of the Conference on May 19. Accordingly Draft Conventions and Recommendations will be submitted at that session in form as follows:—

Proposed Draft Convention on Workmen's Compensation for Accidents

Article 1.—Each member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to ensure that workmen who suffer personal injury by an industrial accident, or their dependents, shall be compensated on terms not less favourable than those hereinafter laid down.

Article 2.—The laws or regulations as to workmen's compensation shall apply to every workman, employee or apprentice employed by any public or private enterprise, undertaking or establishment whatsoever, except home workers, and shall provide for compensating every such person for injury caused by any accident occurring in connection with his employment.

Article 3.—The compensation payable to the injured person or his dependents where serious and permanent incapacity or death results from the injury shall be paid in the form of an annual pension: provided that it may be wholly or partially paid in a lump sum, if the competent authority is satisfied that guarantees are forthcoming for its proper utilization.

Article 4.—Where incapacity results from the injury of such a kind that the injured person must have the constant help of another person, additional compensation shall be provided.

Article 5.—The compensation to which an injured person shall be entitled shall include medical aid, whether such aid is provided by the employer or by accident, sickness or invalidity insurance institutions.

Medical aid shall include the services of medical or surgical specialists, wherever the need for such services is established.

Article 6.—An injured person shall be entitled to be furnished with, and to have renewed at regular intervals, any artificial limb or surgical appliance, the need for which has been established; provided that, in exceptional cases where such renewal is specially difficult, additional compensation may be paid in lieu thereof to cover the probable cost of repairing or renewing such limb or appliance.

Article 7.—In order to obviate default of payment in consequence of the employer's or insurer's insolvency,

(*a*) a security fund shall be established to ensure the continuation of payments in case of such insolvency; or

(*b*) employers shall be bound to cover their risk by insurance with one or more institutions which shall be subject to State supervision.

Proposed Draft Convention on Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases

Article 1.—Each member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes that compensation shall be afforded for injury resulting from occupational diseases under the same conditions as for injury caused by industrial accidents.

Article 2.—The list of diseases considered as occupational shall comprise at least those mentioned in the Schedule to this Convention. The Schedule shall be subject to revision every five years by the International Labour Conference.

SCHEDULE

Description of disease	*Description of process*
1. Lead poisoning or its sequelae.	1. Any process exposing workers to the action of lead and its compounds or alloys. Handling of minerals containing lead.
2. Mercury poisoning or its sequelae.	2. Any process exposing workers to the action of mercury, its compounds or amalgams. Handling of minerals containing mercury.
3. Arsenic poisoning or its sequelae.	3. Any process exposing workers to the action of arsenic or its compounds.
4. Poisoning by benzene or its homologues, by nitroamido-derivatives of benzene and its homologues, or their sequelae.	4. Any process exposing workers to the action of any of these products.
5. Poisoning by nitrous fumes.	5. Any process in which nitrous fumes are evolved.
6. Anthrax.	6. Handling of products which may cause infection.
7. Ankylostomiasis.	7. Mining and work in brick and tile works.
8. Compressed air illnesses and their sequelae.	8. Any work carried on in compressed air.

Draft Recommendation Concerning the Minimum Scale of Compensation

Whereas it is important to seek to ensure that the financial burdens involved by the application of labour legislation, and notably in regard to workmen's compensation, should as far as possible be equivalent for the different Members of the International Labour Organization; and

Whereas the scale of payments is the essential factor in workmen's compensation both for the employer and the workman, whose obligations and financial charges in the one case and rights in the other are determined thereby;

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization should take the following principles and rules into consideration in fixing the minimum scale of compensation payable to workmen who suffer personal injury by an industrial accident or to their dependants:

I. Where incapacity for work results from the injury, the national laws or regulations should provide for the payment of compensation at rates not lower than those hereinafter indicated;

(1) In case of permanent total incapacity, a pension equivalent to two-thirds of the workman's annual earnings;

(2) In case of permanent partial incapacity, a proportion of the pension payable in the event of permanent total incapacity calculated in reference to the reduction of earning power caused by the injury;

(3) In case of temporary total incapacity, a daily or weekly payment equivalent to two-thirds of the workman's basic earnings as calculated for purposes of compensation;

(4) In case of temporary partial incapacity, a pro portion of the daily or weekly payment payable in the case of temporary total incapacity calculated in reference to the reduction of earning power caused by the injury.

Where compensation is paid in a lump sum, the sum should not be less than the capitalized value of the pension which would be payable under the foregoing paragraphs.

II. Where the injury is such that the workman requires the help of another person, additional compensation should be paid to the workman which should not be less than half the amount payable in the case of permanent total incapacity.

III. Where death results from the injury, those entitled to be regarded as dependants for purposes of compensation should include at least the following:

(1) deceased's husband or wife;

(2) deceased's children under 18 years of age, or above that age if by reason of physical or mental infirmity they are incapable of earning;

(3) deceased's ascendants (parents or grandparents), provided that they are without means of subsistence and were dependent on the deceased or the deceased was under an obligation to contribute towards their maintenance;

(4) deceased's grandchildren and brothers and sisters;

(*a*) if below 18 years of age, or above that age if by reason of physical or mental infirmity they are incapable of earning, and

(*b*) if they are orphans, or if their parents, though still living, are incapable of providing for them.

Where compensation is paid as an annual pension, the maximum total of the pensions payable to all the dependants should not be less than two-thirds of the deceased's annual earnings.

Where compensation is paid in a lump sum, the maximum sum payable to all the dependants should not be less than the capitalized value of a pension equivalent to two-thirds of the deceased's annual earnings.

Proposed Recommendation as to Jurisdiction in Disputes on Workmen's Compensation

Whereas disputes on workmen's compensation turn not only on the interpretation of laws or regulations but generaly on questions of an occupational character requiring a thorough knowledge of working conditions, *e. g.* questions as to the nature of the undertaking, the kind of risk inherent in it, the relation between the workman's employment and the accident, the method of computing earnings, the degree of incapacity for work, the possibility of the workman's adapting himself to some other occupation, etc.; and

Whereas workmen and employers alone have the necessary knowledge and experience on these questions, and disputes on compensation matters might be more equitably settled if they were associated with the courts which have to decide such disputes; and

Whereas it is possible in each country to secure the association of employers and workmen with such courts without departing radically from the existing judicial system:

The General Conference makes the following recommendations to each Member of the International Labour Organization:

I. That every dispute relating to workmen's compensation should preferably be dealt with by a special court or board of arbitration, including in addition to regular judges, an equal number of employers' and workmen's representatives appointed to act as adjudicators by their respective organizations or on the nomination of such organizations.

II. That, where disputes relating to workmen's compensation are dealt with by the ordinary courts of law, such courts shall be required to take the evidence of employers' and workmen's representatives as expert witnesses in any case where the dispute involves a question of an occupational character, and in particular the question of the degree of incapacity for work.

International Labour Directory

The International Labour Office has just published a list of co-operative organizations throughout the world, constituting a new edition, in a modified and enlarged form, of Part VI of the International Labour Directory, a publication of the Organization. The first division of the new publication consists of a list of international co-operative organizations, followed by lists, arranged according to countries, of the national organizations; the second division enumerates the organizations (federations and other bodies) representing the various forms of the movement in each country. Canadian readers will be interested in the Canadian section of the report, which gives the names of seventeen co-operative societies in the Dominion, as follows:—

Canada—

1. Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.
2. Co-operative Union of Canada, Brantford, Ontario.
3. United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Alberta—

4. Alberta Co-operative League, Benthey, Alberta.
5. Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.
6. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

British Columbia—

7. The British Columbian Fruit Growers Association, Vancouver, B.C.
8. Peachland Fruit Growers Union, Peachland, B.C.

Manitoba—

9. Farmers Co-operative Packing Co., St. Boniface, Man.

Nova Scotia—

10. The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Ltd., Kentville, N.S.

Ontario—

11. The Niagara Peninsula Growers, Ltd., Grimsby, Ont.
12. United Farmers Co-operative Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
13. The Ontario Co-operative Dairy Products, Ltd.

Quebec—

14. La Caisse Populaire, Quebec City, P.Q.
15. Co-opérative Centrale des Agriculteurs de Québec, Montréal, P.Q.

Saskatchewan—

16. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.
17. Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd., Regina, Sask.

The International Labour Directory, 1925, of which Part VI is the first to appear, is intended to enable those who are desirous of keeping themselves informed on the problems of labour and industry to place themselves easily in touch with official institutions and international or national organizations dealing with these problems throughout the world.

The first part of the Directory contains a statement on the constitution and functions of the International Labour Organization and the League of Nations, together with a guide to the various government services, commissions and official advisory bodies concerned with industrial and labour questions in the various countries. The second and third parts contain lists of the most important international and national organizations of employers and workers respectively, with their addresses, officers, etc. The fourth and fifth parts contain similar information relating to national and international organizations of intellectual workers and ex-service men respectively. The sixth part contains a list of the principal co-operative organizations of various kinds, together with valuable data concerning each organization. Finally, the seventh part gives a list of various international organizations concerned with questions or more or less direct interest to the industrial and labour world.

Imperial Service Medals for Canadian Employees

HIS Majesty the King has been pleased to award the Imperial Service Medal to the following officers:—

Daniel James Buchanan, lockmaster, Department of Railways and Canals, Smiths Falls, Ontario.

Christopher Columbus, lightkeeper, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Penetanguishene, Ontario.

Theophile Genest, mechanic, Department of National Defence, Quebec.

Thomas Glover, lockman, Department of Railways and Canals, Jones' Falls, Ontario.

Glenon Frederick Gordon, mail porter, Post Office Department, Ottawa, Ontario.

Francois Hale, foreman, Department of National Defence, Filling Factory, Quebec.

Arthur Henderson, lightkeeper, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Bliss Island, New Brunswick.

Hugh Kealey, lockman, Department of Railways and Canals, Merivale, Ontario.

Joseph Kurs, mail porter, Post Office Department, Ottawa, Ontario.

Joseph Laprise, machinist, Department of National Defence, Quebec.

Jean Baptiste Lavallee, captain of quarantine boat *Alice*, Grosse Isle, Department of Health, Quebec.

Severin LeBlanc, lightkeeper, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Tusket River, Nova Scotia.

Patrick LeClair, mail porter, Post Office Department, Ottawa, Ontario.

Peter Morrison, junior lightkeeper, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Portage Island, New Brunswick.

Michael Murphy, lightkeeper, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Pomquet Island, Nova Scotia.

Wendlin Schuler, Senior letter carrier, Post Office Department, Brantford, Ontario.

George Springate, letter carrier, Post Office Department, Hamilton, Ontario.

Coal Mine Disaster in Germany

At least 135 miners were killed in an explosion of firedamp on February 11 at a coal mine at Dortmund in the Ruhr coal field in Germany. The explosion appears to have begun near the shaft so that its full force was felt in all three levels, the lowest of which is 1,650 feet deep. Miners near the shaft were blown many feet and mangled beyond recognition, but the dead elsewhere died of suffocation. The Stein mine, which belongs to the Stinnes group, was equipped with the most modern devices. It had had no other accident since 1901. The rescued men believe a spark from the machinery ignited the firedamp, but only a formal investigation will be able to determine the truth. The accident is the second greatest in the history of German mining. It was surpassed only by a disaster at the Radbon mine in 1909, where 341 men perished.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL IN FRANCE

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1924 (page 737), it was stated that a committee had been appointed by the French Government to draw up a programme for a National Economic Council, and "to consider in what way labour, with all its organizations and aspirations, and in what way also the interests of public health, can be represented on such a council." The proposals of this committee have been used as a basis for the constitution of the Council which was sanctioned by a decree of January 16, 1925. Provision will be made for the Council in the budget of the Ministry of Labour. It will hold each year four sessions of ten days each, a permanent committee of ten members dealing with current matters arising between its sessions; this committee will also execute the decisions taken by the Council and prepare the agendas for the sessions. The following are some of the provisions contained in the text of the constitution of the new Council:—

The object of the National Economic Council is to consider questions concerned with the economic life of the country, to find solutions for such questions, and to propose to the Government the adoption of these solutions. The functions of the Council, autonomous in its composition, are of an advisory nature.

The Council is composed of 47 members representing the various social and economic forces of the nation, in the proportions shown below:—

I. *Consuming Public.*—(*a*) Consumers' co-operative societies and purchasers' unions, 3 members; (*b*) Association of mayors and unions of towns, 2 members; (*c*) Users of public services, 2 members; (*d*) Fathers and mothers of families and mutual benefit societies, 2 members.

II. *Labour.*—A. Intellectual labour and education, 3 members; B. Direction of Labour: (*a*) Industry, 3 members; (*b*) Agriculture, 3 members; (*c*) Commerce, 2 members; (*d*) Transport, 1 member; (*e*) Co-operation, 1 member; (*f*) Public services, 1 member. C. Salaried work: (*a*) Civil servants, 2 members; (*b*) Technical experts, 2 members; (*c*) Labour: (1) Industry, 5 members; (2) Commerce, 2 members; (3) Agriculture, 1 member; (4) Transport, 2 members. D. Urban and Rural Crafts (Artisans), 2 members.

III. *Capital.*—A. Industrial and commercial capital, 3 members; B. Immovable capital (rural and urban property), 2 members; C. Bank, stock exchange, insurance funds and savings banks, 3 members.

Members of the Council will be chosen in each category as above by the most representative organization or organizations. Such organizations will be nominated by the Government on the proposal of the Ministry of Labour after the ministers interested have been consulted. The Prime Minister will inform the organizations of the number of representatives which they must send to the Council. The Council will have the right to decide in cases where the choice of the most representative organization or organizations is disputed.

Members of the Council will hold office for two years. Substitute members will be elected by the same procedure as regular members. Deceased members or members resigning office will be replaced by the procedure regulating the original elections and for the remaining period of the original appointments.

Members of the Council must be of French nationality, of at least 25 years of age, and in possession of full civil and political rights. Women are admissible as members on the same conditions regarding age and nationality.

The Council will hold each year four ordinary sessions of ten days each. If extraordinary sessions are necessary, it may be convened by the Prime Minister on its own proposal.

The Prime Minister is, in virtue of his office, President of the Council, which elects its vice-president and secretariat by a majority vote. The Council will draw up its own regulations.

Members of the Council or, in their absence, substitute members, and experts will be present together at the sessions of the Council, but only the members or their substitutes have the right to vote.

The Council will elect from among its members a Permanent Committee of ten members. It will lay down the functions and powers delegated to this committee, which will elect its own secretariat and which will be presided over by the vice-president of the Council. The Permanent Committee will deal with current matters arising between two sessions of the Council, will see to the execution of decisions taken by the Council and the preparation of the agenda of the sessions of the Council.

The Council will have a permanent General Secretariat. The General Secretariat will be appointed by decree on the proposal of the Prime Minister after the Minister of Labour and the Secretariat of the Council have been consulted.

The Council will draw up the list of experts whom it thinks necessary to associate permanently with its work.

The Ministers of Labour, Public Health, Commerce, Agriculture, Finance, Public Works, and the Colonies, will each appoint two experts to sit on the Council. The Director of Services of the General Secretariat of the Superior Council of National

Defence, the President of the Permanent Committee of the Superior Council of National Defence, and the French Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office will have the right to participate in the work of the Council, and will have the same privileges as those granted to experts.

When a question concerns a particular economic or occupational category, which is not represented permanently on the Council, the Council may, for the consideration of such questions, admit representatives of the category in question, who will take part in the work and will be nominated in accordance with the provisions laid down in section 14 hereunder.

Ministers, Under-Secretaries of State, High Commissioners and competent Committees of the Chamber and Senate may be represented at the discussions of the Council or of its Permanent Committee.

The Council may demand to be heard by the competent Committees of one or other of the Chambers, or by ministers and members of the Government, and may require them to be represented at its meetings or at the meetings of its Permanent Committee in cases where they have not already officially delegated their departments to do so.

The Council may set up permanent bodies necessary for its documentation and publications.

The Council is consulted directly by the Prime Minister. By a majority of two-thirds of the votes of the members present it may request its secretariat to include on the agenda of the next session all questions which it thinks are of importance either from a national or an international standpoint, and all recommendations must be adopted by a two-third vote of the members present.

The Government will submit to the Council, for information, all bills or private bills deposited with the Chamber which are of economic interest. Any law of economic interest may require the compulsory consultation of the Council, which will draft the administrative measures necessary for its application.

The Prime Minister, in a report to the President of the Republic on the subject of the new Council, says:—

The creation of this institution is justified by the complexity of our economic and social life, which is such that the different Government departments whose duty it is to develop and direct the economic activities of the nation have no adequate link one with another. Moreover, economic interests are so vitally important that the Government and the public authorities must at all times be in a position to take advantage of the advice of persons who, in addition to possessing special and technical experience, can be regarded as representing the opinions of the big organizations, as will be those who are nominated to the Council.

The existence of this advisory body will enable the Government to pursue a constructive policy and to avoid the ever present danger of detached and uncoordinated decisions, having regard to the fact that the various economic forces of the country are mutually dependent and complementary.

The proposed new organization is of an experimental nature. It will in no sense be a Parliament or even an Industrial Chamber, such as has been tried in certain neighbouring countries. It leaves intact the sovereignty of Parliament and the authority of Government. At the same time, it differs from administrative or inter-departmental councils, in that it is composed of persons freely nominated by the most representative industrial and social organizations, and will look for general solutions of the problems it considers.

The Purpose of Wage Boards

Miss M. Cecile Matheson, convener of the standing committee on "Employment for Women" in the National Council of Great Britain, is now in Canada to make a survey of prevailing conditions in industries. In an interview given to the press she said in regard to the movement she represents: "Our chief concern is not for the women as women, but to get the employees acting together rather than going to war for wage adjustments and so forth. Our trade boards, made up of 50 per cent employees and 50 per cent employers, all duly appointed by the government, each board acting for some phase of industry, decide on the wages to be paid for specified kind of work, and whatever they agree on becomes the law of the country, in which way we have a minimum wage law, below which they can't go. We have no set eight-hour law for women. As far as our statutes are concerned we can work on a 54-hour basis in England, but the agreement reached by our various industrial boards have set a 48-hour or 50-hour week. Our leaders believe that industrial war can only be averted through the organizing of labour on a sane basis."

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is offering two scholarships for 1925, covering four years' free tuition in architecture, chemical, civil, mechanical or electrical engineering at McGill University, to apprentices and other employees on the company's permanent staff, and to sons of employees. All competitors must be under twenty-one years of age.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports on the biscuit, confectionery and chewing gum industry; the cocoa and chocolate industry; the men's furnishing goods industry; and on central electric stations, electric railways, steam railways and telephone and telegraph operations in Canada during 1923. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1925, and previous issues.

Biscuit, Confectionery and Chewing Gum Industry, 1923

The number of individual plants reporting to the Bureau in 1923 was 361, a decrease from the previous year of 11. The distribution of plants by provinces in numerical order was as follows—Ontario, 190; British Columbia, 51; Quebec, 45; Manitoba, 21; Alberta, 18; Nova Scotia, 12; New Brunswick, 11; Saskatchewan, 10; and Prince Edward Island, 3. Of the total number of factories reporting 15 were engaged in making biscuits only, 25 making both biscuits and confectionery and 323 making confectionery only.

The capital invested in the industry during 1923 was $36,827,117, an increase of $1,038,282 over the previous year. In Ontario alone the capital invested amounted to $22,217,908, and in Quebec it totalled $7,521,468.

The total value of the products of the industry was $48,394,175, which was an increase of $4,644,913 over the previous year. Biscuits showed an increase of 3,575 tons in quantity, and of $1,006,171 in value. Confectionery, although showing a reduction in the quantity manufactured of 4,937,487 pounds, still yielded an increase in value amounting to $1,999,713, this being accounted for by the increased cost of the principal materials entering into its manufacture, which is reflected in the sale price of the products. Ice cream, the remaining principal item of production, showed an increase of 860,198 gallons in quantity and $1,004,473 in value.

The total employees of all classes numbered 12,724 in 1923 as compared with 12,269 in the preceding year. Male employees increased by 248 and females by 135, whilst the salary and wage payments increased by $340,941. Salaried employees totalled 1,592 males and 496 females, these receiving $3,742,906 in salaries, whilst wage earners, on the other hand, comprised 4,658 males and 5,978 females, their wages amounting to $7,382,265. Ontario furnished 52.5 per cent of the total employees engaged and who received 57.4 per cent of the total payments for salaries and wages. Quebec had 24.4 per cent of the total employees, but only 20 per cent of the total payments for salaries and wages. The average salaries paid to officers of corporations was $4,534, superintendents and managers $2,950, technical experts $1,550, and clerks and stenographers $1,366. The average wages paid to workers was $694 in 1923, as against $703 in 1922, being a decrease of 1.5 per cent. The average number of employees for the year was respectively 4,658 males and 5,978 females. The month of highest employment for males was September, when 4,884 persons were entered on the pay-roll, and for females the month of October was highest with an individual pay-roll number of 6,883. The month of minimum employment for males and females was January, when 4,385 males and 5,499 females were employed.

The average number of days in operation throughout the whole of Canada was 260.90, the lowest average being in Alberta where 213.89 days were worked, and the highest in New Brunswick was 292.67 days. The hours worked per day averaged 8.26 ranging from 7 in Saskatchewan to 9.08 in Nova Scotia. The average hours worked per week was 48.25, the hours worked in Saskatchewan averaging 40.80 this being the lowest average for any of the provinces; in New Brunswick the average was 44.27; in Alberta, 44.89; in Manitoba, 45.38; in British Columbia and Yukon, 47.50; in Ontario, 48.47; in Prince Edward Island, 50; in Nova Scotia, 53.67; and in Quebec, 61.27.

The Cocoa and Chocolate Industry, 1923

Five establishments reported operations in the cocoa and chocolate industry during 1923, of which 2 were in Ontario, 2 in Quebec and 1 in Nova Scotia. Whilst the number of active establishments was the same in 1923 as in 1922, the value of the output increased slightly from $3,982,145 in 1922 to $4,042,106 in 1923. The total capital invested in the industry in 1923 was $3,986,501, this being a net decrease of $259,415 from the previous year.

The total number of employees of all classes rose from 630 in 1922 to 640 in the following year, an increase of 10. On the other hand, the total amount paid for salaries and wages fell from $633,790 in 1922 to $621,308 in 1923, a net decrease of $12,482. Of the total number of employees engaged in the industry 8 were salaried officers of corporations, their salaries totalling $41,057; 3 were general superintendents, managers, etc., with salaries amounting to $14,140; 5 were technical ex-

perts, engineers, accountants, etc., who received for their services $9,820; 75 (58 males and 17 females) were clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc., their salaries amounting to $109,919, and 549 (290 males and 259 females) were wage-earners who received for their services $446,372. The average number of employees engaged during the year by months was 290 males and 259 females, November being the month of greatest employment with 313 male and 286 female employees engaged.

The number of days in operation on full time was 1,145 and the average number of days in operation was 229.0. The number of hours worked by wage-earners per day or shift was 45 and per week 252, and the average number of hours worked per day or shift was 9.0 and per week, 50.4.

Central Electric Stations, 1923

The report on the Central Electric Stations in Canada in 1923 also contains information regarding Canadian water-powers up to December 16, 1924, showing a growth of 300,000 horse-power in the hydraulic installation of Canada, 90 per cent of which was in central electric stations. Construction was most active in the province of Quebec. The province of Ontario, however, showed quite a considerable amount of power installed and new stations and considerable equipment are being provided to supply the growing demand for power in the mining fields of Northern Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces some 15,000 horse-power was added to the central electric station installation during 1924. While only one installation was completed in the Western provinces during 1924, it is stated that preliminary work under way indicates considerable activity for 1925.

The total number of electric power plants in operation in 1923 was 532, of which 269 were hydraulic plants and 263 were fuel plants; 335 were commercial stations and 197 were municipal. The capital invested was $581,472,583 as compared with $568,068,752 in 1922. The number of employees in 1923 was 11,094 as compared with 10,684 in the previous year, the salaries and wages for these two years being $14,784,038 for 1923 and $14,495,250 for 1922. Of the total number of employees 5,049 were employed in commercial stations, 6,045 in municipal stations, 4,549 in non-generating stations, and 6,545 in generating stations

Men's Furnishing Goods, 1923

Reports were received from 135 establishments engaged in the manufacture of men's furnishing goods of which 61 were in Ontario, 54 in Quebec, 10 in Manitoba, 6 in British Columbia, 2 in Alberta, 1 in New Brunswick, and 1 in Nova Scotia. The total value of production rose from $23,292,716 in 1922 to $25,502,111 in 1923, an increase of $2,209,395. The total capital employed in the industry was $10,588,895, which was an increase of $869,350 over the previous year.

The total number of persons employed rose from 7,226 in 1922 to 7,833 in 1923, an increase of 607. There was a corresponding expansion in the payroll over the same period, the amount reported for 1922 being $5,561,252, and for 1923 $6,034,631, an increase of $473,379. Salaried officers of corporations numbered 106 (100 males and 6 females), their salaries amounting to $393,965; general superintendents and managers numbered 136 (129 male and 7 female), who received for their services $408,326; technical experts, engineers and accountants numbered 35 (31 male and 4 female), with salaries amounting to $68,869; clerks, stenographers and salesmen numbered 609, their salaries and wages amounting to $862,543; employees on wages averaged 6,697, their wages amounting to $4,250,648; and outside piece workers numbered 250 (2 male and 248 female), their wages totalling $50,280.

The average number of days in operation on full or part time was 282.2; the hours worked per day or shift was 8.2, and per week 46.1.

Electric Railways of Canada, 1923

Electric railways in Canada as a whole showed a slight improvement in operation in 1923 over the previous year, net operating revenues increasing by $345,851. The companies operating at a loss, however, showed in the latter year a deficit that was heavier by $106,964. After providing for dividends, reserves, etc., the aggregate revenue of all railways showed a deficit of $545,637, as against a surplus of $89,557 in the previous year, due mainly to increases in taxes of $227,326, in interest charges on funded debt of $219,253, in interest on floating debt of $278,416, and in other deductions from income of $308,925. Of sixty-four railways operating, fifteen showed operating deficits, and after paying all income charges, forty showed corporate deficits for the year. Four of these latter, however, paid dividends and twenty of them paid certain amounts into reserves and special charges.

There were employed by the railways during the year a total of 17,779 persons as compared with 18,099 in the previous year. Of these 195 were general officers, 1,108 were general office clerks, 108 were superintendents in the maintenance department, 4,907 were other employees in the maintenance department, 115 were superintendents in the transportation section, and 11,346 were other

employees in this section. The total amount paid in salaries and wages in 1923 was $25,039,286, and in 1922, $24,988,119. One-man cars, which are operated by one man performing the duties of both conductor and motorman, caused a reduction in the number of employees. There were 563 of these cars in operation during the year.

Steam Railways of Canada, 1923

The freight traffic during 1923 was the heaviest ever handled by the railways in Canada. It aggregated 102,258,933 tons of revenue freight and 34,067,658,527 ton miles, making the average distance each ton was carried 333 miles. The previous high record was made in 1920 with 31,894,411,479 revenue ton miles. Passenger traffic was 9 per cent heavier than in 1922 but was below the records made in 1919 and 1920. The large harvest of 1922 and 1923 greatly increased the grain traffic of the railways. The reduction in grain rates July 6, 1922, and on rates on basic commodities August 1, 1922, however, affected the revenues throughout the entire year 1923, so that the increased traffic as compared with 1922 traffic did not produce a corresponding increase in revenues. The only general change in rates during 1923 were equalization of rates in the Maritime Provinces, and on October 22 a reduction of 10 per cent on grain and grain products in Vancouver for export. There was an increase of 321 miles of track operated at the close of the year, compared with the previous year, and there was in addition 35.68 miles completed but not opened to traffic. Railway construction during the year was fairly active, especially in the western provinces.

The average number of employees engaged in the steam railway service in 1923 was 178,052, as compared with 165,635 in the previous year. The total hours on duty was 442,051,515 in 1923, and 401,995,411 in 1922, and the amounts paid in salaries for these two years was $253,320,005 and $233,294,040 respectively. A table showing the number of employees by classes and the amounts paid to each class is contained in the report.

Telephone Statistics

The report on telephone statistics states that the number of telephones in Canada has been steadily increasing and at a faster rate than the population. In 1922 they aggregated 944,029, or an average of 10.53 per 100 population; in 1923 the number increased to 1,009,203, or 11.03 per 100 population based on the estimated population. The average number per 100 population for each province for 1923 was: British Columbia, 15.57; Ontario, 14.53; Saskatchewan, 12.02; Alberta, 10.58; Manitoba, 10.36; Quebec, 7.39; New Brunswick, 7.11; Nova Scotia, 7.05; Prince Edward Island, 6.08. The number of telephone companies in Canada in 1923 was 2,387 as compared with 2,459 in the previous year. The total capital invested in 1923 was $73,222,339 as compared with $48,968,198 in the previous year. The total revenues of all systems showed an increase over 1922 of $2,573,810, or 6.5 per cent for an increase of 7 per cent in the number of telephones, and expenses increased $2,424,189.

There were 19,321 persons employed in the industry in 1922, as compared with 21,002 in 1923. Salaries and wages increased from $17,305,759 in 1922 to $19,742,589 in 1923.

Telegraph Statistics

The report for 1923 on the several telegraph and cable companies operating in Canada states that the gross revenues were increased by $398,522 and operating expenses by $58,420 over the previous year. Pole line mileage showed an increase of 287 miles and wire mileage an increase of 8,439 miles, multiple systems increasing by 879 miles. The number of land messages increased from 15,271,410 in 1922 to 16,150,106 in 1923. There was also an increase in the number of cablegrams from 1,182,053 to 1,302,224.

The number of employees showed a decrease from 8,500 in 1922 to 7,565 in 1923, although there was an increase in the number of operators and also in the number of telegraph offices, there being 4,762 of the latter in 1922 and 4,930 in 1923. The number of operators employed in 1922 was 4,332 as compared with 4,493 in 1923. Other officers and employees numbered 4,160 in 1922, and 4,072 in 1923. Salaries and wages totalled $6,307,838 in 1922, and $6,092,413 in 1923.

A by-law recently passed by the city council of Fort William, Ontario, provides that the closing time of barber shops shall be the hour decided by 75 per cent of the master barbers of the city.

The *Ontario Gazette* contains in its issue of February 28 a notice on behalf of the Journeymen Barbers Federation of Ontario that an application would be made to the Provincial Legislature at its present session for an act (1) to incorporate the association known as The Barbers' Association of Ontario; (2) to confer upon such association the necessary powers to determine the fitness of any person practising the trade or calling of barbering.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND CREDIT POLICY

The League of Nations International Labour Organization has been engaged for the past four years in a study of unemployment in its various phases. A pamphlet issued at Geneva last year on the relation of unemployment and prices was reviewed in the August, 1924, issue of this Gazette (page 674). This pamphlet was one of several reports published by the organization, all pointing out the close connection between the successive crises of unemployment and fluctuations in price levels, and suggesting, as questions for further examination, the causes of trade fluctuations, the possibility of predicting such fluctuations by the use of "economic barometers," the feasibility of mitigating or preventing such fluctuations and, finally, the part which might be played in that direction by banks or other credit-governing institutions.

The International Labour Conference, at its last session, requested the Geneva office to continue its investigations into unemployment considered as a product of financial instability, the following resolution being passed:—

The conference invites the Director of the International Labour Office to submit to the mixed committee of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office the investigation of the factors which may interfere with the regular and coincident expansion of consuming power and of production, and thus affect the stability of employment, such as the operation of credit, the general instability of prices, and the dislocation of the exchanges.

In conformity with this resolution, a Joint Committee met in January this year, the members including representatives of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, and experts nominated by the International Labour Office. This Joint Committee adopted resolutions, which, as the Office points out, "should have considerable weight in strengthening the tendency for credit policy to be directed more particularly toward the maintenance of stability of industry and the labour market." The first group of these resolutions relates to the need for regular information as to economic conditions, to be derived from scientific indices or "economic barometers." The second group is as follows:—

B. (1) The Joint Committee has given consideration to certain matters submitted to it by the Director of the International Labour Office under the terms of the resolution of the Conference of 1924.

(2) The Committee considers that it is proved beyond doubt that excessive fluctuations in trade activity as manifested in recent cyclical movements are highly prejudicial to stability of employment, and that it would be very desirable, if possible, to diminish the intensity of such fluctuations.

(3) The Committee also considers that, especially in certain phases of the upward movement of the cycle of trade, the principle on which credit facilities are accorded to industry and trade may be an important factor in accentuating or checking the fluctuation.

(4) The Committee is consequently of opinion that the evils caused to unemployment by excessive trade fluctuations might to some extent be mitigated if, in arriving at decisions governing credit policy, especially in the circumstances above alluded to, due regard were invariably paid to all data as to relevant economic conditions, including the tendencies of employment and prices.

(5) The Committee therefore attaches great importance both to the improvement and extension of the data available, including various indices of economic conditions, and also to their wider diffusion and more general use by financial and other institutions determining or influencing credit policy. In this connection it refers to the resolutions already arrived at with regard to economic barometers.

(6) The Joint Committee considers that the solution of the financial and monetary questions involved in the memorandum submitted to it is outside the competence of either of the bodies at present represented on the Joint Committee. It therefore decides to request the Economic Committee to transmit the memoranda, together with these resolutions and the minutes of the discussions, to the Finance Committee of the League of Nations, with a request that they will favour the Committee with their observations thereon, and at the same time extend to the Finance Committee a cordial invitation to nominate some of their members to take part in subsequent discussions of these questions by the Mixed Committee.

(7) The above resolutions are without prejudice to the further consideration by the Joint Committee of other causes and aspects of economic crises.

Conditions of Domestic Service

The question of standardization of hours for domestic workers was discussed at a recent conference convened by the local Council of Women at Edmonton, Alberta. It was the opinion of a representative of the provincial employment bureau that if the girls could have two hours free each day, except perhaps on two days in the week, such a privilege would induce girls to go into housework. It was stated that wages for household workers was considerably lower this winter than before, but with the commencement of spring work on the farms there would be improvement. One speaker, referring to minimum wage rates, claimed that a girl living in the home and getting the average wage as a domestic was better off than a girl working in a hotel and getting the minimum rate of $16.50 for a 7-day week without board and lodging, or than one in a factory getting the minimum rate of $12.50. It was explained that in arriving at a basis of minimum wage where the woman "lived-in" the Minimum Wage Board allowed a dollar a day for board and lodging.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1925, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

CONSIDERABLE recovery from the losses at the beginning of January was indicated by employers of labour on February 1, the additions to staffs slightly exceeding those registered on the same date in 1924. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 5,832 firms employing 709,878 persons, or 16,821 more than on January 1, 1925. This increase, which practically coincides with the average gain at the beginning of February in the past four years, caused the index number of employment to stand at 86.1 as compared with 83.9 on January 1, 1925, and with 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1 on February 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. The accompanying chart reflects the changes in employment during 1923, 1924 and to date in 1925.

The improvement in manufacturing was the most pronounced, while logging and construction also afforded greatly increased employment. Mining and trade, however, showed contractions. In other industries the changes were comparatively slight.

Employment by Provinces

Activity in all except the Prairie Provinces increased considerably, the revival in Quebec being the most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 502 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs increased from 58,838 persons on January 1 to 58,997 on the date under review. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel, textile and lumber products, showed improvement and transportation also recorded further seasonal gains. Offsetting losses were, however, indicated in logging, mining, construction and trade, those in mining being large. Pronounced shrinkage was noted on February 1, 1924.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, logging, mining and construction registered increased activity; within these divisions, textile, tobacco, iron and steel works and railway construction registered the greatest gains. Trade and transportation, on the other hand, employed smaller working forces. An aggregate payroll of 195,318 persons or 9,022 more than on January 1, was reported by the 1,248 firms whose returns were tabulated.

Ontario.—Iron and steel, textiles, lumber, rubber, leather, pulp and paper recorded large gains, while edible plant products, clay, glass and stone and electric appliance factories showed decreases. Logging, mining, railway construction and wholesale trade also reported improvement, but reductions took place in transportation, highway and building construction and trade. Returns were received from 2,705 firms, whose payrolls stood at 297,368, as compared with 290,186 on January 1.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment declined in the Prairie Provinces, in spite of gains in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and textiles, and in logging, railway operation and construction. The contraction was largely due to losses in coal mines and trade, and was very much less extensive than on February 1, 1924. The payroll of the 781 firms making returns totalled 94,353, as against 95,289 in the preceding month.

British Columbia.—Manufacturing, logging, mining and highway construction registered increased activity, while transportation and trade were slacker. Statements were received from 596 firms whose staffs increased from 62,448 persons on January 1 to 63,842 at the beginning of February.

The following table gives the index numbers of employment in the five economic areas into which the country is divided:—

NUMBER EMPLOYED, JANUARY, 1920=100

District	Relative weight	Feb. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1925	Feb. 1, 1924	Feb. 1, 1923	Feb. 1, 1922	Feb. 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces	8·3	79·1	78·5	83·2	90·4	76·8	96·3
Quebec	27·5	89·1	85·0	92·8	87·7	74·6	90·4
Ontario	41·9	83·4	81·4	90·0	90·0	79·5	88·1
Prairie Provinces	13·3	88·4	88·1	92·1	91·6	83·0	93·7
British Columbia	9·0	95·1	92·9	92·7	88·4	84·3	87·2
Canada	**100·0**	**86·1**	**83·9**	**90·6**	**89·5**	**78·9**	**90·1**

Employment by Cities

Recovery was indicated in four of the seven cities for which separate tabulations are made —Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Hamilton —while in Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Vancouver there were contractions in personnel.

Montreal.—Employment improved in iron and steel, tobacco, textile, sugar and confectionery works, while trade, construction and electric current works registered declines. A combined working force of 96,973 persons was employed by the 686 firms making returns, as compared with 93,539 on January 1. The gains indicated on February 1, 1924, were much less extensive than on the date under review.

Quebec.—Boot and shoe factories and construction showed increased activity in the city of Quebec, according to 94 employers whose staffs rose from 8,255 in the preceding month to 8,908 at the beginning of February.

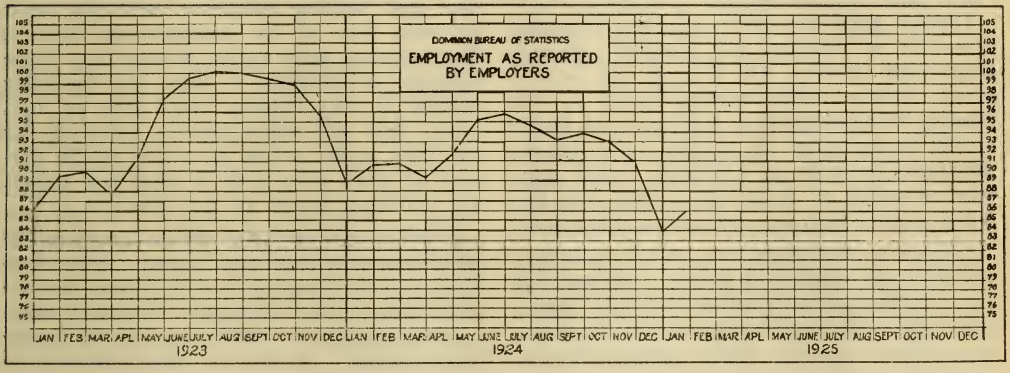
Toronto.—A gain of nearly 1 per cent was indicated in Toronto, where 789 firms increased their payrolls by 899 persons to 89,812 on the date under review. Manufacturing generally, especially of iron and steel and textile products, showed improvement, but offsetting curtailment was recorded in trade and construction. The tendency at the beginning of February of last year was unfavourable.

Ottawa.—Pulp and paper works reported increased operations; reductions in trade, iron and steel and some other divisions, however, caused the balance of employment to be unsons in the staffs of the 233 firms making returns; they employed 21,457 workers on February 1. Activity on February 1, 1924, had showed a minor decrease and the situation then was not so favourable as at the present time.

The following table shows the index numbers of employment in these cities:—

NUMBER EMPLOYED, JANUARY, 1920=100

District	Relative weight	Feb. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1925	Feb. 1, 1924	Feb. 1, 1923
Montreal	13·7	85·3	82·5	87·1	86·2
Quebec	1·3	101·3	93·1	.....	.....
Toronto	12·7	83·0	82·2	84·7	88·5
Ottawa	1·3	86·8	87·1	89·7	95·7
Hamilton	3·3	77·3	77·0	84·3	86·0
Winnipeg	3·4	84·2	81·4	84·7	89·0
Vancouver	3·0	97·4	98·3	91·1	85·8



favourable. Statements were received from 130 firms employing 9,171 persons, as compared with 9,282 on January 1.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing showed moderate recovery, particularly in the iron and steel and clay, glass and stone group; electrical apparatus works, however, registered a smaller payroll. The 201 firms reporting in Hamilton had 23,546 persons in their employ, or 123 more than on January 1. More pronounced improvement was indicated on February 1, 1924.

Winnipeg.—Activity in printing and publishing establishments and in trade declined, while additions to staff were reported in textiles and local transportation. Returns were compiled from 298 employers, whose staffs aggregated 23,909, compared with 24,050 in the preceding month.

Vancouver.—There were gains in manufacturing and road construction, but employment in shipping and stevedoring and trade diminished. The result was a loss of 154 per-

Manufacturing Industries

The resumption of operations in iron and steel, tobacco, lumber and textile works provided work for a large number of persons; within these divisions the gains in cotton, woollen, garment and knitting mills and in the crude, rolled and forged, railway car, automobile, structural iron and steel, agricultural implement and general plant machinery divisions were especially pronounced. There were also increases on a smaller scale than in the groups enumerated above in leather, rubber, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and chemical factories. On the other hand, employment in food, fur, electric current, electrical apparatus, stone and cement works showed further, though moderate curtailment. Statements were received from 3,792 manufacturers who reinstated 18,044 operatives, bringing their staffs up to 390,393. The recovery on February 1 last year from the losses indicated in the preceding month, was somewhat more extensive than on that date

in 1925, but the contractions at the beginning of 1924 had also exceeded those registered at the first of this year.

Animal Products—Edible.—Further curtailment of operations was noted in fish and meat preserving establishments in February, when the 141 firms making return released 387 persons. They employed 13,118 workers. All provinces except British Columbia shared to some extent in the decreases. Although minor improvement was recorded on the same date of last year, the index number then was slightly lower than at the present time.

Fur Products.—Manufacturers of fur goods goods in Quebec and Ontario reported a falling off in activity, which slightly exceeded that indicated on February 1, 1924. A total working force of 982 persons was registered by the 24 firms making returns; they had 1,093 employees at the beginning of January.

Leather Products.—Boot and shoe factories, especially in Quebec and Ontario, showed heightened activity; 194 firms in the leather group increased their working forces by 794 persons, or approximately 5 per cent, to 16,254 at the beginning of the month under review. Additions to staffs on a slightly larger scale were recorded on February 1, 1924, and the index number then was above its present level.

Lumber and Products.—The first movement towards a resumption of seasonal activity was made in lumber mills, while container, furniture and other wood using factories also enlarged their pay-rolls to a considerable extent. There were increases in all provinces, but the expansion in Ontario was much greater than elsewhere. A combined working force of 38,044 persons was employed by the 705 manufacturers of lumber products reporting; on January 1 they had 35,711 workers in their employ. The improvement recorded on February 1, 1924, was slightly more extensive than on that date of this year.

Plant Products—Edible.—Biscuit, chocolate and confectionery factories were more fully employed than at the beginning of January, but decreases in personnel were recorded in sugar, syrup and canning works. The result was a decrease of 136 persons in the staffs of the 316 firms making returns. As they employed 24,125 persons on February 1 as compared with 24,261 in the preceding month, this was a decline of .6 per cent, of which the greater part occurred in Ontario. Increased activity was indicated on February 1 of last year, when the index number stood very slightly higher.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The production of pulp and paper and of miscellaneous paper goods increased moderately, but printing and publishing establishments were not as fully engaged as at the beginning of January. Statements were received from 462 firms employing 49,722 persons, as compared with 49,185 in the preceding month. There were gains in all but the Prairie Provinces. The additions to staffs reported on February 1, 1925, rather exceeded those indicated on the date under review.

Rubber Products.—Thirty-one manufacturers of rubber goods increased their working forces by 833 persons to 10,954 at the beginning of February, the expansion taking place largely in Quebec and Ontario. In spite of the more pronounced gains indicated on February 1, 1924, the situation then was less favourable than at the present time.

Textile Products.—Cotton, woollen, hosiery, knitting, garment, personal furnishing, headwear and bedding factories registered larger pay-rolls than at the beginning of January. The increases were rather greater than those recorded on February 1, 1924, but the index number is very slightly lower than at that time. The 532 manufacturers reporting for the date under review employed 65,736 persons, or 4,471 more than in their last report. All provinces shared in the recovery.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—The resumption of operations in many of the factories which closed down for inventory, repairs, etc., at the beginning of January, caused a large gain in the number employed in tobacco works. Returns tabulated from 105 firms in this division showed that they increased their working forces from 8,917 persons on January 1 to 10,978 at the beginning of February. The bulk of this expansion of 23 per cent occurred in Quebec, although improvement was also noted in Ontario. The gains were much larger than those registered on February 1, 1924, but the index number was lower than on that date.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—The production of drugs and other chemical goods in Ontario afforded more employment than in the preceding month, 162 persons having been added to the pay-rolls of the 117 manufacturers making returns. They employed 6,209 workers on February 1.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continued curtailment of operations was noted in cement and stone works, while glass and brick manufacturing showed slight improvement. A combined working force of 6,628 persons was employed by the 108 factories making returns in the clay, glass and stone group; on January 1 they employed 6,840 persons. Firms in Ontario registered most of this decrease of 3

per cent. The situation at the beginning of February of last year showed improvement, and the index number then was a good deal higher than at the present time.

Electric Current.—Continued contraction in employment was indicated by producers of electric current, 83 of whom reduced their staffs by 474 persons to 11,329. Quebec and British Columbia recorded most of the decrease. Employment continues to be in greater volume than during the corresponding period of last year, although the shrinkage noted then affected a smaller number of workers.

Electrical Apparatus.—Electrical appliance works in Ontario reported a falling off in activity, releasing 281 persons from their payrolls, which on February 1 aggregated 9,259. Despite the fact that substantial increases were registered on February 1, 1924, employment then was in smaller volume than on the date under review.

Iron and Steel Products.—Rolling and forging mills, automobile, railway car, structural iron and steel, shipbuilding and agricultural implement works reported large additions, while increases on a slightly smaller scale took place in machinery, iron pipe, small hardware, weighing and measuring instrument plants. All provinces shared to some extent in the improvement, which was most noteworthy in Ontario and Quebec. Statements were received from 642 employers, whose staffs rose from 92,597 persons at the beginning of January to 100,653 on February 1. Employment in iron and steel works is not as active as on that date in 1924, when the increases had affected a rather greater number of workers.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Lead, tin, zinc, copper and other non-ferrous metal works employed more persons than in the preceding month. The gains took place chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia. The firms making returns, 103 in number, employed 10,316 workers, or 419 more than on January 1. Employment had also increased at the first of February a year ago.

Logging

Logging showed expansion everywhere but in the Maritime Provinces, there being a net increase of 1,225 persons in the staffs of the 229 operators making returns. They employed 34,618 workers. This gain rather exceeded that noted on February 1, 1924.

Mining

Coal Mining.—Both Eastern and Prairie coal fields recorded a marked falling off in employment, while in British Columbia there were important increases. The 91 operators making returns employed 25,418 persons, or 1,946 less than at the beginning of January. The tendency indicated on February 1, 1924, was decidedly favourable and the index number was considerably above its present level.

Metallic Ores.—The production of metallic ores in Ontario and British Columbia showed an increase, according to returns from 44 mines whose staffs rose from 12,962 on January 1 to 13,227 on the date under review. Although this gain is smaller than that registered on February 1, 1924, the index number this year stands higher than on that date.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.—Quarrying in the Maritime Provinces showed declines that were partly offset by improvement in asbestos mining in Quebec. The 67 firms whose returns were compiled employed 4,494 persons, or 215 less than on January 1. This reduction is slightly smaller than that recorded on February 1, 1924, when employment was in greater volume.

Communication

Telephone and telegraph operation reported reductions in employment, those in the latter being fairly large. All the provinces shared to some extent in the losses. Statements were tabulated from 168 communication companies employing 22,230 persons as against 22,529 in the preceding month. Decreases on a much smaller scale were indicated on the same date of last year, but the index number then was below its present level.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There were general but small declines in employment in local transportation at the beginning of February, when 202 persons were released from the staffs of the 114 firms making returns. They employed 18,160 workers. Very pronounced curtailment of operations took place on the same date in 1924.

Steam Railway Operation.—Contrary to the downward movement indicated at the beginning of February of last year, there was a small increase in employment on the date under review; 103 concerns and divisional superintendents increased their working force from 72,711 on January 1 to 72,860 on February 1. Reductions in Ontario were more than offset by increases in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Improvement was noted in water transportation in the Maritime Provinces, but in Quebec and British Columbia there were losses in employment. Reports were compiled from 54 employers

whose staffs declined from 9,113 persons on January 1 to 8,693 early in February. This reduction exceeds that registered at the same time in 1924.

Construction and Maintenance

Building Construction.—The 295 building contractors making returns employed 16,768 workers, as against 17,242 in their last report. Increased activity was recorded in Quebec, but elsewhere the tendency was seasonally downward. Very much more pronounced curtailment was indicated on February 1, 1924, but the index numbers for the two periods are practically the same.

Highways.—Increased activity in highway construction in British Columbia, partly as a relief measure, caused this group to show improvement. According to returns from 76 employers, they had 6,284 persons on payroll, or 394 more than at the beginning of January. Decided shrinkage was noted at the beginning of February of a year ago.

Railways.—In Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces there were substantial increases in employment on railroad construction and maintenance, while elsewhere there were moderate declines. Statements furnished by 33 concerns and divisional superintendents in this industry showed that they employed 27,119 persons, as compared with 24,621 in the preceding month. This expansion was considerably in excess of that reported on the corresponding date in 1924.

Trade

There were further seasonal reductions in salesforce in retail stores throughout the coun-

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES, DEC. 1, 1924, ETC.

(January 1, 1920=100)

Industry	Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924	Feb. 1 1923	Feb. 1 1922	Feb. 1 1921
Manufacturing	**55·0**	**79·3**	**75·5**	**84·9**	**85·0**	**73·0**	84·8
Animal Products—edible	1·8	84·7	87·2	81·1	80·1	78·5	83·0
Fur and products	·1	73·1	80·3	92·7	83·4	91·0	76·3
Leather and products	2·3	74·8	71·0	80·5	84·7	85·6	66·1
Lumber and products	5·	475·5	70·4	79·7	83·2	68·6	69·2
Rough and dressed lumber	3·2	79·0	76·1	85·5	85·8	67·6	69·5
Lumber products	2·2	71·1	63·1	72·5	79·9	69·9	68·7
Musical instruments	·4	57·7	59·1	63·9	74·7	65·6	62·4
Plant products—edible	3·4	86·3	86·6	87·4	85·8	84·6	81·4
Pulp and paper products	7·0	96·7	95·6	99·7	96·5	87·7	98·1
Pulp and paper	3·3	98·1	95·3	103·1	97·4	84·3	100·7
Paper products	·8	86·3	83·3	88·8	89·0	80·3	84·2
Printing and publishing	2·9	98·4	98·8	99·4	98·0	95·0	99·1
Rubber products	1·5	76·6	70·7	71·6	77·1	72·1	67·8
Textile products	9·3	85·8	80·1	86·6	89·5	86·2	79·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	99·3	94·6	94·6	103·5	97·8	85·4
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	86·7	81·9	90·3	92·5	85·9	81·2
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	70·6	62·7	75·7	75·6	76·5	73·1
Others	1·3	98·0	92·3	95·4	90·8	88·6	83·1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	93·8	75·5	100·3	90·5	93·0	88·5
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	150·3	138·8	113·2	98·5	94·4	77·1
Chemicals and allied products	·9	78·9	76·2	85·0	86·4	81·3	81·6
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	66·5	68·5	81·5	82·3	68·4	93·7
Electric current	1·6	125·0	128·6	116·9	110·9	105·6	100·1
Electrical apparatus	1·3	116·5	120·0	112·0	92·4	69·5	99·1
Iron and steel products	14·2	65·2	60·0	78·5	78·7	55·4	90·9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·3	44·7	38·4	62·0	56·4	53·7	76·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	65·3	62·6	73·9	69·0	58·5	84·5
Agricultural implements	·7	46·1	40·4	59·3	57·7	49·3	103·2
Land vehicles	6·9	81·9	74·9	98·4	100·7	58·4	100·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	25·3	20·1	33·3	36·9	17·3	69·0
Heat'g appliances	·6	67·0	67·2	77·5	79·1	73·7	85·6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·6	70·1	59·1	82·3	84·0	68·9	101·9
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	68·6	72·2	97·7	73·8	61·7	94·3
Others	2·0	64·9	62·1	73·3	72·2	60·0	85·6
Non-ferrous metal products	1·5	76·1	73·3	81·7	79·8	60·8	74·8
Mineral products	1·3	96·0	95·8	92·9	90·1	85·9	95·9
Miscellaneous	·5	80·7	79·5	88·3	87·9	84·1	83·3
Logging	**4·9**	**86·8**	**83·4**	**97·0**	**95·1**	**61·5**	**94·3**
Mining	**6·1**	**93·1**	**97·1**	**104·0**	**101·3**	**89·7**	**95·8**
Coal	3·6	81·5	87·6	96·6	103·1	93·7	100·5
Metallic ores	1·9	148·2	145·7	142·1	109·1	87·5	81·1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·6	72·2	75·5	85·4	80·6	71·2	96·0
Communication	**3·1**	**107·6**	**108·9**	**104·0**	**95·6**	**95·7**	**104·6**
Telegraphs	·6	97·3	102·6	100·4	94·1	88·7	102·3
Telephones	2·5	110·3	110·6	105·0	97·1	92·5	105·1
Transportation	**14·0**	**98·4**	**99·0**	**103·7**	**101·5**	**97·0**	**101·3**
Street railway and cartage	2·5	107·5	108·2	111·6	110·9	109·6	106·7
Steam railways	10·3	94·0	93·8	99·3	95·5	91·2	98·9
Shipping and stevedoring	1·2	124·9	135·1	133·6	148·9	140·3	123·5
Construction and maintenance	**7·1**	**98·3**	**93·3**	**94·2**	**86·0**	**79·8**	**100·1**
Building	2·4	89·1	91·3	89·6	66·7	59·0	75·6
Highway	·9	826·8	701·4	405·4	911·3	866·5	1662·0
Railway	3·8	86·2	78·3	89·7	90·9	83·6	95·5
Services	**1·8**	**106·8**	**107·1**	**106·3**	**92·4**	**91·7**	**94·2**
Hotel and restaurant	1·	0109·	109·9	110·2	90·4	90·8	93·7
Professional	·2	111·9	114·8	114·5	99·8	81·2	78·6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	102·0	100·7	98·7	93·3	93·4	96·4
Trade	**8·0**	**94·2**	**96·3**	**91·2**	**93·7**	**90·3**	**92·5**
Retail	5·2	93·6	97·0	89·6	94·4	88·2	88·8
Wholesale	2·8	95·3	94·9	94·0	92·3	94·3	98·8
All Industries	**100·**	**86·1**	**83·9**	**90·6**	**89·5**	**78·9**	**90·1**

NOTE.—January, 1920=100.

try, while in wholesale trade there was on the whole a very slight increase. A combined payroll of 56,533 persons was reported by the 596 firms making returns, who employed 58,726 at the beginning of January. This decrease was decidedly smaller than that indicated on February 1 of last year, when wholesale trade had also shown a large falling off. The index number now stands about 3 points higher than at that time.

The accompanying table shows the index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of February and January, 1925, as compared with February 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921. The columns headed "Relative Weight" in the tables in this article show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated district or industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on February 1, 1925.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JANUARY, 1925

DURING the month of January, 1925, an increase in the volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada over the preceding month was reported. There was, however, a decline in vacancies and placements when compared with January, 1924. The accompanying chart shows the number of vacancies recorded and placements effected for each 100 applications for employment registered at all the employment offices of the Service. Computations are made semi-monthly. It will be noted from this chart that the ratio of vacancies and placements to applications was slightly larger in January than in December, but considerably below January of last year. The reports from the offices show that the average number of applications for employment registered during the first half of the month was 1,839 daily as compared with 1,408 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,917 daily during the same period in January, 1924. Registrations during the latter half of the month averaged 1,428 daily, in comparison with 1,544 during the same period of a year ago. Employers notified the Service of an average of 1,169 vacancies daily during the first half of January in comparison with 903 daily during the preceding period and 1,388 daily during the corresponding period of last year. During the latter half of the month under review vacancies averaged 913 daily as against 1,209 during the same period of 1924. Placements effected during the first half of January, 1925, averaged 1,085 daily in comparison with 829 daily during the preceding period and 1,276 daily during the same period in 1924. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 849 daily as compared with 1,040 daily during the corresponding period of last year. The average number of placements in regular employment during January, 1925, was 583 and 502 daily during the first and second halves of the month respectively, while placements in casual work averaged 502 and 347 daily. The following table gives placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925 (1 month)	14,029	10,879	24,908

Maritime Provinces

The demand for bush workers continued with plenty of applicants to fill all orders received. In Halifax several building contracts were completed during the month causing the lay-off of a large number of skilled building tradesmen and labourers. Placements effected through offices in Nova Scotia numbered 502 of which 353 were of men and 149 of women. The logging industry absorbed 92 workers. There were 303 placements in the Service group, the majority being in casual work. In New Brunswick placements numbered 669—433 of men and 236 of women. There were 189 placements in bush work and in the service group 372 persons were found employment. Of the latter 281 placements were in work of one week's duration or less.

Quebec

Quebec offices reported a very small demand for workers in the manufacturing industries, farming, transportation and trade. In the service group 402 placements were effected, chiefly female household workers in permanent employment. Logging camps were supplied with 259 men, chiefly replacement orders.

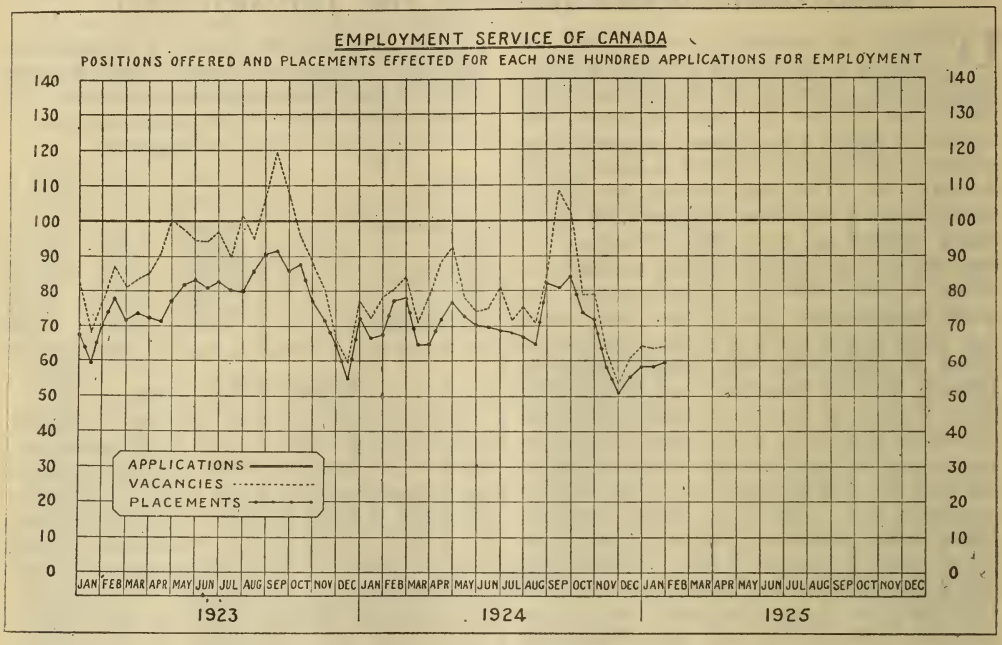
Ontario

Very little change was reported in the industrial situation but conditions generally

showed signs of improvement towards the end of the month. Factories were more active, but the number of orders from manufacturing establishments was not large and a surplus of workers was at all times available. There were 961 placements effected in the manufacturing industries. In some offices several orders for bushmen were received and filled without difficulty, 1,684 placements being effected during the month. Most of the camps are reported as having enough men. Placements in the service group numbered 2,862, of which 1,677 were in household service where 1,272 in the service group, of which household service accounted for 913, principally femade day workers.

Saskatchewan

There was a steady call for farm hands with plenty of applicants available, although difficulty was experienced in filling some of the orders where the wage rate offered was low. Placements on farms totalled 521 during the month. One hundred and forty-six placements were effected in the logging industry, although some offices experienced difficulty in filling all



there was a surplus of orders for permanent resident workers. In the construction and maintenance group 6,889 placements were recorded, a large number of these being on road construction and maintenance and sewer work instigated as relief measures, while over 4,500 temporary jobs were secured for snow shovellers. Placements of farm workers totalled 466 during the month and farm orders for spring workers were beginning to come in.

Manitoba

The demand for farm workers had increased somewhat at the end of January, 512 farm placements were effected during the month. Five hundred and fifty-seven workers were placed in the logging industry, about 50 per cent of whom were sent to camps in the vicinity of Port Arthur. Work was found for their orders for cord wood cutters. Placements under services number 565, of which 279 were of household workers.

Alberta

Placements on farms numbered 461 during the month. Most of the logging camps had all the workers they required, although 478 placements were effected in this industry. Five-hundred and ninety-nine placements were made in the service group, 217 being permanent positions for household workers and 158 casual. The supply of women workers continued in excess of the demand.

British Columbia

Road construction and sewer work undertaken as relief measures by provincial and municipal governments accounted for nearly

half the placements effected by British Columbia offices during the month, employment for 1,164 persons being found in work of this kind. The mining industry was quite active, but there was no demand for workers, every mine having its full quota of men. The logging industry absorbed 516 workers, but many of the larger camps were still closed owing to the deep snow. Two hundred and thirty-one placements were effected in manufacturing industries, saw mills accounting for more than half. Placements in the services group totalled 1,108 of which 554 were in household service, the majority being casual work. Quite a number of women seeking domestic employment were out of work, which is an unusual situation in this province.

Movement of Labour

During January, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,029 placements in regular employment of which 7,300 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,339 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 797 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 542 to other provinces.

The offices in Quebec granted 90 transportation certificates, all of which were issued to bushmen travelling to points in Ontario, 31 from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie and 59 from Hull to North Bay, Cobalt and Sudbury. Ontario offices issued 372 certificates, 352 for points wihtin the province and 20 to points in Quebec, the latter being for bushmen sent from Pembroke to the Hull zone. Of the 352 provincial transfers Toronto sent two mechanical draughtsmen to Ottawa, one blacksmith to Sudbury, two cooks to Fort William, ten labourers to Guelph and 48 bushmen to North Bay and Peterborough. Cobalt shipped 11 bushmen to Timmins, and Pembroke 9 bushmen to North Bay. Port Arthur, Fort William and Sudbury issued 269 cereificates to bushmen going to points within their own zones. Manitoba offices issued 485 certificates for reduced transportation, 333 to points in other provinces and 152 provincial transfers Of the latter 27 were for bush workers going to points within the Dauphin zone, 16 from Winnipeg and 11 from Dauphin. The balance of the provincial certificates was issued by Winnipeg, 119 for farm workers, the majority of whom were going to points in the vicinity of Brandon and six female hotel and household workers to points in the Brandon and Winnipeg zones. All the workers shipped to other provinces were sent from Winnipeg, Port Arthur receiving 301 bush workers, three blacksmiths, three cooks, two waitresses and three kitchen girls; Regina receiving 10 farm hands, two farm housekeepers and two hotel maids; Estevan two farm hands and one waitress; Saskatoon two farm hands and one farm housekeeper and Prince Albert one labourer. The offices in Saskachewan granted 137 certificates, 98 to workers going to points in other provinces and 39 to points within the province. Of the former Port Arthur received 83 bushmen, two from Moose Jaw, 24 from Regina and 57 from Saskatoon. Dauphin received seven bushmen from Regina, three from Prince Albert, two from Saskatoon and one from Swift Current, and Vancouver one housekeeper and one domestic from Regina and Prince Albert respectively. The provincial movement included 27 farm hands, 6 bushmen, three farm domestics, one cook, one chambermaid and one teacher. In Alberta the transportation certificates issued numbered 195, all for points within the province. Calgary sent three plasterers, one bricklayer, two labourers, three loggers and three waitresses to points within the Calgary zone, 31 bushmen and two farm hands to Lethbridge, 12 bushmen and one farm hand to Edmonton and 5 farm hands to Drumheller. From Edmonton eight bricklayers and one plasterer were sent to Calgary, 6 station men and three plasterers to Lethbridge and 111 workers to points within the Edmonton zone. The latter included 15 miners, 11 farm hands and 85 bush workers of various occupations. Medicine Hat sent three bricklayers to Calgary. British Columbia offices issued 60 certificates, 57 provincial and three interprovincial. The latter were for two farm hands sent from Vancouver to Calgary and one housekeeper from Vancouver to Saskatoon. The provincial transfers included 33 bush workers sent from Prince George and Prince Rupert to points within their zones, one carpenter sent from Penticton to a point within the Penticton zone and from Vancouver of one foreman and one welder to Nelson, one blacksmith and one engineer to Prince George, one teamster and one waitress to Penticton, nine tunnel construction workers to Kamloops, four tie makers to Revelstoke and one cook, one farm hand and two muckers to points within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 1,339 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 974 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 351 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, three by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 11 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1925

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1924
					PLACED			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**549**	**58**	**604**	**555**	**240**	**262**	**1,196**	**395**
Halifax	267	33	308	235	63	166	446	128
New Glasgow	148	23	178	178	111	22	487	187
Sydney	134	2	118	142	66	74	263	80
New Brunswick	**700**	**80**	**831**	**677**	**324**	**345**	**725**	**381**
Chatham	76	59	84	70	41	28	144	55
Moncton	285	21	300	272	124	141	71	114
St. John	339	0	447	335	159	176	510	212
Quebec	**884**	**185**	**2,421**	**1,002**	**785**	**43**	**906**	**905**
Hull	77	42	252	133	133	.....	71	98
Montreal	418	45	1,586	466	386	36	644	605
Quebec	216	53	300	186	136	1	112	57
Sherbrooke	108	17	132	104	91	5	21	112
Three Rivers	65	28	151	113	39	1	58	33
Ontario	**15,097**	**1,664**	**22,486**	**14,122**	**6,128**	**7,362**	**17,848**	**6,905**
Belleville	82	0	141	79	28	51	48	87
Brantford	143	10	574	132	48	84	584	70
Chatham	200	0	216	196	39	157	28	63
Cobalt	215	11	225	188	145	20	40	256
Fort William	349	27	668	316	282	18	421	380
Guelph	69	10	158	49	40	9	142	55
Hamilton	582	20	1,371	595	216	378	3,740	235
Kingston	755	37	819	743	75	668	207	72
Kitchener	80	3	239	79	45	34	151	128
London	763	55	875	766	646	64	583	828
Niagara Falls	374	25	366	354	28	315	172	113
North Bay	331	85	367	221	198	23	66	246
Oshawa	202	5	389	183	157	26	159	129
Ottawa	440	85	761	507	312	48	1,000	568
Pembroke	171	45	193	172	163	9	37	188
Peterborough	150	9	163	161	82	42	111	88
Port Arthur	1,315	382	769	667	652	15	140	849
St. Catharines	197	6	395	197	80	112	595	144
St. Thomas	177	10	172	168	52	116	197	41
Sarnia	144	2	179	142	105	37	116	111
Sault Ste. Marie	205	372	389	215	175	19	117	293
Sudbury	222	12	257	209	203	6	12	529
Timmins	247	14	282	216	203	13	67	259
Toronto	6,936	433	11,780	6,824	1,898	4,611	8,537	915
Windsor	748	6	738	743	256	487	578	258
Manitoba	**2,457**	**159**	**3,504**	**2,770**	**1,492**	**1,105**	**1,272**	**1,753**
Brandon	192	18	202	156	143	13	34	87
Dauphin	203	31	94	89	74	11	16	44
Winnipeg	2,062	110	3,208	2,525	1,275	1,081	1,222	1,622
Saskatchewan	**1,617**	**242**	**1,723**	**1,457**	**1,048**	**388**	**770**	**1,451**
Estevan	40	6	45	36	31	5	8	48
Moose Jaw	273	43	309	276	190	65	218	400
North Battleford	55	9	44	40	24	16	5	27
Prince Albert	272	57	150	125	82	43	41	95
Regina	462	36	576	447	321	126	350	362
Saskatoon	307	43	381	345	288	57	110	390
Swift Current	62	25	58	49	39	10	14	43
Weyburn	78	3	87	74	47	27	14	42
Yorkton	68	20	73	65	26	39	10	44
Alberta	**1,984**	**76**	**3,063**	**2,015**	**1,550**	**401**	**1,045**	**1,834**
Calgary	521	12	1,154	571	463	108	427	455
Drumheller	94	1	253	79	59	20	61	92
Edmonton	1,028	61	1,203	1,059	872	123	386	1,069
Lethbridge	181	2	229	145	96	49	68	84
Medicine Hat	160	0	224	161	60	101	103	134
British Columbia	**3,519**	**74**	**7,427**	**3,601**	**2,462**	**973**	**4,486**	**1,433**
Cranbrook	216	0	239	217	215	2	0	106
Fernie	20	4	15	11	11	0	4	2
Kamloops	62	7	196	74	39	7	86	65
Nanaimo	38	0	42	24	5	22	47	11
Nelson	116	2	122	111	104	10	44	108
New Westminster	415	0	345	236	228	8	157	63
Penticton	43	2	98	43	37	13	56	12
Prince George	120	23	101	101	101	0	2	174
Prince Rupert	56	0	116	56	44	12	107	70
Revelstoke	20	0	75	20	19	1	5	19
Vancouver	1,757	25	5,127	2,038	1,245	665	2,961	673
Vernon	19	2	18	20	11	9	49	13
Victoria	637	9	933	650	403	224	968	117
11 Offices	**26,807**	**2,538**	**42,059**	**26,199**	**14,029**	**10,879**	**28,248**	**15,237***
Men	20,481	1,721	32,934	19,660	11,438	7,982	24,571	12,459
Women	6,326	817	9,125	6,539	2,591	2,897	3,677	2,778

*180 placements effected by offices since closed.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JANUARY, 1925

REPORTS from 60 cities tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that the value of the building permits issued in January, 1925, was less by 14.2 p.c. than in December, 1924, but in the more significant comparison with the same month of last year, there was an increase of 22 p.c. The aggregate for January was $5,433,204, that for the preceding month, $6,333,619, or $900,415 more, and for January, 1924, $4,454,-119, or $979,085 less, than in the month under review.

Some 42 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they issued nearly 400 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $1,900,000 and over 700 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of not quite $2,500,000. As has been pointed out in previous issues, the construction of several buildings may be authorized by a single permit; the number of buildings to be erected, therefore, is usually greater than the number of permits granted.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario registered declines in the value of the permits issued as compared with the preceding month; the reduction of $829,047 or 22.4 p.c. in Ontario was the largest. Of the increases recorded elsewhere, that of $408,329 or 106.6 p.c. in British Columbia was actually the most pronounced, but New Brunswick showed the greatest proportional increase of $24,800 or 330.6 p.c.

As compared with January, 1924, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Manitoba recorded decreases in the value of estimated building. Ontario showed the largest actual reduction, of $33,691 or 1.2 p.c., while the greatest proportional loss, of $30,292 or 93.3 p.c., was in Nova Scotia. There were increases in this comparison in Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Quebec and British Columbia, with increases of $626,840 or 65.9 p.c. and $421,484 or 113.9 p.c., respectively, registered the most pronounced gains.

The value of the building permits issued during January in Montreal and Toronto was lower than in December, but higher than in January, 1924; the increase in Toronto in the latter comparison was especially noteworthy. In Winnipeg the total exceeded that for the preceding month, but was smaller than in January of last year, while Vancouver registered improvement in both comparisons. Fredericton, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Brantford, Galt, Ottawa, Woodstock, Regina, Calgary, Point Grey, Prince Rupert and Victoria also showed increaess over December and January, 1924.

The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued during January, 1925, and December and January, 1924. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	January, 1925	December, 1924	January, 1924
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	.....	**7,400**	**Nil**
Nova Scotia	**2,190**	**9,025**	**32,482**
*Halifax	2,190	7,175	16,332
New Glasgow	Nil	100	50
*Sydney	Nil	1,750	16,100
New Brunswick	**32,300**	**7,500**	**49,986**
Fredericton	24,000	5,000	Nil
*Moncton	2,300	Nil	4,086
*St. John	6,000	2,500	45,900
Quebec	**1,577,885**	**2,092,007**	**951,045**
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	765,235	1,613,187	724,780
*Quebec	22,200	75,495	174,365
Shawinigan Falls	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Sherbrooke	24,000	3,000	Nil
*Three Rivers	714,125	317,175	51,900
*Westmount	52,325	83,150	Nil
Ontario	**3,867,869**	**3,696,916**	**2,901,560**
Belleville	275	37,000	5,100
*Brantford	11,500	8,015	7,025
Chatham	Nil	30,000	16,200
*Fort William	6,750	50,350	15,700
Galt	5,900	181	75
*Guelph	1,300	3,445	140
*Hamilton	59,800	164,800	105,800
*Kingston	1,325	10,800	545
*Kitchener	39,600	81,220	73,625
*London	45,260	80,245	235,400
Niagara Falls	32,325	98,200	19,425
Oshawa	7,720	28,550	8,250
*Ottawa	256,200	59,650	7,400
Owen Sound	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Peterborough	Nil	15,750	3,625
*Port Arthur	1,365	4,602	853,938
*Stratford	825	5,310	4,645
*St. Catharines	6,375	21,250	65,575
*St. Thomas	3,575	5,000	5,725
Sarnia	9,825	51,725	28,705
Sault Ste. Marie	700	16,375	2,050
*Toronto	1,843,355	2,383,260	795,017
York Township	151,300	227,650	176,100
Welland	150	6,000	1,500
*Windsor	104,400	143,120	91,565
Other Border Cities	275,750	163,314	378,300
Woodstock	2,294	1,104	130
Manitoba	**79,860**	**63,065**	**105,600**
*Brandon	800	1,825	4,350
St. Boniface	60	12,840	300
*Winnipeg	79,000	48,400	100,950
Saskatchewan	**22,800**	**22,120**	**13,085**
*Moose Jaw	400	4,420	200
*Regina	18,350	9,325	11,510
*Saskatoon	4,050	8,375	1,375
Alberta	**58,820**	**52,435**	**30,365**
*Calgary	48,550	23,770	16,000
*Edmonton	9,875	23,825	10,870
Lethbridge	250	4,840	3,355
Medicine Hat	145	Nil	140
British Columbia	**791,480**	**383,151**	**369,996**
Nanaimo	3,800	600	3,900
*New Westminster	12,775	28,880	6,135
Point Grey	332,700	132,700	112,400
Prince Rupert	7,350	3,290	4,600
South Vancouver	32,000	42,425	22,175
*Vancouver	335,610	166,395	196,815
*Victoria	67,245	8,861	23,971
Total—60 cities	5,433,204	6,333,619	4,454,119
*Total—35 cities	4,546,660	5,464,325	3,671,364

NOTE.—York Township is practically a suburb of Toronto, while the four Border Cities—Ford, Riverside, Sandwich and Walkerville—bear very much the same relation to Windsor.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Trnsportation—Street Railways

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION NO. 113

Agreement to be in effect from March 31, 1924, until March 31, 1926.

The employers will meet and treat with the union representatives on all grievances and disputes.

Wages per hour: trainmen, first three months, 55 cents; next nine months, 57½ cents; after one year, 60 cents; one man car operators, 5 cents extra per hour. Motor and Truck Repairmen, first three months, 55 cents; next nine months, 57½ cents; after one year, 60 cents. Shedmen: foremen, 60 cents; operating shedmen, 56 cents; ordinary shedmen, 55 cents; car cleaners, 54 cents. Compressor room men, 60 and 61 cents; fender room men, 58 cents. Motormen and conductors in charge of trainers, 25 cents extra per day.

Wages and conditions applying to trackmen formerly in the service of the Toronto Railway Company, and who entered the service of the Commission on September 1, 1921, will not be altered.

Operating conditions for conductors, motormen, one-man car operators, motor and truck repairmen, shedmen, compressor room and fender room men:

Eight hour day, straight time, to fullest extent practicable, with a leeway of one-half hour to complete schedule for 66⅔ per cent of the crews, the remainder to work ends and spares. Overtime rates shall not be paid except in the case of regular scheduled crews who are scheduled to do over eight and one-half hours' work and then only after such has been completed. Overtime, time and one-half. Overtime rates after eight and one-half hours' work shall not be paid if overtime is due to any cause beyond the control of the Commission.

Sunday work, time and one-half. No employee shall be entitled to receive extra payment for overtime on Sundays, but shall receive time and one-quarter for all work on Sundays.

Extras: extra trainmen, allowance of one-half hour for extra runs under two and one-half hours; extra runs between two and one-half hours and three hours shall pay three hours; no allowance when day's work exceeds eight and one-half hours, nor shall more than two allowances be made in one day. Extra men shall be told off the night before for all crews known to be open as far as this can be done without risk of leaving cars out of service on the following day.

Extra trainmen are guaranteed a minimum amount for each regular pay period worked equal to 6 hours' pay (at the standard rate applicable in each case) per day, six days per week, provided a man reports for work and carries out duties assigned to him. If in a pay period a man fails once to report, minimum guarantee to be reduced in proportion which one day bears to the pay period. Failure to report more than twice shall relieve the Commission of any liability for a minimum guarantee. There shall be no change in the present way of preparing schedules.

Provision is made for trainmen's uniforms, seniority, reporting time, motormen's seats.

No man shall be given a set off-day but shall take off-day in accordance with his position on the board, except where mutually agreed upon.

Only men in shops as required for necessities of service shall work on Saturday afternoons, except when considered required to meet the necessities of the operation.

Tools shall be supplied to shopmen, who shall be responsible for same.

Repairmen's and shedmen's off-days shall as at present be scheduled and posted in the men's rooms. In case of a lay-off or reduction of staff, men laid off shall be first taken on, being laid off according to seniority.

An employee against whom charges are received shall be warned for minor cases and for serious cases he shall be disciplined or released. Any employee shall have right to appeal to the Superintendent and except as to a charge of dishonesty may bring a committee of employees.

The Superintendent or Manager shall receive a duly appointed committee of members of Division 113 at any seasonable time to discuss matters arising out of this agreement.

Service—Laundering, Dyeing and Cleaning

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE SANITARY LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE LAUNDRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 275.

Agreement expiring January 7, 1925 (as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1924) amended to remain in effect for one year until January 7, 1926.

All legal holidays shall be granted to all employees with pay, but employees are to co-operate with management to get out work interrupted by a holiday.

The 44-hour week shall be maintained and all employees shall be guaranteed at least 40 hours work per week. If necessity arises the employees shall work four additional hours at overtime pay, time and one-half. Any general lay-off or extra time must be agreed upon by a committee of the president, the vice-president and the secretary of the union and three representatives of the Management. Employees laid off and members of Local 275 shall have preference of re-employment when business increases.

Service—Public and Municipal

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.—THE CITY OF MEDICINE HAT AND THE CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL LABOUR UNION NO. 46.

Schedule of City Police Department for the year 1925.

Hours per day, eight; six days a week.

Provision for clothing and equipment to be supplied in case of sergeants, constables and detectives. Special provision for clothing for constable performing duties of pound keeper.

Constables are to be granted fourteen days' leave; sergeants and detectives, eighteen days' leave each year with pay, after one year's service.

Class promotion is at date from day any constable joined the force.

Wages: per month: 1st class constables, $125; 2nd class constables, $115; 3rd class constables, $107.50. Sergeants and detectives, $135 and $140. Clerk and desk officer, $10 per month over his grade as constable.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1925

DURING February the Department of Labour received for insertion in the Labour Gazette the following information relative to six fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works of Canada. Five of these contracts contain the usual fair wage clause as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

The remaining contract contains a fair wage schedule, the following clause being included in regard to labour conditions:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or fail at any time to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour wages according to the rates set forth in the schedule or fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour hereunder regarding overtime and classification, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

Department of Public Works

Construction of public building at Courtenay, British Columbia. Name of contractors, E. L. Macdonald and George Brethour, Courtenay, British Columbia. Date of contract, January 8, 1925. Amount of contract, $31,500. The fair wage schedule inserted in the contract is as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour		Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
		$	
Bricklayers and masons	per day	9 00	8
Carpenters and joiners	"	7 00	8
Concrete workers	per hour	55	8 and 9
Electrical workers	per day	7 50	8
Labourers	per hour	45	8 to 10
Lathers	per yard	7 to 9c.	
Lathers, per day (according to efficiency)		$8 to $10	8
Marble setters	per day	9 00	8
Marble setters' helpers	"	5 50	8
Painters and glaziers	"	6 00	8
Plasterers	"	9 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	"	8 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters helpers	"	5 00	8
Roofers	"	$6-$6.50	8
Sheet metal workers	"	8 00	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	"	4 50	8
Structural steel workers	"	9 00	8
*Terrazzo layers	"	7 00	8
*Terrazzo layers' helpers	"	$4 to $5	8
Teamsters, 1 horse and cart	"	7 00	9
Teamsters, 2 horses and wagon	"	$9 to $10	9

*Usually this work is done by contract at so much per square yard.

Extension to breakwater-wharf at Bonaventure, Quebec. Name of contractor, M. Bernatchez, Montmagny, Quebec. Date of contract, February 11, 1925. Amount of contract, unit price as set forth in contract, $2.45 per cubic yard for cribwork in place and ballasted; approximate expenditure, $13,984.60.

Construction of wharf at Port Hammond, British Columbia. Name of contractor, William Greenlees, Vancouver, British Columbia. Date of contract, January 28, 1925. Amount of contract, $3,042.

Construction of four new operating valves and valve sets at Lockport, St. Andrew's Rapids, Manitoba. Name of contractor, Victoria Foundry Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, February 11, 1925. Amount of contract, $6,700.

Construction of wharf at Amos, Quebec. Name of contractors, J. D. Trudel and J. A. Gagnon, Amos, Quebec. Date of contract, February 4, 1925. Amount of contract, $4,005.

Construction of public building, Verdun, Quebec. Name of contractors, C. Duranceau and A. Duranceau, Montreal, Quebec. Date of contract, February 10, 1925. Amount of contract, $37,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in February, 1925, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
	$
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	818 63
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	138 75
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	17,235 99
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	480 40
Mail bag fittings	1,953 20
Scales repaired	83 00

Pilotage District of Halifax

New by-laws under the Canada Shipping Act have been issued for the Pilotage District of Halifax in relation to the annual eyesight and hearing tests and other matters affecting licensed pilots. It is provided that "if on March 31 of any year there is a balance to the credit of the Halifax Pilotage Fund, such balance shall be divided among the pilots in such a manner as to bring the monthly remuneration of each up to $300, in calculating which sum the amounts set aside for superannuation shall be included, but no pilot shall receive more than $300 so calculated for any one month's service." The new by-laws also include rules to govern payments out of the Superannuation Fund. (A decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in reference to the pooling of wages by pilots in the Pilotage District of Montreal was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1924, and references to pilots' superannuation were made in the issues of July, 1924, page 536, and May, 1923, page 454.)

A deputation from the Toronto Trades and Labour Council waited on the Ontario Government in February and presented requests for provincial aid in relieving unemployment, for the regulation of juvenile and female labour, and general improvement in working conditions, for beer of 5 per cent strength, and for the extension of fuller political rights and privileges to Government and civic employees. The Government was asked to amend the Mothers' Allowances Act to include a widow with one child and mothers whose pensions are cut off when the eldest of two children reaches 16 years, and to provide allowances for mothers whose husbands are in gaol for three months or more.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1925

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices was less pronounced in February than for some months. Index numbers of wholesale prices calculated by various authorities were slightly lower while the family budget in terms of retail prices advanced somewhat.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.93 for February; $10.77 for January; $10.75 for February, 1924; $10.53 for February, 1923; $10.61 for February, 1922; $14.08 for February, 1921; $15.77 for February, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.54 for February, 1918, and $7.75 for February, 1914. The most important advances occurred in flour and bread while there were smaller advances in potatoes, meats, cooking eggs, cheese, tea and coffee. Butter, fresh eggs, sugar and rice were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.19 as compared with $21.09 for January; $21.18 for February, 1924; $21.17 for February, 1923; $21.07 for February, 1922; $24.85 for February, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $24.71 for February, 1920; and $14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the importance of the commodities, declined slightly to 164.5, as compared with 165.2 for January; 156.6 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 238.8 for February, 1920; and 200.5 for February, 1919. Forty price quotations were higher, forty-three were lower and 153 were unchanged. In the grouping according to chief component material four of the eight main groups were higher and four were lower. Vegetables and their products advanced because of higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products and for fresh vegetables. Fibres, textiles and textile products advanced due to higher prices for cotton and silk. Wood, wood products and paper and iron and its products both advanced also, the former because of increases in some lines of lumber and the latter because of higher prices for pig iron. Animals and their products declined substantially because of lower prices for butter, eggs and hides which more than offset advances in livestock and meats. The other groups which declined were non-ferrous metals because of decreases in copper, lead, tin and spelter; the non-metallic minerals group; and the chemicals and allied products group.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods advanced slightly, declines in apples, whitefish, butter and eggs being more than offset by advances in flour, meats, cheese, sugar and gasoline. Producers' goods also advanced somewhat due to higher prices for lumber and for materials for the textile and clothing industries and for the meat packing industries. Materials for the fur, the leather, and the metal working industries were lower.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were slightly lower while fully or chiefly manufactured goods were practically unchanged. In articles of farm origin, field products advanced but animal products declined. Domestic farm products were lower. Articles of forest origin advanced while articles of marine and of mineral origin declined.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 236 commodities in 1913.* In June, 1923, figures back to 1919 by months and back to 1890 by years were issued. From June, 1923, to the end of 1924 the Department continued to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the Labour Gazette in order to afford comparisons with price levels back to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics was used.

As the Bureau's index number has now been constructed back to 1913 by months and is available back to 1890 by years, the index number of the Labour Department is being discontinued. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the Labour Gazette for January, 1925.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail.

The special index number of wholesale prices of fifty commodities has also been discontinued. As this gives monthly figures prior to 1913 back to 1901 based on prices in 1913 as 100, it may be used to indicate the general movement of prices by months for that period, the index number of the Bureau of Statistics being available by months since 1913.

* Labour Gazette, June, 1923, and September, 1924.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100 advanced to 157 for January as compared with 149 for December and 148 for October. Domestic goods advanced while imported goods were practically unchanged. Grouped by stage of manufacture, raw materials and consumers' goods advanced substantially while producers' goods were slightly lower.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100 declined to 180.0 as compared with 182.3 for January; 180.1 for February, 1924; 264.1 for February, 1920; and 117.9 for February, 1914. Both foods and manufacturers' goods were lower.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports advanced from 160.85 in January to 161.36 in February; that for imports, however, declined from 169.37 in January to 166.57 in February. The combined index of both exports and imports fell from 165.11 to 163.96.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were again higher. Sirloin steak averaged 27.6c. per pound as compared with 27.1c. in January. Increases occurred in most localities. Rib roast advanced from an average of 20.1c. per pound in January to 20.7c. in February and shoulder roast from

* LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.

14.2c. per pound in January to 14.6c. in February. Veal advanced in most localities, averaging 18.2c. per pound as compared with 17.8c. in January. Mutton was up from an average of 27.6c. per pound to 28.5c. Pork, roast, rose from an average of 24.1c. per pound to 24.6c. Salt pork was slightly higher, averaging 23.5c. per pound. Bacon was up from 33.7c. per pound to 34.1c. In fresh fish cod and halibut were up slightly. Salt herrings were slightly lower. Lard was unchanged in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others.

In fresh eggs declines in most localities occurred while cooking eggs advanced, the former averaging 65.7c. per dozen as compared with 66.7c. in January and the latter averaging 54.2c. per dozen as compared with 51.9c. in January. Milk advanced in Three Rivers and Nanaimo. Butter, dairy and creamery, averaged lower, the former being 37.6c. per pound in February as compared with 39.7c. in January and the latter 43c. per pound in February as compared with 43.9c. in January. Cheese was slightly higher, averaging 29.5c. per pound.

Prices of bread advanced at Sydney, Halifax, Truro, Moncton, St. Hyacinthe, Brockville, Kingston, Orillia, Windsor, Owen Sound, Cobalt, Timmins, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Brandon, Regina, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Trail, New Westminster, Nanaimo, and Prince Rupert. Flour showed a general advance, averaging 6.1c. per pound as compared with 5.5c. in January. Rolled oats were slightly higher. Tapioca showed little change. Canned tomatoes, peas and corn showed slight advances. Onions rose from 5c. per pound to 5.2c. Potatoes were up from an average of $1.39 per 90 pounds in January to $1.49 in February, increases occurring in nearly all localities. Evaporated apples showed little change, while prunes averaged somewhat higher at 15.5c. per pound. Canned peaches showed little change. Marmalade declined slightly. Both granulated and yellow sugar showed a general decline, the former averaging 9.1c. per pound as compared with 9.5c. in January and the latter averaging 8.6c. per pound as compared with 9c. in January. Coffee rose from 57.9c. per pound to 59.2c. and tea from 70.4c. per pound to 71.1c.

Anthracite coal averaged slightly lower at $16.77 per ton. Slight declines were reported from Montreal, Belleville, and Timmins. Bituminous coal was slightly lower, averaging $10.36 per ton. Hard wood averaged $12.43 per cord. Coal oil advanced slightly, averaging 30.6c. per gallon.

No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on price changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The changes in grain prices during February were less important than for some months. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat averaged $1.96½ per bushel as compared with $1.96 in January. The high price for the month was $2.06⅝, reached near the beginning, and the low $1.86, toward the middle of the month. The slowing down of export demand and the subsidence of speculation were said to be the cause of the lower prices. American corn at Toronto was up from an average of $1.43 per bushel to $1.45½. Western barley advanced from 94c. per bushel to 96⅞c. Rye advanced from $1.33¾ per bushel to $1.38¾. Western oats declined somewhat from 67½c. per bushel to 63¼c. Flax seed also declined 5c. per bushel to $2.63½. Flour at Toronto advanced 10c. per barrel to $10.70. Shorts at Toronto declined from $38.00 per ton to $36.25. Raw rubber, Ceylon, was 1c. per pound lower at 36c. Raw sugar advanced slightly. Canned corn at Toronto rose from $1.87½ to $1.92½ per dozen tins. Turpentine was up 5c. per gallon at $1.55. Western cattle at Winnipeg advanced from $6.47½ per hundred to $6.50 and choice steers at Toronto from $6.50 per hundred to $6.75. Hogs rose from $11.17 per hundred to $11.80 and sheep at Toronto from $7 per hundred to $7.41. Meats moved in sympathy with live stock, beef forequarters at Toronto advancing from $8.60 per hundred to $9 and hindquarters from $14.10 to $14.50. Dressed hogs were up 50c. per hundred to $14. Creamery butter at Montreal declined from 38c. per pound to 34c., while creamery prints at Toronto were down from 41c. per pound to 36c. and dairy prints from 34c. per pound to 28½c. Cheese advanced 3c. per pound to 23c. New-laid eggs were down from 67c.-70c. in January to 56c.-58c. in February. Raw cotton at New York advanced slightly. averaging 24.6c. per pound as compared with 24c. last month. The low price for the month was 24.05c. per pound, reached near the beginning, and the high 25.35c., reached toward the end. Unfavourable crop conditions were said to be the cause of the higher price. Raw silk advanced 20c. per pound to $6.60. In lumber, birch at Toronto rose from $60 per M to $62 and British Columbia fir from $46 per M to $48. Spruce at St. John was up from $19 per M to $21. Sulphite pulp was down from $52-$55 per ton to $50-$52 and ground wood pulp from $29-$31 per ton to $28-$30. Several non-ferrous metals declined, copper at Montreal from $16.85 per hundred to $16.65; lead from

$10.25 per hundred to $9.65; tin from 61c. per pound to $59c; and spelter from 94½c. per hundred to 90½c. Gasoline at Toronto was up from 20½c. per gallon to 24½c. The advance was said to be due to declining production of crude oil.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913 = 100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924	July 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1924	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1924	Jan. 1925	Feb. 1925
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**153·0**	**156·7**	**151·1**	**150·6**	**152·2**	**153·3**	**156·8**	**153·8**	**157·0**	**157·7**	**160·9**	**165·2**	**164·5**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	144·2	139·5	139·0	140·9	147·8	156·9	168·0	161·6	169·9	170·4	175·0	187·6	188·9
II.—Animals and their Products	50	134·1	137·9	120·3	117·3	118·5	119·4	124·7	126·3	131·8	134·6	139·8	141·1	136·1
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	200·9	216·0	205·4	205·5	204·5	205·2	205·6	191·1	193·7	193·2	195·9	196·7	197·8
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	176·8	175·7	170·4	170·3	170·1	162·5	161·4	159·3	157·2	156·9	156·8	157·4	158·8
V.—Iron and its Products	26	168·0	168·4	166·4	163·5	161·0	159·2	157·6	155·4	155·2	155·2	157·5	158·4	158·8
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	99·0	94·5	94·9	94·2	93·4	93·1	96·5	96·4	97·2	99·8	101·5	103·0	101·7
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	183·8	185·5	186·0	186·1	184·7	184·9	184·2	183·2	179·6	178·0	177·9	177·6	174·7
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	164·8	168·4	170·3	169·9	167·4	154·5	154·1	154·8	154·8	154·8	154·4	157·3	157·1
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	127·6	128·2	119·7	122·3	129·4	137·8	148·7	143·4	153·8	159·3	165·9	178·4	176·1
II.—Marine	8	129·9	130·4	131·5	140·0	133·9	129·3	126·1	131·6	150·0	156·3	156·7	155·1	153·2
III.—Forest	21	176·8	175·7	170·4	170·3	170·1	162·5	161·4	159·3	157·2	156·9	156·9	157·4	158·8
IV.—Mineral	67	157·9	159·1	159·7	159·0	157·1	155·6	155·4	154·0	152·1	151·8	152·3	153·0	151·9
All raw (or partly manufactured)	**127**	**142·8**	**146·0**	**140·5**	**141·4**	**144·0**	**147·1**	**153·0**	**149·6**	**154·4**	**155·9**	**159·7**	**166·1**	**165·0**
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	**129**	**159·1**	**159·4**	**155·0**	**152·7**	**153·0**	**154·7**	**158·3**	**156·7**	**159·0**	**158·3**	**160·1**	**163·4**	**163·3**
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**151·3**	**154·4**	**147·3**	**145·7**	**147·4**	**146·4**	**150·8**	**148·7**	**149·4**	**150·7**	**152·9**	**154·5**	**154·8**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**147·6**	**151·4**	**137·7**	**135·0**	**138·2**	**138·4**	**147·8**	**145·4**	**150·3**	**151·4**	**155·6**	**159·1**	**156·6**
Beverages	4	223·7	229·4	235·7	235·7	235·0	235·0	233·7	236·3	238·8	236·6	248·3	252·4	252·4
Breadstuffs	8	135·7	125·0	123·2	123·2	131·9	143·9	161·8	155·7	175·0	177·6	184·9	204·1	206·2
Chocolate	1	98·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	129·9	130·4	131·5	140·0	133·9	129·3	126·1	131·6	161·3	156·3	156·7	155·1	153·2
Fruits	8	187·2	165·6	167·1	168·7	183·0	192·7	192·2	193·7	194·3	187·5	167·7	181·5	186·2
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	131·9	120·8	119·2	121·1	120·2	121·1	128·6	126·7	123·0	119·1	129·2	131·3	131·5
Milk and Milk Products	11	145·1	156·4	134·5	121·6	124·8	125·3	128·2	132·3	136·3	138·7	138·2	139·2	134·5
Sugar, refined	2	229·5	229·8	216·1	195·5	184·1	187·5	184·1	192·0	184·9	176·1	170·4	159·0	159·0
Vegetables	10	157·7	196·1	201·0	213·4	225·8	179·9	222·4	173·7	144·7	141·4	140·7	135·8	154·9
Eggs	2	130·1	169·2	90·3	92·2	100·0	105·5	121·0	126·0	159·4	183·2	198·5	198·1	171·3
Tobacco	2	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	160·7	161·1	158·3	159·3	161·0	159·1	159·6	159·6	155·8	159·3	159·7	159·9	159·9
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**155·9**	**158·3**	**159·3**	**159·1**	**159·0**	**156·4**	**154·5**	**152·9**	**148·2**	**149·9**	**149·5**	**148·7**	**152·5**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	163·0	160·6	159·7	158·2	157·2	157·2	153·6	153·6	155·6	156·7	156·7	152·9	152·7
Household equipment	13	153·7	157·5	159·2	159·4	159·6	156·1	154·8	152·6	145·8	147·7	147·3	147·3	152·4
Furniture	3	226·4	196·8	196·8	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and Pottery	3	301·8	274·7	274·7	274·7	274·7	273·6	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3
Miscellaneous	7	152·3	156·6	158·3	158·5	158·7	155·2	153·9	151·7	144·8	146·7	146·3	146·3	151·5
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**145·0**	**143·2**	**141·4**	**142·6**	**143·8**	**148·3**	**151·7**	**148·6**	**153·7**	**153·9**	**156·8**	**163·6**	**164·0**
(C) Producers Equipment	**15**	**186·1**	**187·6**	**188·3**	**188·4**	**188·7**	**188·8**	**188·1**	**186·8**	**183·1**	**181·3**	**181·3**	**181·2**	**177·8**
Tools	4	213·8	219·9	223·4	222·0	222·0	222·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	185·6	186·8	187·7	187·8	188·1	188·3	187·5	186·3	182·4	180·6	180·6	180·6	177·3
Miscellaneous	4	194·3	204·0	198·4	198·4	198·4	198·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	192·3	188·9
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**140·6**	**138·5**	**136·3**	**137·7**	**139·0**	**144·0**	**147·8**	**144·5**	**150·5**	**150·9**	**154·2**	**164·1**	**162·5**
Building and Construction Materials	32	167·0	167·7	164·2	163·9	161·4	155·1	154·4	152·3	152·7	151·8	151·5	152·4	154·6
Lumber	14	166·3	166·1	161·0	160·9	160·4	151·5	150·5	147·4	147·5	146·1	146·1	146·6	149·3
Painters' Materials	4	198·0	199·9	204·6	202·3	194·2	187·4	186·8	187·4	195·9	190·8	192·5	214·2	226·1
Miscellaneous	14	166·0	169·0	168·7	168·0	161·2	161·6	161·6	161·8	162·3	163·0	161·8	161·7	161·6
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**134·7**	**132·2**	**130·4**	**132·1**	**134·3**	**141·9**	**146·8**	**143·1**	**150·6**	**151·2**	**155·3**	**164·4**	**164·8**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	208·8	226·4	212·2	212·5	212·5	212·1	222·6	194·7	197·7	196·9	199·0	200·3	201·7
For Fur Industry	2	288·0	254·7	219·9	219·9	219·9	219·9	219·9	219·9	208·4	218·0	262·4	268·2	258·5
For Leather Industry	6	98·9	89·8	88·7	89·6	89·6	89·6	96·4	95·3	97·2	98·4	102·3	108·2	104·8
For Metal Working Industries	27	119·5	117·8	116·9	115·0	113·4	112·2	113·5	111·4	112·7	114·2	117·2	118·7	118·2
For Chemical Using Industries	7	156·0	152·7	153·0	153·0	153·0	152·7	152·7	152·6	153·5	153·5	151·9	152·0	151·2
For Meat Packing Industries	4	101·0	94·7	101·6	106·5	101·8	100·0	102·3	98·2	93·5	96·1	99·6	104·2	108·4
For Milling and other Industries	9	125·0	111·1	112·7	118·6	128·9	152·3	161·5	161·7	179·2	182·0	191·7	215·5	215·3
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	154·3	148·3	142·9	142·0	143·0	149·2	154·8	151·2	158·5	158·6	159·1	164·1	164·0

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1916	Feb. 1917	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1919	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1924	Jan. 1925	Feb. 1925
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	39·8	41·6	44·4	48·0	47·6	54·0	65·2	72·4	73·2	71·4	55·4	54·6	54·2	54·2	55·2
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	27·8	28·0	29·6	32·6	33·0	35·8	46·4	50·8	47·6	45·6	31·4	29·8	29·4	28·4	29·2
Veal, roast,	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	14·0	14·4	15·7	17·0	18·2	20·9	25·7	27·2	25·9	26·4	18·8	18·3	18·6	17·8	18·2
Mutton, roast,	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	18·0	17·8	19·1	20·8	21·7	25·9	31·9	34·5	33·1	32·2	26·2	27·4	27·0	27·6	28·5
Pork, fresh, roast,	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	17·8	17·5	19·5	21·9	20·4	26·1	34·1	35·7	37·0	36·1	27·5	26·6	23·7	24·1	24·6
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	33·0	33·2	35·2	34·6	36·6	45·2	63·2	69·4	70·6	70·4	51·6	50·6	48·0	46·8	47·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	23·8	22·5	24·7	26·0	26·8	32·6	45·6	51·6	52·2	56·1	39·3	40·6	36·1	33·7	34·1
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	36·0	35·6	38·4	37·4	37·0	50·2	67·4	71·4	78·4	63·8	41·6	45·4	45·0	46·6	46·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	32·6	34·3	33·7	42·6	42·2	54·9	63·8	64·7	83·9	79·4	56·2	55·3	56·7	66·9	65·7
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	27·9	31·2	28·1	35·4	34·7	44·5	49·0	56·6	63·5	72·6	47·7	43·2	45·2	51·9	54·2
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	49·2	49·8	51·6	55·2	52·2	60·6	71·4	82·2	91·2	92·4	78·8	72·0	75·0	73·2	73 2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	53·0	58·4	58·0	61·4	65·8	86·4	95·4	104·2	131·8	108·8	77·0	82·4	87·0	79·4	75·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	31·5	31·7	33·9	35·3	38·5	48·0	52·8	58·6	73·9	63·5	44·7	47·2	49·1	43·9	43·0
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	19·2	20·1	20·5	21·8	24·4	31·2	33·2	35·7	40·7	38·9	31·9	§32·8	§33·0	§29·0	§29·5
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	17·8	19·5	19·1	19·6	22·6	29·5	30·4	33·8	38·0	36·9	28·7	§32·8	§33·0	§29·0	§29·5
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	64·5	60·0	61·5	63·0	67·5	91·5	112·5	118·5	136·5	127·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	112·5	118·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	34·0	32·0	32·0	38·0	52·0	65·0	68·0	76·0	67·0	47·0	§45·0	§42·0	§55·0	§61·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	21·0	22·0	22·0	21·0	24·0	26·5	37·5	38·5	40·5	35·5	27·5	27·5	27·5	31·0	31·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	10·6	11·6	11·4	11·6	12·4	13·6	20·2	24·0	31·6	25·4	19·2	§20·8	§21·0	§21·6	§21·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	10·4	11·6	12·4	11·8	17·6	25·2	33·8	27·8	23·2	20·2	17·0	17·0	17·4	16·4	16·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	13·8	13·5	12·0	12·6	12·9	14·0	20·5	22·2	27·9	24·0	21·7	21·7	18·9	20·0	20·1
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	12·2	12·9	11·9	12·0	12·9	13·8	17·2	19·6	26·0	23·5	18·5	19·0	16·7	15·3	15·5
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	24·0	26·0	23·6	22·4	31·6	36·4	42·0	48·0	64·4	50·4	35·2	39·2	47·6	38·0	36·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	12·0	11·0	10·6	14·6	17·0	19·8	22·2	30·4	24·0	16·6	18·6	22·8	18·0	17·2
Tea, black, medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·8	8·9	9·0	9·8	10·4	12·7	15·7	16·3	14·5	13·6	§15·3	§17·4	§17·6	§17·8
Tea, green, medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·4	9·5	9·3	9·1	10·2	10·5	12·2	15·4	16·9	15·8	15·0	§15·3	§17·4	§17·6	§17·8
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·2	9·3	9·4	9·4	9·9	10·5	10·2	12·0	15·0	14·7	13·5	13·4	13·6	14·5	14·8
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	44·6	46·3	36·0	40·0	56·5	78·3	73·7	59·3	130·3	69·5	53·3	39·9	50·3	46·4	49·7
Vinegar, white wine	⅛ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·7	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	··9	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·14	$ 7·34	$ 7·34	$ 7·75	$ 8·40	$ 10·46	$ 12·54	$ 13·41	$ 15·77	$ 14·08	$ 10·61	$ 10·53	$ 10·75	$ 10·77	$ 10·93
Starch, laundry	⅛ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·5	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅙ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	48·8	51·9	55·0	53·8	53·6	68·7	74·1	82·0	90·1	123·2	109·0	116·9	110·9	105·1	104·8
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	35·0	37·5	38·7	39·0	37·4	50·4	58·3	62·8	65·9	91·4	70·5	74·5	70·0	65·0	64·7
Wood, hard	" cd	32·5	35·3	38·8	41·4	41·3	42·5	41·9	41·5	47·9	64·8	75·1	76·5	89·4	79·6	80·9	78·4	78·4	77·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·0	30·0	30·6	31·6	30·4	33·7	49·4	55·4	58·8	68·3	57·9	60·5	57·5	57·5	56·4
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·1	21·0	23·7	23·4	23·0	23·2	25·8	27·7	32·4	39·7	31·7	31·2	30·3	30·5	30·6
Fuel and lighting‡	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·78	$ 1·82	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 1·86	$ 2·24	$ 2·72	$ 3·03	$ 3·24	$ 4·12	$ 3·49	$ 3·64	$ 3·47	$ 3·37	$ 3·34
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·05	$ 4·60	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 3·98	$ 4·04	$ 4·49	$ 4·85	$ 5·66	$ 6·61	$ 6·93	$ 6·96	$ 6·92	$ 6·91	$ 6·88
Grand Totals	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 13·00	$ 13·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·54	$ 14·27	$ 16·78	$ 19·80	$ 21·34	$ 24·71	$ 24·85	$ 21·07	$ 21·17	$ 21·18	$ 21·09	$ 21·19

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	6·78	7·17	7·29	7·51	8·38	10·43	12·50	14·06	15·95	14·36	10·85	10·92	11·02	10·85	11·33
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	5·80	6·11	6·34	6·79	7·19	8·75	10·97	11·64	13·41	12·82	9·77	9·60	9·80	9·76	9·85
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	6·84	7·13	7·04	7·53	8·46	10·15	12·65	13·34	15·52	14·16	10·88	10·71	10·98	10·94	11·00
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·46	6·97	6·87	7·24	8·14	10·52	12·37	12·86	15·11	13·62	10·23	10·24	10·23	10·12	10·23
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	6·67	7·25	7·20	7·53	8·34	10·62	12·66	13·24	15·86	13·95	10·46	10·46	10·70	10·60	10·71
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·41	7·88	7·87	8·36	8·51	10·04	12·04	13·54	16·06	14·01	10·45	9·93	10·31	10·51	10·67
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·08	8·16	8·25	8·27	8·53	10·33	12·69	14·12	15·34	14·00	10·61	10·47	10·68	10·91	11·26
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·08	8·15	8·33	8·55	8·56	10·69	12·87	13·15	15·87	14·54	10·21	10·14	10·51	11·13	11·33
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	8·79	9·03	9·13	9·11	8·89	10·62	12·61	14·36	16·66	14·87	11·59	11·19	11·53	11·89	12·16

* The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**27·6**	**22·1**	**20·7**	**14·6**	**11·1**	**18·2**	**28·5**	**24·6**	**23·5**	**34·1**	**38·4**	**56·1**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**29·9**	**24·1**	**21·7**	**16·4**	**13·0**	**14·5**	**23·5**	**24·3**	**25·1**	**33·6**	**37·9**	**55·9**
1—Sydney	30	23·7	21·5	16·7	14	15	25	26·3	25·5	33·5	37	55
2—New Glasgow	26	23	18	14	10·6	13	21·2	23	24·8	33·2	36·4	58·6
3—Amherst	25·2	24	17	14·8	12·3	14·5	21·7	22	22·8	34	36·6	57·5
4—Halifax	33·3	24·6	27·1	16·5	12·9	15·6	26·2	25·4	24·1	31·2	35·5	53·5
5—Truro	35	25	25	20	15	.....	.....	25	28·3	36·2	44	55
6—**P.E.I.—Charlottetown**	23	21·4	19·8	15·3	11·6	10	20·3	22·5	20·6	29	33·2	49
New Brunswick (Average)	**28·4**	**22·3**	**20·8**	**15·3**	**11·6**	**15·0**	**24·8**	**24·4**	**24·2**	**34·3**	**38·2**	**56·5**
7—Moncton	27	20·2	19·5	15·2	10·5	.....	.....	25·2	25·2	34·7	38·7	58·1
8—St. John	33·3	23·6	24·6	15·4	11·5	17	27	25·1	22·4	34	36·5	61·4
9—Fredericton	30·6	25·6	23·1	17·9	13·9	14	22·5	24·4	24·1	32·5	36·6	56·6
10—Bathurst	22·5	19·6	16	12·6	10·3	14	.....	22·8	25	36	40·8	50
Quebec (Average)	**23·6**	**20·8**	**20·5**	**13·3**	**9·7**	**17·4**	**23·8**	**21·1**	**21·9**	**31·6**	**34·7**	**54·8**
11—Quebec	22·9	21·6	20·4	15·4	10·6	19	26·9	21·7	22·8	31·2	33	52·1
12—Three Rivers	24·7	22	21·9	14·2	10·1	18	22·7	21·8	22·6	35	40	55
13—Sherbrooke	32·5	25·5	28·8	16·6	11·9	15	26	20	24·3	31·7	35	60
14—Sorel	19	18·6	17·5	10·5	7·8	20	24	19·3	19·3	33	33·5	53·3
15—St. Hyacinthe	18·9	16·6	15·6	11·1	7·8	18	23·2	18·9	18·4	28·6	29·3	48
16—St. John's	24	21·5	24	13·5	10	23·5	20	23	22·3	.....	37·5	56·7
17—Thetford Mines	19·5	19	14	12·3	10	15	19	19·3	23·2	30	.....	.....
18—Montreal	28·1	23·7	25·1	12·9	9·1	14·3	28·4	22·3	21·9	32·8	35·5	57·5
19—Hull	22·5	18·9	17·1	13·5	10	14·1	23·6	23·4	22·5	30·2	33·4	55·4
Ontario (Average)	**28·5**	**22·8**	**21·4**	**15·3**	**11·6**	**20·3**	**28·0**	**25·3**	**23·6**	**31·7**	**36·0**	**55·1**
20—Ottawa	24·9	20·5	20·4	13·8	9·5	18·5	28·3	23·6	23	30·7	35·9	55·2
21—Brockville	28·6	23·2	22·6	14·3	10·8	18·4	29	25·7	20·7	32·3	36·2	50·3
22—Kingston	26·4	20·9	21	15·1	10·2	13·1	25·5	24·4	20·9	30	33·9	51·5
23—Belleville	25·5	19·8	21·5	14·6	9·5	19·3	28·5	26·5	20	33·7	38·4	57·2
24—Peterborough	27·9	22·9	20·5	15·3	11·3	19·4	25·8	25·2	26·5	34	36·7	53·1
25—Oshawa	28·3	23·3	21·5	14·8	12·8	19·8	26·5	25·5	25	28·3	32·3	.....
26—Orillia	29	23·8	20	15·1	12·3	19·8	26·8	25·2	25	32·3	35·1	57·3
27—Toronto	30·9	23	23·6	14·3	13	21·2	28·5	25·5	22·5	32·6	37	56·4
28—Niagara Falls	29·6	24·6	23·4	17·4	10·4	24	29·3	26	25	31·2	34·3	56·2
29—St. Catharines	26·2	21·4	22·2	14·6	10·2	20	25	25	21·2	30	32·5	53
30—Hamilton	31	23·4	23·4	16·5	12·9	21·6	28·3	24·8	26	33·6	36·6	54·4
31—Brantford	28·3	23·1	20·8	15·6	12·2	20·2	31·7	25·2	23·3	30·7	34·1	52·1
32—Galt	27·6	21·6	21·6	15	11·8	20·5	25	28	25	32·5	36·1	54·6
33—Guelph	26·7	21·7	21	16	13·2	21·3	25	21·7	.....	29·4	33·2	52·6
34—Kitchener	28·3	24·4	17·7	17	13·8	22·3	31	23·8	25	30·7	34·5	51·8
35—Woodstock	31	24·3	21·7	15·7	14·2	19·5	31·7	24·1	19	30	32·8	58·2
36—Stratford	30	25	20·5	17·3	13·3	22·3	28·3	25	25	32·9	35·9	56
37—London	29·4	24·4	22·1	15·8	11·3	20·6	26·9	26·4	27·7	33·2	36·2	55·9
38—St. Thomas	27	21·6	19·3	14·4	11·3	19·3	27·3	26·6	21·7	32·2	35·1	56·3
39—Chatham	27·3	24·3	21·3	15·1	11·2	21·7	24·7	24·5	22·7	32·5	36·2	56·5
40—Windsor	27·3	20·7	22	14·8	10·4	21·3	28·7	25·4	22·3	31·6	36·3	56·8
41—Sarnia	30	24·3	22·6	17·3	12·3	21	27·5	25·6	22·5	31·2	37	59
42—Owen Sound	25	20	17	14·3	12·7	20	25	25	20	33·6	36·4	52·9
43—North Bay	35	29	26·2	17·5	12	22·6	31·7	25·6	24·1	28·2	34·8	57·5
44—Sudbury	29·8	24·2	27·3	16	11·2	22·8	25	26·2	24·6	32·1	36·9	51
45—Cobalt	30	22·7	23	14·1	10·5	19·7	35	27·1	24·7	32·5	38·5	56·7
46—Timmins	25	21	18	14	10	25	25	22·5	25	27·7	40	53·3
47—Sault Ste. Marie	31·1	25·2	23·1	16·1	11·2	21·4	28·8	27·4	25·1	33·8	36·6	56
48—Port Arthur	30·3	20	19·8	14·3	11·3	16·8	31·3	25·5	27·5	33·6	43·2	59·6
49—Fort William	27·7	20·2	18	14·1	11·4	17	29	24·7	24·5	33	37	56·2
Manitoba—(Average)	**24·8**	**18·4**	**17·9**	**13·0**	**9·4**	**14·9**	**29·5**	**22·4**	**20·0**	**32·6**	**36·9**	**55·4**
50—Winnipeg	25·9	18·3	17·9	13	9·5	14·1	29·8	22·6	21·9	32·5	38·4	52·2
51—Brandon	23·7	18·5	17·8	13	9·2	15·7	29·2	22·1	18	32·6	35·3	58·6
Saskatchewan (Average)	**25·6**	**18·9**	**17·0**	**11·8**	**9·0**	**14·0**	**28·7**	**22·9**	**20·9**	**41·2**	**46·9**	**58·0**
52—Regina	24·7	17·4	16·9	10·1	9·4	13·8	30·1	20·1	16·7	38·7	43·6	59·5
53—Prince Albert	25	20	15	12	10	12	25	25	20	43·3	46·3	51·7
54—Saskatoon	25·7	18·6	17·9	12	8·3	13·9	28·6	23·3	22	39·6	43	55·8
55—Moose Jaw	27·1	19·4	18	13	8·3	16·1	31	23·3	25	43·1	54·6	65
Alberta (Average)	**24·6**	**19·0**	**17·0**	**11·6**	**9·1**	**13·6**	**32·1**	**22·9**	**23·3**	**39·3**	**43·5**	**57·3**
56—Medicine Hat	21·3	15	18	13	8	14	33·3	20	21·3	42	45·8	55·8
57—Drumheller	30	25	18	12	10	15	35	30	25	45	.....	65
58—Edmonton	24·4	18·4	18·1	11	9·4	13·8	31·3	21·9	23·3	38·2	43·6	51·9
59—Calgary	21·9	16·5	15·1	10·4	8·1	12·5	29·3	22·9	22·7	34·9	42·5	57·5
60—Lethbridge	25·6	20	15·6	11·8	9·8	12·5	31·8	19·6	24	36·6	42·1	56·1
British Columbia (Average)	**31·0**	**24·5**	**22·6**	**14·9**	**12·5**	**20·6**	**37·5**	**28·9**	**26·2**	**40·1**	**46·0**	**60·5**
61—Fernie	28	22	20	13·7	8·5	15	35	28·5	31·5	35	46·7	61·3
62—Nelson	30	25	22	15	12·5	20	39	30	25·7	40·8	46	59·2
63—Trail	30	25	22	16·5	12·1	19·3	36·7	30	28·3	45	50	60
64—New Westminster	28·8	23·8	23·3	12·5	10	20	40	25	26·7	37·6	42·2	58·2
65—Vancouver	33·4	23·8	22	14·1	13·5	23·8	42·3	27·4	24·6	40·4	45·8	59·3
66—Victoria	30·2	22·8	22·3	14·3	13·3	23·8	33·8	26	20·5	41·1	44·6	60·5
67—Nanaimo	35	26·3	25·8	18·8	16·8	27	37·5	31·7	23·5	40·7	45	60·8
68—Prince Rupert	32·3	27·5	23·3	14·6	13·3	15·8	35·7	32·3	28·8	40	47·5	65

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1925.

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		
Codsteak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·9	**30·6**	**20·0**	**13·9**	**61·4**	**20·9**	**19·6**	**31·9**	**23·3**	**65·7**	**54·2**	**12·2**	**37·6**	**43·0**	
12·8	**30·8**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**17·7**	**16·9**	**25·0**	**24·5**	**64·8**	**57·5**	**11·7**	**40·2**	**45·5**	
10	30	.....	.....	60	18·2	15·7	27·3	24·8	67·3	56·1	b12-14	39·2	46·6	1
15	30	.....	.....	60	16·9	17·6	26·5	24	64·3	52·5	13	40·9	45·8	2
12	23	.....	.....	45	18·1	17·8	25·7	24	61·6	57·5	9	41	44·7	3
14	40	.....	.....	50	17·2	15	22·6	24·9	67·1	61·5	a13·3	37·5	44·5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·1	18·5	23	24·6	63·7	60	10	42·5	46	5
12	35	.....	.....	60	17·3	19·3	35·6	24·1	54·4	46·1	10-12	36·9	39·9	6
12·0	**35·0**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**17·9**	**17·2**	**29·2**	**23·5**	**61·7**	**53·5**	**11·8**	**41·3**	**45·1**	
12	35	.....	.. 10	60	18	16·5	33·2	23·5	70·6	58	10-12	44·2	46	7
.....	35	.....	.....	60	17	15	27·3	22·6	60	55	12	41·7	45	8
12	35	.....	.....	50	18·4	18·7	31·1	22·7	67·1	57·5	12	42·5	44·3	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18·2	18·5	25	25	49	43·3	12	36·6	45	10
14·7	**31·7**	**21·0**	**9·0**	**58·9**	**21·0**	**20·4**	**27·9**	**22·8**	**65·4**	**53·5**	**12·0**	**38·2**	**40·1**	
10	.....	20	.....	50	21	22·1	30·7	23·2	70	53·2	12-14	36·5	39·7	11
15	30	.....	.....	50	21·7	21·5	27·8	24·8	68·8	55·8	15	39	39·9	12
15	35	.....	.....	.....	21·8	19·8	29·2	22·8	58·5	.....	a11·1	39·5	42·7	13
.....	30	15	.....	60	.....	.....	24·4	23·6	59·6	55	12	.....	37·5	14
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20·6	63	50	10	.....	39·1	15
15	.....	20	10	60	20	20	36·7	21·8	65	57	11	40	40·5	16
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	20·5	22	66·1	51·6	13	37·5	40·1	17
18	32-35	25	.....	75-90	20·3	21·2	32·6	22·5	70·7	55·3	13	36·9	40·6	18
15	30	.....	.....	60	21·3	18·4	29·1	24·2	67·1	49·7	10	37·7	40·7	19
19·1	**30·6**	**21·6**	**10·6**	**68·0**	**20·6**	**18·9**	**32·9**	**23·5**	**63·7**	**53·6**	**12·0**	**36·3**	**42·3**	
18	32	20	10	.....	20·4	19·2	34·1	24	76	56	10	40·4	43·4	20
18-20	32-35	22	10	.....	20·9	17·9	30·2	23·7	58·4	45	10	37·8	40·5	21
12·5-15	30-32	22	10	.....	18·8	16·7	30·1	21·6	64	53·3	10	35·4	39·2	22
.....	28	20	.....	75	22·5	17·2	27·8	23·5	60	52·5	a9	40·5	40·2	23
20	30-35	20	10	75	18	20	28·8	24·4	58·8	49	10	37·7	39·8	24
20	30	20	.....	.....	20	18·7	31·5	23·7	64·5	55	12	39	40·2	25
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	17·4	28·2	24·4	57·8	51·7	10-11·5	40·1	44	26
14	30	18	10	72	20·8	17·5	34·4	22·9	72·2	58·6	a12·5	35·6	43·8	27
.....	35	25	.....	.....	20·8	18·9	35·8	23·9	65·7	56	b12	40	44·2	28
20	35	28	.....	.....	19·2	19·4	35·7	23·4	62·6	57	12	41	42·2	29
20	35	20-25	.....	75	20·8	17	36·1	22·6	66·6	55·6	13	37·7	42·5	30
20	30	20	12	.....	18·9	15·5	29·6	22·6	56·7	47·2	12	37	39·4	31
.....	30	20	12	.....	20·5	20	28·8	23	58·1	49·2	a11·8	39·5	40·9	32
.....	30	25	.....	.....	23	17·3	33·3	23·2	63·8	56·7	11	38·1	41·1	33
.....	28	.....	.....	75	22·5	20	29·2	21·8	58·5	50·5	a11·8	38·3	41·5	34
20	30	22	12·5	.....	19	18·5	32·8	21·6	57·5	50·4	8	36	39	35
20	35	25	.....	.....	21·7	20·7	30·2	23·2	63	56·7	10	36·3	41·2	36
20	28	20	.....	60	20·5	18·8	34·2	23·1	70·6	60	10	39·9	41·9	37
20-25	30	25	10	50	20	18·3	36·3	23·6	66	56·6	10	41·8	42·9	38
18	30	18	12	.....	20	21·4	33·1	23·2	55	48	12	39·1	42	39
23	32	25	.....	.....	22·7	22·6	36·6	23·5	70·1	60·1	13	40·4	43·5	40
22	30	25	.....	.....	17·5	20	37·6	25	65	55	a12	41·3	45	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	16·3	27·1	22·8	56·5	48	11	38·6	40	42
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	25	20·8	38·8	24·5	70·7	57	12	37·5	42·7	43
.....	30	24	10	60	19·1	17·9	33·8	24	71·2	57·2	15	.....	44·4	44
.....	30	15	.....	70	24	21·2	33	25 5	70·6	53·6	17	43·5	46·6	45
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	21	21·7	25	23	75	58·8	20	.....	44·5	46
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	22·6	20	38·1	23·5	67·3	54·7	13	38·7	43·6	47
18	30	18	9	.....	19·5	16·9	38	23·4	54·7	.....	a14·3	39·2	44	48
12·5-20	25-30	18	.....	60-75	20·2	19	40·2	25	54·4	46·2	a14·3	38·5	44	49
.....	**31·0**	**17·7**	.....	.....	**21·8**	**17·1**	**34·3**	**23·5**	**69·8**	**53·9**	**12·5**	**34·3**	**40·3**	
.....	32	20	.....	.....	24·4	17·8	35	23·6	75·1	53·8	13	35·3	40·5	50
.....	30	12·5-18	.....	.....	19·2	16·3	33·6	23·3	64·4	54	12	33·3	40	51
24·7	**28·8**	**15·3**	.....	.....	**24·0**	**21·2**	**33·7**	**22·7**	**75·8**	**56·7**	**12·8**	**33·1**	**42·0**	
23-25	30	.....	.....	.....	22·5	20·7	32·4	22·1	75·7	57·3	13	32·4	44·4	52
.....	25	13	.....	.....	25	22·5	30·3	22·8	75	53·8	11	33	41·7	53
25	30	15	20	55	23·3	21·7	39	24·3	79·5	60	12	31·7	37·2	54
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	20	33	21·4	73	55·7	15	35·3	44·6	55
22·9	**28·3**	**16·0**	**19·4**	.....	**23·4**	**22·5**	**34·3**	**21·9**	**74·5**	**56·5**	**11·3**	**36·9**	**44·1**	
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	32·3	22·8	75·4	60	10	38·3	44·2	56
25-30	30-35	15-20	.....	.....	25	25	.....	21	72·5	52·5	a12·5	40	46·5	57
17·5-20	23-25	12·5	15	.....	20	21·9	32·3	22·6	76·8	60	a11·1	35	42·4	58
25	30	15	22·5	90	23·4	20·3	35·8	23	76·2	56·3	11	36·4	44	59
18	25	15	20	.....	23·4	20·4	36·7	20	72·1	53·8	12	34·6	43·5	60
23·1	**29·2**	**18·3**	**18·2**	.....	**22·9**	**22·3**	**34·8**	**23·7**	**65·4**	**53·3**	**14·5**	**42·3**	**47·5**	
20-28	30	18	18	.....	25	23·8	37·5	25	72	55	15	40	46·3	61
25	30	20	20	.....	24·4	25	30·8	22·3	70	55	a17	42	47·8	62
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	33·8	24·5	70·6	56·3	15	44·3	49·1	63
.....	.....	.....	15-17	.....	20·9	21·5	37	22·4	58·8	.....	a11·1	45	46·4	64
22·5	25	.....	15	.....	20·1	19·3	30·3	22·8	61·9	51·9	a11·1	37·5	46·6	65
23	35	.....	20	55	23·8	20·7	28·9	23·4	58·6	48·7	a12·5	44·2	47·1	66
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	20	21·7	36·9	24·5	58·1	47·5	14	45	51·3	67
25	.....	15	.....	.....	23·8	21·7	43·3	25	73·3	58·8	20	40	45	68

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 21's, per can.	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can.	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·5**	**7·9**	**18·0**	**6·1**	**6·3**	**10·7**	**14·6**	**20·1**	**18·7**	**18·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·5**	**8·7**	**18·0**	**6·5**	**6·7**	**9·8**	**15·9**	**22·2**	**19·8**	**19·9**
1—Sydney	30	9·3	17·3	6·5	6·6	10·1	17	20·8	19·8	20
2—New Glasgow	28·4	8	17·2	6·5	6·4	10	15·8	22·8	19·8	19·7
3—Amherst	29·2	8·7	19	6·7	7·2	10	13·3	24	20·5	20·2
4—Halifax	30·8	8·7	19·3	6·3	7	9·4	16·2	22·1	19·7	19·1
5—Truro	29·1	9·0	17·3	6·3	6·3	9·5	17	21·6	19·4	20·6
6—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	27·6	7·4	19·1	6·0	5·9	9·8	18	21·8	18·6	19·2
New Brunswick (average)	**29·7**	**8·9**	**18·3**	**6·9**	**6·5**	**10·8**	**17·5**	**20·8**	**18·0**	**18·0**
7—Moncton	31·4	9·3	19·8	7·0	6·6	11·4	18·3	21·6	18·7	19
8—St. John	31·4	8·7	19	7·3	6·6	10·6	19·3	19·4	17	17·4
9—Fredericton	27·5	8·7	16·5	6·9	6·7	11	16	20·6	17·6	18·2
10—Bathurst	28·3	8·7	18	6·3	6	10	16·5	21·7	18·6	17·5
Quebec (average)	**27·9**	**6·5**	**18·0**	**5·9**	**6·5**	**9·6**	**15·2**	**18·9**	**19·1**	**17·9**
11—Quebec	30·8	7·5	17·5	6·0	6·6	10·4	15·3	19·5	18·7	18·5
12—Three Rivers	28·4	6	17·9	5·9	6·6	9·5	16·7	19·8	20·6	18·8
13—Sherbrooke	28·8	8·7	17·8	5·7	6·6	9·7	14·1	19·4	19·1	18
14—Sorel	26·5	4·7	18·2	5·6	6·7	9·2	15·6	18·1	19·5	16·8
15—St. Hyacinthe	27	6	18	5·5	6	10·3	16	19	22·3	19
16—St. John's	27·5	6	18·3	5·6	6·6	9·9	15	18	17·4	17·8
17—Thetford Mines	25·3	6	19·3	6·2	7	8·7	14·4	19·4	19	17·8
18—Montreal	30·2	8	17·8	6·3	6·2	10·6	14·2	19·4	17·8	17·9
19—Hull	26·6	6	17·5	6·6	6·6	8·4	15·1	17·8	17·5	16·3
Ontario (average)	**29·5**	**7·5**	**17·3**	**5·8**	**6·1**	**11·3**	**14·8**	**19·8**	**17·5**	**17·6**
20—Ottawa	32·6	8	18·1	6·6	6·5	11·2	14·5	19·6	17·8	17·9
21—Brockville	27	7·3	16·6	6·0	6·1	10·1	13·6	19·5	17·8	17·8
22—Kingston	26·5	6·7	15·1	6·0	5·1	10·5	14·1	18·8	15·8	15·5
23—Belleville	27·3	6·7	17·2	5·3	5·4	10·8	14·7	18·7	17	17·7
24—Peterborough	29·5	7·3	17·6	5·5	5·5	10·9	14·3	19·2	16·3	16·3
25—Oshawa	32·2	7·3	15	5·3	6·7	12·3	14·5	20·5	17·2	17·3
26—Orillia	29	7·3	18	5·8	6	11·9	14·1	20	17·8	17·8
27—Toronto	32·2	7·3	19	5·9	6·4	11·5	14·6	20·5	17·2	17·7
28—Niagara Falls	30·5	7·3	18	5·6	5·8	12·7	15·8	21·1	17·3	16·7
29—St. Catharines	27	7·3	15·6	5·4	5·9	11·3	15·4	19·8	17·1	17·4
30—Hamilton	31·5	6·7	17·1	5·1	6	11·2	14·1	19·2	16·8	16·9
31—Brantford	28·5	7·3	16·6	5·4	5·3	12	14·3	18·7	16·2	16·5
32—Galt	30	6·7	18	5·7	5·8	12·1	14·5	19·4	17·4	17·5
33—Guelph	30·6	7·3	17·1	5·6	5·9	11·6	13·3	19·5	16·6	17·6
34—Kitchener	30·1	7·3	17·8	5·2	5·5	12·1	15·8	18·6	17·1	17·4
35—Woodstock	29·3	7·3	17·1	5·5	5·7	10·6	14·7	19·3	17·2	17·5
36—Stratford	30·5	6·7	17·3	5·7	6·3	12	15·3	20·2	17·9	18·3
37—London	29·1	7·3	17·9	5·5	6·1	11·6	15·3	19·2	17·9	17·8
38—St. Thomas	28·7	7·3	18	5·8	6	12·5	15·1	20·5	18	18·1
39—Chatham	29·6	6·7	18	5·8	6·3	10·8	14·9	19·7	17·6	16·9
40—Windsor	30·6	8	17·4	5·5	5·5	11	14·3	20·9	17·3	17·1
41—Sarnia	29·2	6	17·5	5·0	5·9	10·4	15·7	20·7	18·5	18·5
42—Owen Sound	28·8	7·3	17·8	5·1	6	10·8	15	19·6	17·6	19·4
43—North Bay	28·6	7·3	15·5	6·0	6·6	10·8	16·3	19·4	17·8	18
44—Sudbury	29·9	8	16	7·1	8	11·6	15·3	20	19·5	18·3
45—Cobalt	31·7	9·3	17·6	6·6	7·5	11·7	17	21·3	19·8	19
46—Timmins	29	9·3	16	6·3	5	8·8	14·2	18·9	17	16·4
47—Sault Ste. Marie	28·7	8·7	19	6·8	7·8	12·6	16·4	19·4	17·1	17·4
48—Port Arthur	28·5	8·3	18·2	6·0	6·7	10·4	15	21·5	18·7	18·7
49—Fort William	29·5	8·3	18	6·1	6	10·6	13	21·5	18·2	18·5
Manitoba (average)	**28·6**	**7·7**	**18·2**	**6·3**	**6·0**	**11·5**	**14·7**	**21·3**	**20·3**	**20·2**
50—Winnipeg	28·2	8	18·3	6·1	6·1	12·1	15·1	21·4	19·8	20·3
51—Brandon	29	7·3	18	6·4	5·8	10·8	14·2	21·1	20·7	20
Saskatchewan (average)	**29·9**	**8·7**	**18·4**	**6·1**	**6·2**	**10·6**	**14·4**	**20·4**	**20·2**	**20·1**
52—Regina	29·9	8·4	17·5	6·2	6·4	11·3	13·3	21	19·2	19·4
53—Prince Albert	29·4	8·8	19	6·0	6·5	9·3	15	20	21	21
54—Saskatoon	28·5	8·8	17·5	5·9	5·9	11·4	15·2	19·9	19·9	19·9
55—Moose Jaw	31·7	8·8	19·5	6·4	6·1	10·4	14·2	20·5	20·5	20
Alberta (average)	**30·2**	**8·7**	**18·1**	**6·2**	**6·7**	**11·1**	**13·6**	**20·3**	**21·0**	**20·7**
56—Medicine Hat	30	8·9	17·3	6·9	7·5	10·6	12·5	20·2	22·7	19·7
57—Drumheller	32·5	10	20	6·3	6·3	12·5	15	22·5	22·5	22·5
58—Edmonton	27·7	8	18·3	5·9	5·9	9·8	12·9	19·7	19·9	20·2
59—Calgary	32·8	8·8	18·5	6·1	7·2	10·5	13·5	19·6	19·9	20·8
60—Lethbridge	27·8	8	16·4	5·9	6·4	12	14	19·6	20	20·4
British Columbia (average)	**30·7**	**9·4**	**20·4**	**6·3**	**6·5**	**10·3**	**10·9**	**19·7**	**19·6**	**19·9**
61—Fernie	32·5	7·7	17	5·7	5·8	12·1	20	20	20	20
62—Nelson	30·3	10	17	6·3	7	10	11·5	20	21	21
63—Trail	30	9·3	18	6·0	5·8	10	10·4	17·7	20	19·5
64—New Westminster	29·8	8·9	22·7	6·3	5·8	9·3	10·4	19·3	18·9	19·3
65—Vancouver	29·7	8·9	23·1	6·6	6·8	9·7	11·1	19·3	18·5	19·4
66—Victoria	30	8·9	19	6·0	6·8	9·5	10·8	19·5	18·9	20
67—Nanaimo	31·9	8·9	23·3	6·4	6·7	10·3	9·7	19·7	19·7	19·7
68—Prince Rupert	31·3	12·5	23·3	6·7	7	11·5	12·5	21·7	20	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA, AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1925

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·3	5·2	1·491	29·2	25·7	20·1	15·5	16·4	19·1	·911	30·3	·805	49·2	
8·2	4·9	1·203	23·4	23·8	19·2	16·1	17·2	19·9	·962	33·4	·846	52·9	
8·8	4·2	1·37	27·7	.....	20·9	18·6	19·1	21·2	1·06	33	·925	.....	1
8·3	4·9	1·31	22·1	24	18	16	17·4	20·2	·941	32·1	·78	52·5	2
7·7	5·1	·857	17	15	20	15·2	16	20	·90	33·5	·90	45	3
8·6	4·7	1·25	26·1	31·2	18·4	15·4	16·4	18·5	·921	33·7	77·7	59	4
7·7	5·4	1·23	24·2	25	18·5	15·4	17·3	19·5	·99	35	·85	55	5
7·9	5·2	·816	14·4	13·7	20	15·5	15·3	20	1·01	29	·85	60	6
8·1	4·7	·918	20·9	21·8	19·3	17·9	17·0	20·3	·922	32·7	·892	48·7	
9	4·8	1·09	20·5	26·6	20	17·3	16·5	20·7	1·00	31·9	·833	50	7
7·6	5	1·12	26	22·5	18	20	17·3	19·3	·85	33·3	·883	.....	8
7·7	3·5	·70	18	16·2	19·3	16·7	15·7	21	·916	30·6	·85	46	9
8·2	5·5	·762	19	.....	20	17·5	18·6	20	.....	35	1·00	50	10
8·1	6·2	1·259	25·7	30·2	19·4	16·3	18·7	20·2	·974	29·7	·873	47·6	
7·6	5·9	1·16	25	29·2	18·8	18·9	18·7	19·5	·972	30·5	·958	46·2	11
8·3	7·5	1·41	28·2	31·3	20·3	15·6	20	17·8	1·01	25·5	·775	47	12
7·5	6·2	1·43	26·4	27	20	15·8	17·7	20·8	1·00	34	·89	50	13
8	5·8	1·16	24·4	.....	19·7	15·3	19·3	26·3	1·00	26	1·00	44	14
8	6·5	1·36	26·7	.....	18·8	15	18	18·5	·95	30	.....	47·5	15
8	6·4	1·18	22·5	.....	18·7	16·6	22·5	25	·90	32·5	·95	50	16
8·7	5·7	1·22	27	.....	20·5	18	18·6	15·8	1·00	35	.....	49·2	17
8·4	5·3	1·32	25·7	34·9	19·2	14·5	17·3	19·1	1·06	27·7	·776	46·5	18
8·5	6·5	1·09	25·8	28·8	18·6	17·1	16	19	·871	26·4	·763	48·1	19
8·5	4·6	1·212	24·8	26·1	19·3	15·2	15·5	18·2	·905	28·8	·768	45·9	
8·9	6·1	1·16	23·9	35·1	22·4	16	15·2	20·4	·905	33·5	·73	47·2	20
7·2	4	·93	16·8	22·6	15·3	14·4	15·3	16·1	·818	30·7	·761	44·5	21
8·4	4·5	1·00	20·7	31	20	14·4	16·2	17·7	·886	27·5	·721	43·9	22
7·3	4·6	1·00	21·4	20·6	.....	15·8	14·7	16·3	·978	25	·763	44·3	23
9	4·7	·933	18·8	24·4	19·7	13·1	14·8	19·8	·916	26·6	·767	43·6	24
8·9	4	1·22	23·6	25	15	16	14·7	19·3	·83	27·5	·713	46	25
8·4	4·6	·963	20·2	24·2	20·7	14·1	15·3	17·1	·913	26·7	·767	44·5	26
9·2	4·6	1·39	26·6	35	17·5	14·3	15·6	17·9	·91	27·8	·701	43	27
8·8	4·7	1·50	27·8	22·2	.....	18·1	15·9	17·3	1·04	32·8	·883	47·6	28
9·2	4·9	1·38	25·7	22·6	.....	15·7	14·6	16·3	·904	25·7	·734	46·4	29
8·9	2·9	1·31	28·4	24·6	20	14·5	14·4	16·2	·846	24·9	·756	45·5	30
7·2	3·9	1·07	21·3	19·5	.....	12·1	14	14·8	·738	25·6	·669	41	31
8·5	3·6	1·12	24·5	26·4	.....	14·3	13·8	17·5	·871	25·6	·75	44·3	32
7·9	5·5	1·22	26	28	.....	14	13·8	14·8	·82	26·6	·693	43·9	33
8·2	5·1	1·11	22·5	24·5	15	14·6	15·3	17·4	·813	28	·723	42·7	34
6·8	4·3	1·17	23·9	22·9	.....	15	14·7	15·9	·848	29	·785	44·4	35
8·9	4·9	1·30	26·8	24·8	20	15·1	15	16·6	·949	30	·685	45·1	36
8	4·8	1·19	23·7	25·3	.....	14·4	15·6	17·1	·954	29·5	·827	46·8	37
8·8	4·5	1·21	24·3	22·7	.....	15·5	16·2	17·2	·968	28·3	·832	46·6	38
7·8	3·9	1·10	21·1	18·6	15	16·3	13·9	17·8	·956	32·1	·814	46·6	39
8·7	4·4	1·26	23	30·3	17·5	15·9	15·4	17·7	·924	29	·793	45·1	40
8·2	5·3	1·04	20·7	22·5	15	16·2	15·7	19·5	·982	33·2	·75	45	41
7·8	4	·838	20	27·5	.....	15·6	14·4	18·4	·777	26·7	·76	45·1	42
8·8	4·9	1·24	32·6	31·3	25	15·5	14·8	18·4	·958	33	·863	50	43
9·5	5·5	1·16	25	.....	19·3	15·3	15	22·5	1·01	31·3	·838	47·5	44
9·3	5·9	1·33	29	20	22·5	17·7	20·3	23	1·02	30	·825	55	45
8·3	4·7	1·80	35	.....	20	16	18·7	19·3	·95	30	·767	50	46
9·3	5·8	1·21	26·5	30	21·6	14·6	16·7	21·3	·907	27·5	·771	45·7	47
8·8	4·4	1·53	30·6	34·7	21·3	16·4	16·4	20·1	·85	30·1	·793	47·1	48
8·7	4·3	1·69	33·3	34·6	22·6	14·4	18·1	23·1	·90	30·7	·807	48·6	49
8·8	4·8	1·475	29·5	.....	22·1	15·9	17·4	21·1	·868	31·2	·802	48·1	
8·5	4·7	1·80	34·9	.....	21·5	15·7	16·1	20·2	·835	29·8	·783	47·2	50
9	4·8	1·15	24	25	22·7	16	18·6	22	·90	32·5	·82	49	51
8·5	5·8	2·225	42·4	.....	22·0	14·4	17·0	21·3	·858	30·8	·783	52·8	
8·4	5·4	2·32	43·8	.....	22·3	15·5	15·7	22·6	·87	29·8	·784	52·4	52
8·3	6·3	2·16	39·2	.....	23·3	13·5	17·6	20·6	·85	31·4	·813	52·6	53
8·6	6·1	2·36	46·5	.....	25	15·2	17·2	22·1	·883	31·1	·794	55	54
8·6	5·3	2·06	40	.....	17·5	13·5	17·5	19·7	·83	30·7	·742	51·2	55
7·9	6·2	2·232	40·8	.....	22·4	15·0	17·5	19·6	·875	31·0	·819	55·4	
6·9	5	2·36	46·3	.....	25	15	17·5	18·8	·838	28·8	·85	56·7	56
8·5	7	2·25	.....	.....	20	16	20	20	·95	35	·85	60	57
8·2	5·6	1·64	30·2	.....	23·1	13·6	16·4	21·7	·839	30·8	·775	54·2	58
8·4	7·2	2·68	43·2	25	23·1	15·5	16·8	18·8	·881	28·6	·804	53·1	59
7·4	6·2	2·23	43·5	.....	21	14·8	17	18·1	·867	31·7	·817	53	60
8·0	5·6	2·525	47·2	.....	21·5	14·6	15·7	18·3	·878	32·5	·810	54·8	
8·8	4·3	2·52	47·5	.....	20	15	15·8	21·7	·951	31·7	·85	65	61
8·3	6·1	2·61	48·3	.....	.....	15·2	16	19	·92	35	·80	56	62
8·1	6·3	2·61	45	.....	25	15	15	16·6	·90	36	·83	53	63
7·3	5	2·23	42·7	.....	20	12·8	15·1	16·3	·817	26·3	·771	51	64
8	5	2·45	47·4	.....	16·3	15·6	14·8	17·9	·827	28·7	·763	52·9	65
7·7	4·8	2·54	48·8	.....	21	14·4	14·6	17·1	·839	30·4	·772	52·1	6
8·2	6	2·54	47·5	.....	23·3	14·1	15	17·9	·871	35	·857	57	67
7·7	7·1	2·70	50	.....	25	15	19·2	20	·90	36·7	·833	51·7	68

93597—6½

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**9·1**	**8·6**	**59·2**	**71·1**	**27·5**	**15·4**	**3·8**	**42·5**	**63·6**	**12·3**	**7·9**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**9·5**	**8·9**	**64·5**	**70·5**	**29·5**	**12·3**	**4·0**	**48·3**	**50·7**	**13·4**	**8·2**
1—Sydney	9·7	9·3	66·1	72·6	30	14·9	4·4	54·5	53	13	8·2
2—New Glasgow	9·9	9·4	65·8	67·4	30·4	11·8	3·8	45	40	14·1	8·1
3—Amherst	9·2	8·5	65	71·9	28·3	10·5	4·5	50	40	14	8
4—Halifax	9	8·4	59·8	70·6	29	14	4·5	44·2	60·4	12·7	8·1
5—Truro	9·7	8·9	66	70	30	10·3	3	48	60	13·2	8·6
6—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	9	8·6	63·6	67·2	28·3	14·2	4	46·4	47·5	13·1	7·5
New Brunswick (Average)	**9·1**	**8·1**	**63·4**	**70·4**	**26·8**	**12·1**	**3·9**	**43·5**	**44·7**	**12·3**	**7·7**
7—Moncton	9·6	8·9	67·5	71·6	28·6	12·1	3·7	49	44	14·3	8·1
8—St. John	9	8·3	67·5	69·5	26	11·5	4·1	50	56·6	11·5	8·3
9—Fredericton	8·9	8·5	58·7	71	24·7	11·6	4·1	35	38·2	11·5	7
10—Bathurst	9	8·5	60	69·3	28	13	3·8	40	40	12	7·3
Quebec (Average)	**8·8**	**8·2**	**57·6**	**67·6**	**27·1**	**14·0**	**3·7**	**43·6**	**70·3**	**11·5**	**7·9**
11—Quebec	8·5	8·1	58·7	73·8	26·7	15·7	3·6	39·8	70	10·5	7·9
12—Three Rivers	9·3	8·5	60·5	68	26	15·7	4·4	44·1	80	11·5	8·2
13—Sherbrooke	8·5	8·1	60	69·2	27·2	12·5	3·6	40	60	10·5	7·8
14—Sorel	9·1	8·5	51·2	57·3	28·3	13	4·1	42·5	80	12·3	8·4
15—St. Hyacinthe	8·2	7·7	56·7	60	30	13·3	4	40	80	10	8
16—St. John's	9·1	8·4	56·3	68·8	26·7	15·5	3·2	50	65	15	7·6
17—Thetford Mines	9	8·5	61	69·5	25	13·3	3·8	45	65·4	11·7	7·8
18—Montreal	8·2	7·8	58·7	71·1	25·6	14·7	3·6	46·8	72	11·4	7·3
19—Hull	8·9	7·9	55	70·5	28·6	12·6	3·4	44·4	60	10·7	7·9
Ontario (Average)	**8·9**	**8·6**	**60·4**	**72·0**	**26·3**	**13·8**	**3·7**	**40·5**	**60·7**	**11·7**	**7·9**
20—Ottawa	8·5	8·1	60·6	71·2	26·5	13	3·7	44·8	61·8	12·1	7·4
21—Brockville	8·5	8	58·8	70	23·9	12·8	4	35·6	52·4	10·5	7·9
22—Kingston	8·1	7·8	53·1	66·8	24·4	12·5	3·7	37·5	49·2	10·6	7·6
23—Belleville	8·8	8·6	60	69	25·3	12·8	3·5	37·5	58·2	10·8	7·7
24—Peterborough	8·3	7·9	61·7	69·5	25·4	14	3·7	38·7	52·8	10·8	7·3
25—Oshawa	8·3	8·2	63·3	74	26	12·8	3·7	40	53·3	11·8	7·5
26—Orillia	9·1	8·9	63·8	69·8	25·8	13·4	3·6	35·4	53·3	11	8·3
27—Toronto	8·9	8·8	67	76·2	26·2	12·6	4·1	41·2	54·2	10·9	7·4
28—Niagara Falls	8·9	8·6	61·7	76·7	26·3	13·9	3·9	44·5	55	11·3	8
29—St. Catharines	8·9	8·8	60	72·4	24·7	11·6	3·9	37·7	61·3	10·4	7·3
30—Hamilton	8·5	8·3	60·5	70·2	25·3	12·7	3·5	38·8	56·5	11·5	7
31—Brantford	8·7	8·4	58·4	71·7	23·8	12·1	3·5	40·4	62·2	10·8	7·4
32—Galt	8·8	8·4	60·5	69·8	24·5	13·5	3·8	46	59·8	10·2	6·8
33—Guelph	8·8	8·5	60	71·2	25·4	13·1	3·9	42·5	57·4	11·1	6·9
34—Kitchener	8·9	8·9	52·8	67·5	27·3	13·4	3·9	36·4	61·7	11·4	7·4
35—Woodstock	8·2	8	58·6	72·7	21·6	11·7	3·3	37·1	57·3	11·1	7·9
36—Stratford	8·8	8·6	56·4	72	25	12·5	3·4	42·3	54·9	11·1	8·5
37—London	9	8·6	65·7	74·9	25·9	14·2	3·7	43·9	56·1	11·3	8·6
38—St. Thomas	9·2	8·9	65·3	72·2	26·4	13·5	3·9	43	66·2	11·8	8·6
39—Chatham	8·5	8·1	55·4	68·5	24·4	12·3	3·4	41·1	68·2	11·6	8·1
40—Windsor	8·7	8·3	59·9	71·9	26·1	12·6	3·8	40	55·7	10·3	7·6
41—Sarnia	8·8	8·5	63·3	73	28·7	13·5	3·7	40	65	11	8·3
42—Owen Sound	8·7	8·2	60·7	69·4	25·8	10·4	3·2	36·4	58·2	12·1	8·8
43—North Bay	9·2	8·8	65	75·4	31·3	15·6	3·7	45	60	12·5	8·8
44—Sudbury	9·5	9	65	75	27·5	15	3·6	46·3	80	13·3	8·1
45—Cobalt	10·3	9·8	63·3	74·4	31	14·6	4·6	41·6	63·3	14·4	8·7
46—Timmins	9·3	9·3	53·3	71·7	29	18·3	4·2	32·5	65	15	8·1
47—Sault Ste. Marie	9·3	9·1	56	76·4	27·5	15	4	43	75	13·8	8·5
48—Port Arthur	9·3	9	56·7	73·6	27	15	3·7	41	72·5	12·5	8·5
49—Fort William	9·3	9·3	65	72·6	30·4	14·7	3·8	44	74	12·6	8·4
Manitoba (Average)	**9·1**	**8·9**	**55·9**	**70·2**	**28·4**	**14·2**	**3·5**	**40·6**	**62·2**	**12·1**	**7·9**
50—Winnipeg	9·1	8·8	55·8	71·3	27·2	13·4	3·5	44·6	59·4	12	7·8
51—Brandon	9·1	8·9	56	69	29·6	15	3·5	37	65	12·2	8
Saskatchewan (Average)	**9·6**	**9·2**	**57·4**	**72·9**	**28·9**	**21·4**	**3·9**	**41·1**	**75·4**	**13·8**	**8·2**
52—Regina	9	8·8	58·5	70	28·2	k21·3	3·4	35	70	11·5	8·1
53—Prince Albert	9·6	9·3	52·5	72·8	30·6	k21·3	3·8	42	65	.....	9·4
54—Saskatoon	9·6	9·3	59·2	72·9	29·4	h23·8	4	45	86·7	15	7·7
55—Moose Jaw	10·1	9·3	59·4	75·8	27·2	k19	4·2	42·5	80	15	7·6
Alberta (Average)	**9·8**	**9·4**	**55·6**	**72·6**	**29·6**	**20·4**	**4·0**	**40·9**	**71·5**	**13·9**	**7·8**
56—Medicine Hat	10	9·5	60	72·2	30	k23·3	3·7	40	80	13·3	7·4
57—Drumheller	9·8	9·5	50	72·5	30	k25	.....	35	80	15	8
58—Edmonton	9·7	9·3	52·3	72·3	29	k16·5	4·4	44·7	65	14·5	7·7
59—Calgary	9·8	9	60	72·2	29·1	k17	4	45	70	12·8	7·7
60—Lethbridge	9·8	9·5	55·8	73·8	30	k20	4	40	62·5	14·1	h 8
British Columbia(Average)	**9·1**	**8·5**	**54·2**	**71·7**	**28·9**	**22·1**	**4·1**	**46·0**	**76·3**	**13·5**	**7·8**
61—Fernie	9·8	9	58·3	73·3	25	k18·3	4·5	46·7	77·5	13·8	h
62—Nelson	9·7	9·2	57	71·3	28·1	k30	4·5	41	72·5	13·6	h 8·3
63—Trail	9·4	8·6	50·6	71·3	27·6	k28·8	4·3	44	76·7	13·9	h 10
64—New Westminster	8·2	7·9	52·1	71	28·8	k19·2	3·7	50·5	67·9	13·3	h 6·3
65—Vancouver	8·7	8·1	54·5	69·4	29·1	k20·6	4	42·8	75·8	12·7	h 7
66—Victoria	8·5	8·3	55	67·4	29·2	k17·5	3·8	46·7	80	11·8	h 7
67—Nanaimo	9·1	8·9	56·4	73·4	31·4	k20·6	3·9	46·4	75	13·8	h
68—Prince Rupert	9	8	50·0	76·7	31·7	k21·7	4	50	85	15	8

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bar 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1925.

Coal		Wood					Coal Oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500) per box	Rent		
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
16·771	10·359	12·426	14·524	9·026	11·345	10·410	30·6	13·7	27·504	19·583	
17·000	9·026	9·100	9·800	6·800	7·000	7·713	32·8	14·8	21·500	13·900	
.....	a7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
.....	a7·00–7·35	b8·00	b8·00	b8·00	b8·00	b9·14	30–32	14	22·00	14·00	2
o17·00	9·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
n15·50–18·50	11·00	14·00	14·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	9·50–11·00	8·50	10·00	4·00	5·00	.....	32	15	15·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	5
18·50	10·50–11·50	12·50	13·50	7·00	8·00	b7·50	30	15	20·00–27·00	12·00–15·00	6
16·500	10·970	10·625	12·375	7·000	8·583	7·050	31·8	14·5	27·000	19·250	
.....	11·00–12·75	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30–32	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	7
14·50–16·50	8·50–13·50	13.00–16.00	14.00–17.00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	b8·00–9·00	30–32	15	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	8
17·00	8·00–12·00	10·00	12·00	7·00	.....	b4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	9
17·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	15	18·00	15·00	10
15·806	10·167	13·239	15·303	9·000	10·854	11·188	29·4	14·4	23·056	15·375	
16·00	10·00	b14·67	b14·67	b12·00	b12·00	b12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	11
16·00	n9·50–12·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	b8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	12
15·50–16·00	13·00	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	20·00–22·00	17·00–19·00	13
15·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	14
15·00	.....	.....	b17·33	.....	b13·33	.....	27	.....	20·00	14·00	15
15·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	b10·00	b12·00	27–28	15	p23.00–33·00	15·00–23·00	16
17·50–18·00	.....	.....	b12·00	.....	b9·00	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	17
15·50–16·00	7·50–9·00	16·00	17.00–18.00	10.00–12.00	12·00–13·00	b16·00	35	13	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	18
16·00	.....	b16·00	b17·23	7·000	9·00	b9·00	25	15	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	19
16·275	10·588	13·761	15·981	10·163	12·960	11·578	27·7	12·4	29·098	20·967	
16·00	9·00	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00	8·00	10·00	b9·00	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	20
16·00–16·50	10·50	.....	b16·00	.....	b11·20	.....	28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	21
16·00	8·50–10·00	15·50	16·00	10·50	13·00	b14·00	25–26	14	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	22
16·00	10·00	12·00	13·50	10·00	11·25	10·00	23–25	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	23
16·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·50	9·50	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	24
16·50	.....	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	b13·00	25–28	13	s20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	25
16·25–16·50	10·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	b7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	26
15·50	8·50–11·50	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	10	35·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	27
15·00–15·25	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	28
15·50	11·00	c	c	c	c	c	30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	29
15·00	9·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
15·50	9·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	b10·00	28	8	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	31
15·50	8·50–10·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	b12·00	26	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	32
15·25	.....	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	b12·00	27	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	33
15·50	11·00–12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	34
15·00	8·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	b13·33	25	10	20·00	15·00	35
16·00	13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	b12·00	28	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	36
16·50	7·50–12·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	15·00	24	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	37
16·50	14·00	15.00–16.00	19·00	.....	17·00	b18·67	28	15	20•00–30·00	15·00–20·00	38
16·00	10·00–12·00	.....	b20·00	.....	b18·00	b9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	39
16·00–16·50	10·00	c	b c26·00	c	b c20·00	b c18·00	25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	40
16·50	12·00	18·00	.....	.....	.....	14·00	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	41
15·50–16·00	8·00–10·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	11·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	42
17·00	12·00	.....	11·00	.....	8·00	b4·75–6·75	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	43
17·50	11·00–13·00	.....	b15·19.50	.....	b10·50–15·00	12·75	28	15	x	25·00	44
19·00	14·00	13·00	b15·00	13·00	b12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	45
21·00	15·00	10·00	12·75	7·00–7·50	11·75	.....	32	12·5	r	25·00–35·00	46
14·75	6·75–8·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	b6·50	30	15	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	47
17·50	8·50–13·00	11·00	15·00	10·00	13·00	.....	25	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	48
17·00	8·00–12·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
21·000	12·500	11·000	12·250	7·750	9·000	.....	33·8	15·0	35·000	24·500	
19·00	11·50–12·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·00	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	50
23·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	51
23·625	10·500	9·500	12·375	9·125	11·125	12·333	33·1	14·2	35·000	23·750	
23·00	9·00–12·00	.....	f14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	52
.....	d9·00–10·50	f6·00	f7·00	4·50	5·50	.....	30	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	53
23·00–25·50	d10·00–11·00	f9·50	f10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	54
.....	11·25	f13·00	f b18·00	12·00	b18·00	b14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	55
.....	7·250	.....	.....	10·000	11·000	13·000	35·0	15·0	28·125	19·500	
c	c	c	c	c	c	.....	.....	15	25·00	17·50	56
.....	d6·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	w	w	57
c	d5·00–6·00	c	c	8·00	b6·00–8·00	c	35	15	35·00	25·00	58
.....	d6·00–12·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	b13·00	40	15	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	59
.....	8·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	30·00	18·00	60
.....	11·129	.....	.....	8·800	10·935	6·210	g36·8	15·3	25·590	19·813	
.....	6·25–6·75	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	.....	50	.....	20·00	18·00	61
.....	10·25–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	12·75	b9·00	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	62
.....	9·50–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·25	.....	40	15	30·00	20·00	63
.....	11·00–12·00	.....	.....	6·00	7·50	6·00–8·00	31–35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	64
.....	12·10–12·60	.....	.....	.....	8·00	4·50	30–35	17	29 00	25·00	65
.....	12·00–12·50	.....	.....	8·00	b10·11	b5·05	29	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	66
.....	a8·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	.....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	67
.....	14·50–16·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	68

price for Welsh coal. o. Welsh coal. p. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses $20; others $45–$60. s. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. w. Company houses $10–$20; others $35–$40. x. Houses with conveniences, not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources, unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Reports received during the month showed that the movement of wholesale prices in January was in most cases upward.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, base period 1867-77 = 100) declined 2 per cent to 144.8 at the end of January. This decline was the first to be recorded since August, 1924, with the exception of the reaction in November due to a fall in food prices. During the period under review foodstuffs declined 0.8 per cent, vegetable foods rising slightly in price while animal foods and sugar, coffee and tea declined. Materials declined 2.8 per cent, minerals and textiles showing marked declines while sundries rose slightly.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913 = 100, rose 0.5 per cent in January to 171.0. Foods rose 1.7 per cent owing to advances in cereals and in meat and fish, and materials declined 0.2 per cent, the only group to advance being cotton.

The *Times* index number on the base 1913 = 100 was 175.6 for January, a decline of 2.1 per cent from the December level. Cereals rose 4.7 per cent. Meat and fish declined 3.3 per cent; other foods declined 4.4 per cent; iron and steel declined 0.5 per cent, and other metals and minerals, 4.9 per cent. Cotton declined 0.3 per cent, other textiles, 6.3 per cent and other materials 0.1 per cent.

The *Economist* index number for February, on the base 1901-05 = 100, advanced slightly to 216.9 as compared with 216.7 for January. Textiles advanced substantially, while there was a slight advance in groceries. The other groups declined, the most important being cereals and meat and the miscellaneous group.

Belgium

WHOLESA.E PRICES.—The official index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914 = 100, dropped three points to 566 in December. Glass products declined in price 3.7 per cent; chemical products, 3.6 per cent; construction materials, 2.0 per cent. Tar and products rose 2.9 per cent and raw rubber rose 8.8 per cent. Other groups showed only slight changes.

RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of retail prices of 56 articles at Brussels, on the base April, 1914 = 100, declined one point in January to 555. The index number for the Kingdom with the same base period, showed no change remaining at 521.

The official index number of cost of living of a middle class family, on the base 1921 = 100, was 139.05 in January, an advance of 1.2 per cent over the December figure. Foods, clothing and sundries rose slightly while heat and light declined. Rents rose 9.4 per cent to 155.38 as a result of a decree of December 27, 1924 allowing an increase in rents to 225 on the basis 100 in 1921.

The official index number of cost of living of a working class family, on the base 1921 = 100, rose 1.5 per cent to 139.89. Foods, clothing and sundries rose slightly, and heat and light declined slightly. Rent rose 9.5 per cent.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number compiled by *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, rose 1.4 per cent in January over the December level, reaching 525. Foods rose 1.8 per cent to 455, although animal foods declined somewhat. Materials rose one per cent to 586. Minerals and metals and textiles declined, while the miscellaneous group advanced 3.8 per cent.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical office of prices in gold, on the base 1913=100, advanced to 138.2 for January as compared with 131.3 for December, 1924. Both foods and industrial materials advanced, the former from 127.2 to 137.3 and the latter from 138.9 to 139.9. Goods produced rose from 123.4 to 130.9, and goods imported from 170.9 to 175.0.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan (base period, 1913=100) was 612.06 for January, as against 593.39 for December, an increase of 3.15 per cent. Foods rose 3.4 per cent and industrial materials rose 3.0 per cent, so that the total and both of these groups reached the highest level yet recorded. This was the case also of the sub-groups vegetable foods, chemical products, minerals and metals, and miscellaneous industrial materials. All groups showed increases.

The index number of cost of living at Milan, compiled by the City of Milan, on the base July, 1920=100, rose 1.4 per cent in December to 128.00. Foods rose 1.6 per cent to 127.26.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base respective months of 1913=100, rose one point in January to 169. Raw materials showed no change in price and manufactured goods advanced one point. Vegetable foods, feed and forage, raw and manufactured metals, pulp and paper, hides and leather, and chemico-technical products all advanced slightly. Animal foodstuffs, fertilizers, mortar, etc., and textile fibres and fabrics all declined slightly in price. Other groups showed no change.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13=1000, stood at 1866 for December, 1924, 1868 for November, 1866 for October and 1869 for September. Group 1, agricultural produce; Group 5, building materials; Group 6, leather; Group 7, chemicals and manures; and Group 8, coal, declined while Group 2, flour, bran, etc.; Group 3, wool, hides, tallow, etc., and Group 4, general merchandise, advanced.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bradstreet's monthly index number of commodity prices for March 1, showed a small decrease of 0.4 per cent, reaching $13.8353. Ten groups declined during the month, and three, Live Stock, Miscellaneous and Naval Stores, advanced.

The *Annalist* index number of wholesale prices of 25 foods (prices in 1890-1899 as 100) stood at 213-443 at the middle of February as compared with 211.051 at the middle of January. The advance for the month was 1.1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission of the Necessaries of Life, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, increased about 0.2 per cent on the December level to 161.5 in January. Foods rose about 1.2 per cent. Clothing prices dropped 1.8 per cent owing to decreases in prices of suits, hats, gloves, hosiery, underwear, women's shoes and cotton goods. The index number for fuel and light increased slightly owing to an increase in the price of kerosene, partly offset by decreases in electricity prices in two cities. There was no change in the shelter and sundries items.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1924

THE record of industrial accidents for 1924, as shown by reports to the Department of Labour, indicate a falling off in the number of industrial fatalities among employees from 1,412 in 1923 to 1,270 in 1924. The number of persons employed during the year 1924 was, however, somewhat smaller than during 1923. In both these years the logging industry had a higher fatality record in proportion to the number of workers employed than any of the other industries; in 1924 falling trees, branches, etc., were responsible for 86 and drownings for 38 deaths in this group, and a considerable number of deaths also occurred through the handling of materials such as the rolling and piling of logs. Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying came second in its rate of fatalities, a principal cause of accidents being the fall of loose rock accidentally detached from the side of open pits. In the entire mining, smelting and quarrying group three main causes of deaths among the workers were falls of rock, and accidents due to the use of explosives and to mine cars. In the steam railway service 138 deaths were reported, in water transportation, 75, in storage and local transportation, 39, and in public utilities including the telephone and telegraph services, 45. In the manufacturing industries 163 deaths were reported, the greatest number being shown in the saw and planing mills and in the iron, steel and products group. Ninety-three deaths occurred in the agriculture group, 21 of these being caused by horses and 12 by the use of farm machinery.

Among the causes of industrial accidents in all groups, as shown in Table I accompanying this article, "moving trains, vehicles, etc.," caused the deaths of 236 persons; 22 deaths were due to derailment and collisions, 106 to being struck by, run over, or crushed by or between cars and engines, 24 were caused by mine and quarry cars, 34 by automobiles and other power vehicles, and 12 by animal-drawn vehicles. There were in all 133 deaths due to drownings. While only 25 deaths are shown as due to infection it might be stated that this does not represent nearly all the deaths due to this cause, the above figure only showing the deaths where an original cause is not given. Ten deaths were

TABLE I—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1923,

Causes	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal edible products	Textiles	Pulp, paper and paper goods	Printing and publishing
A—Prime Movers:														
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys	....	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	6	....	....	1	2	....
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets	3	2	....	3	3	....	....	....	13	1	....	....	1	....
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	1	1
Totals	4	6	....	7	3	....	3	1	22	1	....	1	4	1
B—Working Machines:														
1. Machines, running rolls, saws, etc	12	3	....	4	1	1	....	2	24	2	....	2	1	1
Totals	12	3	....	4	1	1	....	2	24	2	....	2	1	1
C—Hoisting Apparatus:														
1. Elevators	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	1	....	....
2. Conveyor and other hoisting apparatus	....	....	....	7	4	1	1	1	5	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	....	....	7	4	1	1	1	10	1	....	1	....	....
D—Dangerous Substances:														
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air, etc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	2	....	3	1
2. Explosive substances	....	....	....	25	9	10	6	....	10	....	1	....	1	....
3. Electric current	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1
5. Conflagrations	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
6. Gas fumes, etc	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	2	1	....	31	10	15	6	....	24	....	3	1	4	1
E—Stepping on, striking against or being struck by objects:														
1. Striking against objects	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
2. Stepping on objects	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Struck by object	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
F—Falling Objects:														
1. Collapse of structure	5	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. From elevations, loads, piles, etc	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....
4. In mines and quarries	....	....	....	65	15	39	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Others	4	86	....	3	....	....	....	3	6	....	....	....	2	....
Totals	12	95	....	70	16	39	12	3	11	....	....	....	4	....
G—Handling Objects:														
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, piling, etc	1	25	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
2. Sharp objects	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	3	1	....	....
Totals	1	25	....	1	....	1	....	....	6	....	3	1	....	....
H—Tools	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Totals	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
I—Moving Trains, Vehicles, etc:														
1. Derailments, collisions	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Struck by, run over or crushed by or between cars and engines	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
3. Falls from or in cars and engines	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
4. Mine and quarry cars	....	....	....	24	7	15	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Saw and planing mills	Wood products	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous industries	**Construction**	Buildings	Railway construction	Shipbuilding	Miscellaneous construction	**Transportation and public utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Storage and local transportation	Telegraph and telephones	Public utilities, n.e.s.	**Trade**	Wholesale	Retail	**Service**	Public and municipal	Domestic and personal	Recreational	Laundering and dyeing		**Miscellaneous**	**Totals**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
7	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	2	4	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48
15	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	46
15	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	46
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
1	...	4	...	...	...	...	18	4	3	2	9	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	35
1	1	6	...	...	...	...	19	5	3	2	9	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	45
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
...	...	3	1	...	4	...	11	3	1	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	52
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	3	34	2	3	1	...	4	24	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	52
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	5
2	1	6	1	...	4	1	20	8	1	...	11	40	4	3	2	2	4	25	4	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	...	5	131
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14
4	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	3	...	...	3	4	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	8	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
...	1	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	12	1	...	8	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	124
1	2	3	...	...	1	...	28	16	...	1	11	16	3	1	8	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	239
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	7	4	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	18	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	13	...	9	...	4	78	69	3	...	5	1	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	5	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	3	29	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

caused during the year by persons falling into open receptacles such as vats containing sulphuric acid and hot liquids, into brine, lime-kilns, a pot of boiling mash, and tanks.

In the analysis according to provinces, the highest record was shown in Ontario with 464 fatalities, in British Columbia there were 253. in Quebec 242, in Alberta 96, in Nova Scotia 96, in New Brunswick 43, in Saskatchewan 38, and in Prince Edward Island 6.

The accompanying tables show the fatal industrial accidents in 1924 classified by months, and the ratio of accidents to the number of employees in certain of the industries based on figures showing the estimated number of persons employed in these industries in 1923 the figures for 1924 being not yet available, the causes of the fatalities, and an analysis of the accidents by provinces. The sources from which information was received by the department include:—

For Canada, the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, as well as the

TABLE I—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1923,

Causes	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal edible products	Textiles	Pulp, paper and paper goods	Printing and publishing
Brought forward	1	5		24	7	15	2		5			1		
5. Automobile and other power vehicles	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....
6. Animal drawn vehicles, n.e.s.	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
7. Myocarditis from shaking of train	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	8	5	1	24	7	15	2	....	14	3	2	1	....	....
J—Animals:														
1. Horses	21	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	1	....	2	....
2. Cattle	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Rams	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Bees	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	28	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	1	....	2	....
K—Falls of Persons:														
1. From elevators	1	4	....	3	1	1	1	....	7	1	....	....	1	....
2. From ladders	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....
3. Into excavations, pits and shafts	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
4. Into holds of vessels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Into elevator shafts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....
6. On level	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....
7. From vehicles, loads, etc	11	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
8. Collapse of support	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. On sharp objects	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
10. From gang planks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Down stairs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
12. Into tanks, vats, brine, lime kiln, etc	2	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	5	1	....	....	1	....
Totals	14	14	....	11	7	1	2	1	24	3	2	....	2	....
L—Other Causes:														
1. Blood poisoning and infection	1	7	....	2	....	1	....	1	6	2	....	....	....	....
2. Lead poisoning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Drowning, n.e.s.	1	38	29	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....
4. Shot, violence	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
5. Cave-ins	....	....	....	5	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Snowslides, earthslides, rockslides	....	....	....	4	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
7. Material coming down chute	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
8. Flying objects	....	3	....	2	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
9. Exposure, lightning, etc	6	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Breaking of harness, ropes, etc	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
11. No particulars	1	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	....
	11	50	32	16	4	3	5	4	18	3	....	....	4	....
	93	209	33	173	52	77	32	12	163	13	11	7	22	3

Department's correspondents in the various localities; for Nova Scotia, the Workmen's Compensation Board, and the Department of Public Works and Mines; for New Brunswick, the Workmen's Compensation Board; for Quebec, the Department of Public Works and Labour and the Bureau of Mines; for Ontario, the Factory Inspector, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, and the Lake Superior Paper Company; for Manitoba, the Bureau of Labour and the Workmen's Compensation Board; for Saskatchewan, the Bureau of Labour; for Alberta, the Workmen's Compensation Board; and for British Columbia, the Department of Mines and the Workmen's Compensation Board. Quarterly statements giving fuller details of the accidents appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, August and November, 1924, and February, 1925.

BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES—*Concluded.*

Saw and planing mills	Wood products	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous industries	**Construction**	Buildings	Railway construction	Shipbuilding	Miscellaneous construction	**Transportation and public utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Storage and local transportation	Telegraph and telephones	Public utilities, n.e.s.	**Trade**	Wholesale	Retail	**Service**	Public and municipal	Domestic and personal	Recreational	Laundering and dyeing		**Miscellaneous**	**Totals**
		4					20		13		7	125	114	5		5	1		2		2	2	1		1			5	189
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	1	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	4	34
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	7	...	...	...	...	24	...	13	1	10	141	118	6	...	14	...	2	3	....	3	6	4	1	1	....	....	10	236
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	48
1	1	2	...	...	1	...	43	34	1	1	7	16	1	2	7	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	82
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	10
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	10
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	11
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	3
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	10
3	3	8	...	1	1	1	62	46	2	2	12	35	2	3	18	6	2	4	3	1	2	7	4	2	1	....	....	9	179
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	2	...	7	40	1	...	38	1	...	....	....	....	....	6	5	1	....	....	....	6	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
5	2	3	...	...	...	1	23	5	2	...	16	52	5	...	42	3	1	1	....	....	....	6	5	1	....	....	....	11	219
41	13	41	1	1	7	3	195	86	26	6	77	310	138	13	75	39	9	36	12	3	9	27	17	6	3	1	....	55	1,270

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES

Industry or Trade	1924										1923 (Revised Figures)										
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	P.EI.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total
Agriculture	5	1	1	11	37	3	17	14	4	93	1	3	1	5	53	12	32	15	7	.....	129
Logging	1	7	14	20	66	3	.....	9	89	209	.....	4	12	13	49	4	3	8	102	.....	195
Fishing and Trapping	.....	19	1	4	3	1	.....	.....	5	33	1	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	29
Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	.....	38	1	16	52	.....	.....	24	42	173	.....	43	3	17	31	.....	3	21	69	.....	187
Metalliferous mining	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	19	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	40
Coal mining	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	17	77	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	50	.....	113
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	14	13	.....	.....	2	3	32	.....	2	2	16	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	25
Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9
Manufacturing	.....	8	9	37	83	4	1	10	11	163	.....	7	13	23	111	5	3	7	29	.....	198
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Animal edible products	.....	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2	6	1	.....	1	3	.....	13
Textiles	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Clothing, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, fur and products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Rubber goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pulp, paper and paper goods	.....	.....	1	6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	1	3	18	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	24
Printing and publishing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Saw and planing mills	.....	3	7	9	9	3	1	2	7	41	.....	1	8	1	9	1	.....	1	17	.....	38
Wood products	.....	2	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	2	13	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
Iron, steel and products	.....	2	1	12	22	1	.....	2	1	41	.....	6	2	8	38	3	3	3	3	.....	66
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Non-metallic mineral products	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	9
Miscellaneous industries	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Construction	.....	3	2	61	84	3	6	6	30	195	4	6	3	42	80	6	6	8	22	.....	177
Buildings	.....	.....	2	33	28	.....	2	5	16	86	3	2	.....	20	30	1	1	5	7	.....	69
Railway construction	.....	1	.....	3	15	.....	2	1	4	26	.....	1	2	4	14	2	2	2	4	.....	31
Shipbuilding	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4
Miscellaneous construction	.....	.....	.....	25	41	3	2	.....	6	77	1	3	1	18	35	3	3	1	8	.....	73
Transportation and Public Utilities	.....	17	12	58	124	16	14	19	50	310	3	23	21	57	150	22	16	17	62	1	372
Steam railways	.....	.....	4	18	69	11	10	11	15	138	2	6	13	23	71	13	12	9	19	.....	168
Street and electric railways	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	4	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	2	.....	.....	13
Water transportation	.....	11	5	16	20	.....	.....	.....	23	75	1	16	5	14	23	2	2	.....	37	.....	100
Air transportation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Storage or local transportation	.....	3	2	12	10	.....	1	7	4	39	.....	1	3	9	16	1	2	4	3	1	40
Telegraph and telephones	.....	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
Public utilities, n.e.s.	.....	2	.....	9	17	1	3	1	3	36	.....	.....	.....	4	27	3	.....	2	2	.....	38

Trade				5	4			1	2	12		3	1	5	7	1	3	1	3		24
Wholesale					1			1	1	3			1	3	1		1		1		7
Retail				5	3				1	9		3		2	6	1	2	1	2		17
Service		2	1	10	7	1		2	4	27		1	2	15	27	5	5	2	4		61
Public and municipal			1	7	4	1		2	2	17				6	12	2	3	1	3		27
Custom and repair																					
Recreational					1				2	3		1		1	2				1		5
Laundering and dyeing		1								1					1						1
Personal		1		3	2					6			2	8	12	3	2	1			28
Miscellaneous		1	2	20	4	1		11	16	55		7	3	8	6	2	1	3	10		40
Total	6	96	43	242	464	32	38	96	253	1,270	9	111	59	185	514	57	72	82	322	1	1,412

*These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters. In 1923 these included 6 fishermen drowned in the North Atlantic on March 7, and 1 at Portland, Maine, on October 30; one fisherman drowned at Seward, Alaska, on May 31; 3 firemen on steamer, Delaware River, United States of America, killed by explosion of boiler on October 11 and 2 sailors drowned at sea, off New York, on October 5, and two persons, a deckhand and a watchman, who fell into the hold of vessels at Buffalo, New York, on September 11 and November 1 respectively. There was also included 1 railway fireman killed in a collision at Island Pond, Vermont, United States of America, on April 1. In 1924 there are included in the list 8 members of the crew of a schooner drowned between Louisburg, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland early in January; 3 fishermen drowned during a storm at the Portlock Banks, Alaska, on March 3; a fisherman drowned during a heavy sea at The Banks, Newfoundland, on November 11; and the captain of a fishing schooner drowned in wreck of schooner near Gloucester, Massachusetts, on August 28.

TABLE III—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1924, BY MONTHS

Industry of Trade	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in 1924	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees in 1923	Ratio of accidents in 1924 per 1,000 employees	Total fatalities in 1923	Per cent of total	Ratio of accidents in 1923 per 1,000 employees
Agriculture	4	2	7	6	8	7	14	17	6	8	7	7	93	7·3	*988,000	0·1	129	9·1	0·1
Logging	20	22	15	19	22	15	14	10	12	12	28	20	209	16·5	33,795	6·2	195	13·8	5·8
Fishing and Trapping	...	1	3	3	1	2	2	13	...	3	3	2	33	2·6	53,517	0·6	29	2·1	0·5
Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	13	17	23	12	18	13	9	19	9	13	10	17	173	13·6	66,952	2·6	187	13·3	2·8
Metalliferous mining	6	2	5	6	6	4	3	7	2	4	4	3	52	4·1	16,472	3·2	40	2·9	2·4
Coal mining	4	10	13	4	5	4	2	11	5	5	4	10	77	6·1	32,046	2·4	113	8·0	3·5
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	2	4	4	2	2	4	2	1	2	4	2	3	32	2·5	7,014	4·6	25	1·8	3·6
Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.	1	1	1	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	12	0·9	11,420	1·1	9	0·6	0·8
Manufacturing	15	15	20	16	13	14	15	13	9	16	4	13	163	12·8	.....	.....	198	14·0	.....
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	2	...	1	1	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	2	13	1·0	53,569	0·2	14	1·0	0·3
Animal edible products	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	11	0·9	34,431	0·3	13	0·9	0·4
Textiles	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	7	0·6	92,669	0·1	9	0·6	0·1
Leather, fur and paper goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	25,568	.....	4	0·3	0·2
Rubber goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	11,809	.....	4	0·3	0·3
Pulp, paper and paper goods	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	...	1	1	22	1·7	.....	.....	24	1·7	
Printing and publishing	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	0·2	†118,462	0·7	2	0·1	
Saw and planing mills	6	4	7	4	2	1	5	2	3	7	...	...	41	3·2	(in 1922)	.....	38	2·7	0·6
Wood products	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	2	1	3	13	6·2		.....	8	0·6	
Iron, steel and products	2	6	6	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	2	41	3·2	88,071	0·5	66	4·7	0·8
Non-metallic mineral products	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·1	16,677	0·1	.....	.....	.....
Non-ferrous metal products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	0·1	21,409	0·4	3	0·2	0·1
Chemical and allied products	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	7	0·6	15,939	0·4	9	0·6	0·6
Miscellaneous products	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	0·2	22,407	0·1	4	0·3	0·2
Construction	7	12	9	18	9	23	25	28	19	22	16	7	195	15·4	.....	.....	177	12·5	.....
Buildings	4	3	3	4	2	13	13	11	10	12	6	5	86	6·8	.....	.....	69	4·9	.....
Railway construction	...	3	1	6	4	...	3	4	4	1	...	...	26	2·0	.....	.....	31	2·2	.....
Shipbuilding	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0·5	4,051	1·5	4	0·3	1·0
Miscellaneous construction	2	5	5	5	3	9	9	13	5	9	10	2	77	6·1	.....	.....	73	5·1	.....
Transportation and Public Utilities	27	19	19	23	22	29	35	26	25	38	33	14	310	24·4	.....	.....	372	26·4	.....
Steam railways	6	15	7	9	11	6	18	10	15	17	18	6	138	10·9	178,052	0·8	168	119	0·9
Street and electric railways	...	...	2	3	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	13	1·0	11,346	1·1	13	0·9	1·1
Water transportation	15	3	7	4	7	11	4	3	6	7	6	2	75	5·9	.....	.....	100	7·1	.....
Air transportation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0·4	.....
Storage and local transportation	4	1	3	1	2	4	4	5	1	6	4	4	39	3·1	.....	.....	40	2·8	.....
Telegraph and telephones	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	9	0·7	28,567	0·3	8	0·6	0·3
Public utilities, n.e.s.	1	...	...	5	1	6	5	5	...	6	5	2	36	2·8	11,094	3·2	38	2·7	3·4
Trade	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	12	0·9	.....	.....	24	1·7	.....
Wholesale	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	0·2	.....	.....	7	0·5	.....
Retail	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	9	0·7	.....	.....	17	1·2	.....
Service	3	1	...	6	...	3	3	3	3	2	...	3	27	2·1	.....	.....	61	4·3	.....
Public and municipal	2	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	3	1	...	2	17	1·3	.....	.....	27	1·9	.....
Recreational	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	0·2	.....	.....	5	0·4	.....
Laundering and dyeing	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·1	.....	.....	1	0·1	.....
Domestic and personal	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	0·5	.....	.....	28	1·9	.....
Miscellaneous	8	3	5	6	5	2	7	3	4	5	...	7	55	4·3	.....	.....	49	2·8	.....
Totals	98	92	102	110	100	109	124	133	87	121	102	92	1,270	....	.....	.....	1,412	100	.....

*Estimate figures based on comparison of number of farms in 1921 with numbers of farms in 1911 and on number of agricultural workers given in census of 1911. The figures includes farm operators, farm labourers and farmers's sons over 14 years

†Figure for wood and paper products for 1923 not yet available.

RECENT LEGAL DECISION AFFECTING LABOUR

Money Collected from Trade Union Members is the Property of the Union

THE Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a labour organization having its headquarters in Great Britain, had a branch at Whitby, Ontario. This branch decided in 1924 to withdraw from the Amalgamated Society and unite with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, an organization of a similar character operating in the United States and Canada. Before returning the funds the members of the local branch held a banquet, which they paid for out of these funds, and the Amalgamated Society brought an action against the persons whom it held responsible for this alleged misapplication of the Society's money. Judgment was given in the lower court in favour of the plaintiff, and the defendants appealed in the second Divisional Court, which found that the money spent on the banquet was improperly used. According to the rules of the society all moneys subscribed by the members are the property of the society generally and not of the branches, and none of the rules authorized such an expenditure. On behalf of the appellant it was contended that the Amalgamated Society could not sue in this case owing to the provisions of section 4 of the Trade Union Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 125). This sections is as follows:—

4. Nothing in this act shall enable any court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any agreement,—

(*a*) between members of a trade union, as such, concerning the conditions on which any members for the time being of the trade union shall, or shall not, sell their goods, transact business, employ or be employed:

(*b*) for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to a trade union;

(*c*) for the application of the funds of a trade union,

(i) to provide benefits to members, or

(ii) to furnish contributions to any employer or workman, not a member of such trade union, in consideration of such employer or workman acting in conformity with the rules or resolutions of such trade union, or,

(iii) to discharge any fine imposed upon any person by sentence of a court of justice;

(*d*) made between one trade union and another; or,

(*e*) bond to secure the performance of any of the above-mentioned agreements.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to constitute any of the agreements above mentioned unlawful.

The appeal court stated that a trade union had the same rights as any other lawful organization except as limited by the statute. Section 4, however, would only prevent the court from entertaining an action instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any agreement for certain specified purposes; and the present appeal did not come within any of these purposes. The judgment concluded:— "The defendants, acting with others, took the money of the plaintiff society and wrongfully applied it to their own use. They must account for it, and what the plaintiff society does with it is not their business."

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

(Ontario—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners versus Sinclair).

Workman Forfeits Group Insurance Benefit by Leaving Employment

An insurance company, in 1920, issued a policy whereby it assured the lives of the employees of a foundry company on the principles of "group insurance." All the employees became eligible provided their names were furnished by the foundry company to the insurance company, each employee being required to name a beneficiary. There was an express provision that the employers should furnish the insurer with the names of such employees as left the service of the company. One of the employees included in this arrangement joined the moulders of the foundry company in a strike, returning to work a week later. Subsequently he continued at work until he sustained injuries which resulted in his death. He had named as beneficiary a woman with whom he lived, but who was not legally his wife, and to her he left his property, including all life insurance, with a direction that it should be used by her for the maintenance and education of their son. This woman brought action against the employer and the insurer to recover the amount of insurance, the employer being included on the ground that it had agreed to keep the policy issued by the insurer in full force and effect. The foundry company stated that when the deceased went on strike they had notified the insurer that he was no longer an employee, and that the insurance was therefore cancelled so far as he was concerned. The court found that the employing company had issued this notice as required by the contract of insurance, and that the insurer could not be held liable to pay the amount claimed.

(Ontario—Wojcik versus Anthes Foundry Company Limited).

Employers' Liability may not be Limited by Agreement

A young man aged seventeen years was employed by a company in work which was per-

formed on the tracks and cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He sustained injuries while so engaged, and action for damages was brought on his behalf against the employing company and also against the railway company on the ground of negligence. The jury which first tried the case awarded damages to the employee, finding that both defendant companies failed in the performance of their duty, which was "to take reasonable care that the premises are reasonably safe for parties using them in the ordinary and customary manner and with reasonable care." Negligence was found to have been shewn by the defendants: "(1) In so far as giving orders to employees to pass between cars whilst in motion, knowing full well that such instructions could not be adhered to by their employees in the performance of their duties.; (2) Further not seeing that vertical grab irons were fixed on the end of the box car, or cook car, in question on each side of the door; (3) And further it is the opinion of the jury that a step should have been provided on the end of the cook car on a level with the floor of the car."

On appeal the Court of Appeal sustained the finding of the jury. The employing company stated that the young man, the plaintiff in the case, had by the terms of his contract of employment agreed that neither he nor his representatives would be permitted to recover compensation in excess of the sum of $1,500 in case of injury arising from negligence or default. The court held that the bald statement of the effect of such a contract, which left the defendents free to be as negligent as they pleased, was sufficient to show that it should not be binding.

(Saskatchewan—Millar vs. Smith and Company and Canadian Pacific Railway Company).

Workman's Loss Through Accident Measured by Percentage of Disability

A quarryman who was earning weekly wages of $27 met with an accident, causing disabilities for which his employers were assessed by the Superior Court at Montreal at $728 for compensation, this amount being based on a 10 per cent disability rate. Appeal was brought by the employer in the Court of King's Bench, on the ground that the workman's injury had diminished his earning capacity to the extent of 3 per cent, as shewn by medical testimony. The workman on the other hand stated that his earning power had actually been reduced 15 or 20 per cent. The case involved the question, whether in determining the extent of a workman's loss as the result of an accident, account should be taken of the subsequent wages actually earned by him, or whether the true criterion was not rather the diminution in earning capacity as fixed by the calculations of the medical experts. A majority of the judges of the Court of Appeal held the latter opinion. "To determine the permanent incapacity of an injured workman it is not necessary to take account of the wages which he has earned after the accident." The degree of general incapacity, it was decided, is the thing to be examined and established, and this was best fixed by means of medical opinion based on science and experience. One of the appeal judges, in dissenting from this opinion, threw some doubt on the absolute value of the percentages of disability quoted by the medical authorities as resulting from the loss of certain limbs, etc. He cited the following opinion from another Quebec judge:—

"We have been referred to tables designed to aid in ascertaining percentages of loss of wage-earning power. While such tables have a sort of relative usefulness in the way of preventing wide aberrations, the weakness of the use of them can be realized by the reflection that if they were utilized to fix a percentage of impairment due to an accident to each part of the human body, and if all the percentages so ascertained were added together, a total would be arrived at probably much greater than the sum total of the man's earning power."

The appeal was sustained, one judge dissenting.

(Quebec—Labrecque and others versus Charette.)

Minimum Wage Law valid only for Minors

A judgment declaring unconstitutional the minimum wage law of Wisconsin was noted in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, where it was stated that this decision followed the judgment of the United States Supreme Court in the recent District of Columbia Minimum Wage case (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1923, page 461). A similar result followed in connection with the Minnesota Minimum Wage Act. In the latter case, however, the State Supreme Court distinguished between the application of the law to women and to minors, finding that it was not unconstitutional in so far as it applied to children. The judgment stated:—

"We see no difficulty in applying the law as written, if women not minors are excluded from its operation. And we are persuaded that, had the Legislature known that the fixing of a minimum wage for adult women infringed the liberty of contract guaranteed by the federal constitution, it would nevertheless have enacted the law as to minors."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

Employment in Canada indicated a slightly upward trend in February as compared with the previous month. Reports from the Employment Service of Canada showed that the average number of vacancies and placements rose slightly during the first half of the month, but again declined during the latter half, the general level of employment being lower than during the same period last year. At the beginning of March the percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions throughout Canada was 9.5, as compared with percentages of 10.2 at the beginning of February, and with 7.8 on March 1, 1924. The number of local unions on which this calculation was based was 1,642, with a membership of 164,367 persons. Reports from 5,696 firms showed that they were employing 715,158 persons in March, or 6,921 more than on February 1. The employment index number, which is based on the number employed in January 1920 as 100, rose to 87.0 on March 1 from 86.1 in the preceding month, as compared with 90.7 on March 1, 1924.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.74 at the beginning of March as compared with $10.93 for February; $10.58 for March, 1924; $10.79 for March, 1923; $10.54 for March, 1922; $13.23 for March, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.98 for March, 1920; $12.66 for March, 1918; and $7.68 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 declined to 161.6 for March as compared with 164.8 for February, 154.1 for March, 1924; 155.9 for March, 1923; 153.6 for March, 1922; 186.0 for March, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 241.3 for March, 1920; and 200.3 for March, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes was greater in March than in the previous month or in March, 1924. Fifteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 11,729 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 244,703 working days. One of the disputes which began during March was that in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia, involving about 11,563 employees. Six disputes terminated in March, leaving nine in progress as the month closed. In February 1925, there had been 12 disputes, involving 3,026 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 26,334 working days.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

In accordance with the announcement in the January issue, an investigation has been opened, under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, into an alleged combine in connection with the marketing of the potato crop in New Brunswick. The investigation is being conducted by the Registrar under the Act, and Mr. P. J. Hughes, K.C., of Fredericton, New Brunswick, has been instructed by the Department of Justice to act as counsel when desired. As in other inquiries, a report will be made to the Minister of Labour, in accordance with section 21 of the Act, at the conclusion of the investigation. Publication of the report will be in accordance with section 22 of the Act which states: "Within fifteen days after its receipt by the Minister the report . . shall be made public unless the commissioner is of the opinion that the public interest would be best served by withholding publication, and so states in the report itself, in which case the Minister may exercise his discretion as to the publicity to be given to the report in whole or in part."

In regard to the interim report by Mr. Lewis Duncan in reference to the existence of a combine in the fruit and vegetable industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, page 261), the Minister of Labour stated in the House of Commons on March 30 that the report had been submitted to the attorneys general of the four western provinces, in which a combine had been shown to exist. The Act provides that if action shall not have been taken by the Provincial authorities after three months, the Dominion Government may consider what further action, if any, shall be taken in the matter.

A summary is given elsewhere in this issue of the report of the commissioner appointed under the act to investigate an alleged combine among the coal dealers in Winnipeg.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

The Minister of Labour laid on the table of the House of Commons on March 16 a "blue book" containing a full account of the recent judicial proceedings respecting the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in the case of the "Toronto Electric Commissioners *versus* Snider *et al.*"

The report contains an introduction outlining the main facts of the case, followed by the text of (1) the judgment of Mr. Justice Orde, of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario; (2) the judgment of Mr. Justice Mowat (trial judge) of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario; (3) the judgment of the First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario (with the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Hodgins); (4) the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The cases of the various parties as presented before the Judicial Committee are also given, including the cases of the appellants; the Attorney General of Ontario; the Respondents; the Attorney General of Canada; as well as the argument before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and the text of judgments delivered in the Quebec Courts in 1912 and 1913, upholding the constitutionality of the Act.

The report further contains four appendices as follows: (1) text of the act, with its amendments of 1910, 1918 and 1920; (2) summary tables of proceedings under the act from 1907 to 1924; (3) the text of sections 91 and 92 of the British North America Act, 1867; and (4) a summary of the various Canadian acts which provide government intervention in labour disputes. The fourth appendix was reprinted as a supplement in the March issue of the Labour Gazette.

Old age pensions in Canada

The Minister of Labour gave notice in the House of Commons on March 24th, of the following proposed Resolution: — "Resolved, that it is expedient that the final report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons which was appointed at the last Session to make an inquiry into an Old Age Pension System for Canada, be referred to a Special Committee of the House for examination and report with reference to the correspondence which has occurred since last Session with the several provincial governments arising from the proposal of the Special Committee for co-operative action between the Federal and Provincial authorities on the subject of Old Age Pensions."

Labour legislation in 1924

The Department of Labour of Canada is issuing this month its annual publication giving the text of the acts concerning labour that were passed by the Dominion Parliament and the various provincial legislatures during the past year. This is the fourth annual supplement to the volume "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing in Canada on December 31, 1920," published by the Department in 1921. A cumulative index is included with each supplement containing references to existing statutes and amendments up to the time of publication. The cumulative index of 1924 is therefore a guide to all the labour legislation enacted in Canada up to the end of that year, and the whole series, including the volume of 1920 and the four supplements, contains the body of existing Dominion and Provincial laws affecting labour. A summary is given of the action taken in Canada during 1924 for the purpose of giving effect to several of the Draft Conventions of the League of Nations International Labour Organization. One of the principal groups of new measures enacted during the year consisted of important amendments to the Workmen's Compensation acts of several provinces, particularly in Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick. The chief measure relating to trade union organization was the act respecting Professional Syndicates, enacted in the Province of Quebec. In regard to hours of labour, mention may be made of the amendment of the Nova Scotia Coal Mines Regulation Act, giving legal sanction to the eight-hour working day below the surface. The same province enacted a new Minimum Wage Act which, when it becomes effective, will practically cover all occupations in which women are employed. In Manitoba the administration of mothers' pensions was placed in charge of a new Child Welfare Board, a new part being inserted in the Child Welfare Act of 1922 to embody the provisions formerly comprised in the Mothers Allowances Act of 1916. The legislation of the year has been already outlined in the Labour Gazette, in the accounts given from time to time of the sessions of the various legislatures.

Wages and hours of labour in Canada

This issue of the Labour Gazette contains new tables showing the changes in wages and hours of labour in Canada in certain industries during the past five years. These tables are supplementary to those which appeared in Bulletin Number 7, which was issued with the January Gazette

and include several important occupations in regard to which full information was not available when the Bulletin was being prepared. Besides the records of the wages, rates and hours of labour, the tables include yearly index numbers applicable to the various industrial groups, the purpose of the compilation being to show clearly the movements in wages and hours of labour that have been recorded during the last five-year period.

Minimum Wage inquiry in Manitoba

The Minister of Public Works of Manitoba announced in the Legislature during March that an investigation into the working of the Minimum Wage Act would be held during the recess. This statement was made in connection with the rejection earlier in the session of an amending bill which had been introduced by a labour representative. The amendment would have brought within the scope of the Act boys under the age of 18 years, and enabled workers who were not being paid the full amount of the minimum wage prescribed by the Board, to prosecute their employers, and to obtain an order from the court to the employer to pay arrears of wages. Supporters of the bill alleged that some employers circumvented the provisions of the Act by discharging their female employees and engaging boys in their places. The bill when in committee was opposed by representatives of the Manitoba Boys' Work Board and by some of the employers. The former argued that the proposed inclusion of boys under the Act would destroy their initiative at an age when they were being trained for concentrated effort, and that if high wages were offered to them they would be taken from school before the proper time. A representative of the hardware industry stated that boy apprentices had to be taught for a year before they were of any value, and anticipated that the bill, if passed, would prevent local wholesale houses from training boys for work.

Mothers' pension inquiry in New Brunswick

The commission appointed last year by the Government of New Brunswick to investigate and report on the question of mothers' pensions have completed their work, and are to submit a report for consideration by the provincial legislature during the present session. The Government intends, however, before submitting definite proposals to obtain as far as possible the views of all the municipal bodies, as it is considered that this matter is of direct interest to them and may entail burdens which they should not be called upon to entertain without having had sufficient time to give the subject their careful attention.

Inspection of camps in Manitoba and Quebec

The Manitoba Legislature, on March 24, passed the following resolution:—

Whereas no regulations exist in the Province of Manitoba to govern employers of labour engaged in lumbering, mining or other similar industry, requiring the establishment of a special camp; and whereas evidence is not lacking that the conditions in such camps are far from satisfactory; and whereas such regulations have been passed by other Provinces of Canada, and that it is very essential that the living and working conditions in such camps should be safe, sanitary and comfortable, it is deemed advisable that suitable regulations should be adopted for the Province of Manitoba; be it therefore resolved that this House is of the opinion that the Government should make the necessary arrangements to provide for adoption of regulations governing living conditions in lumbering, mining and other industries of a similar nature requiring the establishment of a special camp, and also that the Government should make the necessary arrangement for a periodical inspection of such camps by inspectors of the Provincial Board of Health; and further, that the Provincial Bureau of Labour shall report to the next session of the House their recommendations as to the necessary legislation for the proper supervision and inspection of these special camps.

The resolution, as at first proposed by the labour representatives, would have assigned the duty of inspection to the Provincial Bureau of Labour, and would have called for the inspection of working as well as of living conditions. In its amended form it relates only to matters falling within the sphere of the Board of Health.

In connection with the reference in the resolution to provisions in other Provinces, it will be recalled that by-laws were issued in April 1924 under the Public Health Act of 1922 of the Province of Quebec. They apply to lumber and pulpwood camps, mining camps, lumber sawmills and pulp-mills, railway construction camps and brick manufacture. Particulars as to the new health requirements in camps in Quebec were given in the Labour Gazette for May, 1924.

Winter unemployment relief in Alberta

The Vancouver Board of Minister of Labour of Alberta, informed the Legislature on March 30, that the provincial government had expended in relief of unemployment during the past winter a sum estimated to be between $300,000 and $350,000. Unemployment was prevalent, he stated, even although there had been a strong demand for farm labour, the province having many workers who were unskilled in farm work and entirely unsuited to it. He anticipated, however, that work would soon open up, bringing a demand for labour of all classes. His own department, he said, had

put forward an extensive programme of road and bridge building and other work to provide employment, and had urged the railway companies and other employers of labour to open up their work at the earliest possible date.

Premier Greenfield, according to press reports, stated on the same occasion that the government had done everything possible to relieve the situation in the coal camps. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company had been urged to place its coal orders; and the Company had expressed its willingness to give Alberta a share of this business, stating, however, that the recent wage reduction in the British Columbia Mines at Fernie had enabled the operators there to reduce the price of coal below that of the Alberta mines.

Hospital treatment for sailors in Canada

The Vancouver Board of Trade recently suggested to the Dominion Government that the dues now levied and collected on every ship arriving at the port of Vancouver for maintaining a hospital for the care and treatment of sick mariners, should be reduced from two cents to one cent per registered net ton. The present rate was fixed under an amendment made to the Canada Shipping Act in the session 1920-21, increasing the dues from one and one-half cents to two cents per net ton. The Minister in charge of the bill at that time pointed out that in some of the previous years the amounts collected by the impost of one and one-half cents had not been sufficient to meet the expenditure, and as it was only right that the shipping of the world should take care of its sick seamen, the tax should be increased to such an extent as to make sure that the cost of such treatment would be met. The Vancouver Board of Trade was informed by the Federal Department of Health that a reduction in the tax would not be justified, for the following reasons: The number of sailors to be treated each year is not uniform and the apparent surplus in a particular year represents only the excess of the revenue received over the amount actually spent for treatment and accommodation, and does not represent the full amount required for administration.

The rights of sick mariners on ships paying the duty are stated in section 386 of the Canada Shipping Act as follows:—

386. (1) The master or person in command of any ship paying such duty may send to any hospital for sick mariners, at any hour of the day, and, in the case of accidents or emergency at any hour of the night, any sick mariner belonging to the ship. Such sick mariner so sent with a written recommendation from such master or person in command of such ship, endorsed as approved by the collector of the Customs of the port, or other officer appointed for the purpose by the Minister, shall be gratuitously received into such hospital, and receive therein such medical and surgical attendance and such other treatment as the case requires.

(2) At any port at which such duty is received, and at or for which there is no marine or seaman's hospital, or other hospital so designated and appointed as aforesaid, the collector or other chief officer of the Customs, upon being required, so to do at any hour of the day, and in case of accident or emergency, at any hour of the night, by the master or person in command of any ship which has paid such duty, shall make without delay the best provisions in his power for the medical and surgical assistance and treatment of every sick mariner belonging to such ship at the nearest public hospital if there is one at a convenient distance, and, if not, then at some public or private house.

Chinese seamen employed by B.E. Steel Corporation

Further information was given in reply to a question in the House of Commons on March 25, as to the employment of Chinese on the steamers of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited. The Minister of Immigration made the following statement in the House on April 28, 1924:—

A bond for $105,000 has been deposited with the department, this bond to cover 105 Chinese who are to be engaged on the steamships *Rosecastle, Daghild, Wabana, Lingan, Hochelaga* and *Kamouraska*, plying between the ports of Sydney, Louisburg, Halifax, St. John and Montreal. While the bond is for $105,000, it provides for a penalty of $1,000 in case of each Chinaman engaged on the steamships mentioned. Only 76 Chinamen have come forward or are coming forward under this arrangement with the Steel Corporation, the bond covering also the cases of 29 Chinese who came forward last fall for employment on the *Kamouraska*. There are precedents in the department for action of this nature. These Chinese are regarded as non-immigrants and the bond deposited by the British Empire Steel Corporation will be retained until the department is satisfied that all of the Chinese covered by the same have been checked out of Canada.

The statement made last month showed that only 95 Chinese were employed as members of the crews of vessels operated by the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, since the deposit of the bond of $105,000. Of this number 73 were passed out of Canada; five deserted at Canadian ports, for whom the company was penalized in the sum of $5,000; and seventeen remained as members of the crew of the steamship *Rosecastle*.

Children's employment permits in Quebec

In reply to a question in the Quebec Legislature in March it was stated that during 1924 2,852 employment certificates for children were issued in Montreal, 301 in Quebec City, 156 in Hull, 138 in Three Rivers, 48 in Sherbrooke, 90 in St. Hyacinthe (2 months), 69 in Valleyfield, and 23 in Lachute. Evening classes are conducted at all these places; but, in addition, many children were registered in other manufacturing centres where no evening schools exist.

The certificates are issued by the Provincial Department of Labour under the amendments of 1919 to the Industrial Establishments Act, providing that boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16, who wish employment, must first obtain certificates from the Department. There is nothing in the act to oblige employers to report the number of children refused work in the factories. During the year the Department refused permits to about 50 children who appeared to be too young or not strong enough for factory work.

Garment workers' unemployment insurance

Payments of unemployment benefits are to begin on June 1 under last year's agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the cloak and suit manufacturers in New York (Labour Gazette, September, 1924, page 766). *The Survey,* of New York, in its issue of March 15, outlines the main features of the agreement as follows:—

For the purposes of administering the fund, the year has been divided into two seasons, the spring season running from February 1 to July 31, and the fall season from August 1 to January 31. Nine weeks each season are written off as "normally" dull and for these no unemployment benefits are provided. Seventeen weeks during each season are recognized as the full-time period during which workers are entitled to full employment. Members of the union working less than seventeen weeks are entitled to benefits, but then only for a maximum period of six weeks during each season. Those working fifteen weeks will receive two weeks' benefit; those working twelve weeks, five weeks' benefit; those working eleven or less will receive six weeks' benefit at the rate of $10 a week up to a maximum of $120 for twelve weeks during the year.

In order to be eligible for unemployment benefits, workers must have been members of the union for at least one year, must have been employed in the New York market for one year, and must have registered at the union's registration office and have reported at specified intervals. To offset these limitations, unemployment within the full-time period is cumulative; that is, a member of the union who is given only part-time employment during the seventeen full-time weeks will be credited with the difference between the number of hours he actually works and the number of working hours in the week.

How to form a vocational library

The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour of Canada has published a Bulletin (Vocational Education, No. 11) containing information as to the best methods to be followed by technical schools in organizing libraries. The Department had noted a lack of system in some of the existing libraries, many technical schools possessing somewhat haphazard collections of books which fell short of being true libraries in the sense of containing representative works on all the subjects of study. The object of the Department in publishing this Bulletin is to assist the local schools in forming libraries that may be efficient, up-to-date, and reasonably complete collections of the literature of vocational education. The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour has itself a library of material on vocational education and related subjects, and has established a system of library procedure in the arrangement and classification of this collection. The Bulletin publishes a résumé of this procedure in the hope that it may prove suggestive to directors and principals of vocational schools who intend to establish similar libraries. A list of subject headings has been evolved by the Department based on the catalogues of the American Library Association, and the original list has been extended from time to time to meet the needs of libraries on vocational education. At the present time the list consists of some 300 subject headings, with cross references to all related subjects, suggesting lines of study that might otherwise be overlooked. The classification of the books, pamphlets and periodicals in the library is based on a special list selected from the "Dewey Decimal Classification", eleventh edition, 1922, together with a special classification supplied by the United States Board for Vocational Education. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained by application to the Technical Education Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Profit sharing by Toronto firm

The Robert Simpson Company, of Toronto, has recently carried to a further stage the programme which was originated in 1919 for giving their employees a share in the operations and profits of the business. In 1919 the executives of the Robert Simpson Company founded the Employees' Saving and Profit-Sharing Fund. This fund is administered by a Board of Trustees quite independent of the business, and is participated in by a large number of employees. No employee may deposit more than 5 per cent of his or her wages, and, in order that those in senior positions may not benefit unduly, no employee may deposit more than $2 weekly. The company contributes annually 5 per cent of net earnings after payment of depreciation, bond interest and preference dividend. The amount in the fund, invested largely in trustee securities, is over $700,000.

The new development, which was announced during March, consists of an organization designed to give the officials and managers an opportunity of more active participation in the company's affairs through stock ownership. In order to establish this relationship a holding company has been incorpor-

ated by Dominion charter under the name of "Simpsons Limited." The new company is the owner of all the common shares of the "Robert Simpson Company, Limited," a substantial block of this common stock being held by the company's managers and other senior employees. A further larger block, it is stated, is to be placed in trust for sale at a later date to younger employees upon reaching executive positions with the company. However, the control of the "Robert Simpson Company, Limited," remains unchanged, as the majority stockholders in the parent company still retain a majority of the common stock in "Simpsons Limited."

Board of control for workshops in Toronto

The Toronto members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union recently organized a movement to eliminate fire traps, unsanitary conditions, and "cellar shops." The September issue of the Gazette noted that Mr. R. A. Stapells, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, had been making an investigation as to unsanitary conditions that were alleged by a representative of the International Union to exist in some of the smaller shops in the city. The Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association gave its support to this movement, and the result of the combined effort is expected to be the establishment within a short time of a Board of control, composed of representatives of the Association, of the International Union and of the public, which it is hoped may be able to effect reforms in certain of the factories and workshops by the consent of all parties. The principles on which the Board will act are given as follows: That industry is responsible for the conditions of its establishments; that it is futile to expect improvement in industrial conditions by legislation and enforcement which suffers from inadequate appropriations, frequent administrative changes and the lack of established standards of inspection; that it is the duty of the industry to control, supervise and improve sanitary conditions without outside agencies; that the general public is interested in the sanitary conditions of workshops, and the enforcement of such is a debt owing by manufacturers and workers to the public.

Valid laws must afford equal protection

The February issue of the Labour Gazette contained in the section on Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour, a note on a decision by the Minnesota Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the State law to provide One Day Rest in Seven. The principle underlying the decision was that laws, to be valid, must "operate equally," affording equal protection to all the members of the class affected by them. The court stated that "the legislature undoubtedly may except from the operation of such a law employments and activities the suspension of which would be detrimental to the public, and also those where continuous operation is essential, or where other differences of situation, condition or resulting consequences furnish a reasonable ground for excepting them from such a restriction. But if it brings the employees of one establishment within the law and leaves those of another outside the law with no reasonable ground for not treating them alike, it violates the equality rule. . . . . No differences in conditions have been pointed out, and none occur to us, that suggest a legitimate reason for saying that employees in hotels, bakeries, restaurants, factories, packing plants and machine repair shops shall have a day of rest, and that employees in places of amusement, newspaper plants, canneries, flour mills and automobile repair shops shall not. We know of no reason for exempting places of public amusement from the operation of the law that does not apply with at least equal force to hotels which furnish accommodations for the travelling public at all times. We think the statute clearly violates both the state and the federal constitutions."

Holidays with pay in Canada

The Swift Canadian Company, Limited, announced during March that the arrangements that have been in effect for the past two years at the Company's Toronto plant, providing holidays with pay for certain of the employees, were to be extended so as to include large numbers of hourly and piece-work employees. The vacation rule formerly allowed holidays with pay to male employees of five years' continuous service and to female employees of three years' continuous service. The extension now introduced reduces the five years requirement to four, thus bringing under the vacation ruling many additional employees. The amended policy extends the paid privilege to male hourly and piece-work employees and to weekly-paid employees such as night smokers, watchmen, chauffeurs and teamsters, who will have completed four years' continuous service (using pension service record) on or before October 1. Women plant employees are granted like vacations after three instead of four years' continuous service.

The Edmonton City Council, on March 23, in considering new agreements with the civic employees, voted to "iron out" the distinc-

tions which had hitherto existed between the various classes in the matter of "holidays with pay." The permanent employees had been receiving two weeks' vacation annually with pay, with the exception of the street car barnmen, who had seven days, and the motormen, who had ten days (or 90 hours) with pay. In future all hourly men without distinction are to have the privilege of two full weeks' holidays with pay, hitherto enjoyed only by the monthly employees. In the case of the motormen this rule is interpreted to mean that these employees will have two weeks' leave, including Sundays, with pay for 96 hours. The superintendent intimated that the new allowance will cost the street railway about $1,100 a year more. It was stated that $25,829 was paid last year in overtime allowances to the employees. Some account of the prevailing practice in Canada in reference to vacations with pay was given in a note in the Labour Gazette in October, 1924.

Holidays with pay in Great Britain

A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons to provide that workpeople engaged twelve months are entitled to at least six days' holidays with pay, and those employed less than twelve months to a proportionate holiday. The factories in many of the industrial centres in the North of England and in Scotland, close by custom for seven days in August each year. The supporters of the bill, however, claim that this custom aggravates the condition of other workers who are unable to provide the means for a holiday or to subscribe a small sum throughout the year to holiday clubs, but who suffer loss of wages through the closing of the factories. Since 1918 the printing trade workers have enjoyed fourteen days' leave with pay, by an agreement between the employers and the unions. It is desired to extend this principle to the agricultural, mining, engineering and textile industries.

Census of wages and hours in Great Britain

The British Ministry of Labour is about to undertake a general inquiry into earnings and hours of labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1924. Comprehensive information on this subject was last collected in 1906, when a general inquiry into earnings and hours of labour in the United Kingdom was made by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, the results of which were published in a series of eight volumes each dealing with a group of industrials. It is pointed out that a census of production in 1924 is now being taken by the Board of Trade, and that the utility of the information so collected will be considerably increased if statistics of wages and hours of labour in the same year are available for comparison.

The Department of Labour proposes also to undertake an inquiry, at an early date, with a view to obtaining information as to the extent to which systems of apprenticeship at present prevail in each of the principal industries, the sources from which apprentices are obtained, the conditions of services of apprentices (commencing age, premium, length of apprenticeship, rates of pay, etc.), and the arrangements made for their training. No comprehensive information on this subject has been officially collected since before the war.

The following information as to the salaries of school teachers and inspectors in the Province of Quebec was given in the Legislature on March 25. The minimum salary for religious teachers is $160 and the maximum salary $1,100; for lay teachers the minimum salary is $300 and the maximum $3,400; for religious directors the minimum salary is $200 and the maximum $1,300; for lay directors the minimum salary is $1,500 and the maximum $4,700. School inspectors have a minimum salary of $1,600 and a maximum of $2,000.

The amount of the retiring pensions of superannuated police officers at Hamilton, Ontario, it is stated in the press, is to be raised from 40 per cent of the salary at the time of retirement, to 50 per cent. The Hamilton police pension fund has been in existence since 1893. Each man on the force contributes 7 per cent of his salary, and has the right to vote on withdrawals from the fund (Labour Gazette, May, 1924, page 394).

In a note in the last issue on the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry it was stated that the provincial government, while making no immediate provision for the council, had no intention of discontinuing it. The Attorney General of the province subsequently explained in the legislature that "in view of the Privy Council's decision with respect to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the possibility of action being taken at Ottawa resulting from that decision, the government did not desire at the present time to make any change in the Manitoba Act under which the council came into being." It will be recalled that the Manitoba Industrial Conditions Act of 1919 provides machinery, through the Joint Council of Industry, for intervening in industrial disputes with a view to their settlement.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labour Situation

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of March showed a favourable trend, but the situation continued to be worse than at the beginning of the same month of last year.

Slight declines were shown in the business transacted by the offices of the employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1925, as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding period a year ago. Following is a summary of employment conditions at the end of March, 1925, as reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada:—

In the Maritime Provinces quiet conditions prevailed in the construction groups, although the municipalities had continued to employ men on clearance work on the city streets and highways. Building tradesmen were supplied with work on minor repair jobs and construction in the larger centres. The demand for loggers had fallen off slightly, but orders for labourers and loaders were received at the New Brunswick offices. The farm group was inactive, although with the approach of spring some demand is anticipated. A fairly large call for household workers for the country was reported with a shortage of applicants, while placements in casual work registered an expansion.

No substantial changes were reported in the industrial situation in the province of Quebec, the slight improvement at the end of February being still in evidence. While vacancies in the agricultural group were not many, further and large orders were expected in the near future. Quietness was prevalent in logging prior to the opening of the river driving season. A marked improvement was shown in the building trades and the superintendents reported further prospects for building, railway and highway work during the coming months. Manufacturing was quiet. The demand for workers for household and personal services was far in excess in the registration of experienced applicants.

In the province of Ontario the continued fine weather had resulted in an increased demand for farm workers the calls being met mainly from Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, St. Thomas and Chatham. A further expansion in this group may be anticipated for the coming months. Contractors and building tradesmen were preparing for an increased building program, but as yet the expansion has not expressed itself in increased employment. Aside from temporary and casual work on city streets and highways and minor repair work, building tradesmen were offered few opportunities. In the logging industry the interseasonal lull was evident, experienced bushmen and axmen leaving the camps, while the spring demand for river drivers was not yet reported. Little improvement was recorded in the industrial centres, the iron and steel industry and textile trades showing a slight expansion especially in Western Ontario. The women's sections reported slight increase in orders, particularly of those calling for cooks, cook generals and household workers, the scarcity of trained workers of this type being noticeable.

Activities in the farm section in Manitoba showed a decided improvement over the same period of last year, but the response of applicants was not well marked, difficulty being found in supplying experienced workers. However, with the warmer weather men from the lumber camps will be available to meet this call. Despite the decline in the demand for bushmen, a few re-placement orders had been filled. The employment outlook on the whole was good, although the slackness in building and construction was reflected in the large lists of unemployed at the offices.

An early and large demand for farm workers, which will increase as the season advances, was reported in Saskatchewan, but experienced workers were secured with slight difficulty. The construction group was quiet, it being too early as yet for the spring expansion in building, while casual jobs incidental to the winter season, had fallen off. A marked decline in the demand for bushmen was shown and the logging camps were beginning to break up.

In the province of Alberta a slight increase was shown in the placements of farm hands and at some offices a marked registration of men willing to go on farms was recorded. No change was noted in the building group, although an early expansion in construction may be anticipated if contractors' plans are carried through. At present, however, casual work, civic relief measures and odd building jobs supplied work for the unemployed. A nominal demand only was recorded in the logging group.

Industrial conditions in British Columbia registered very few changes, the logging industry showing no improvement. The indications in the building and construction groups point to a busy season in the coming months, but at present casual and temporary work only was available. With the improved weather in the Okanagan valley work had

commenced in the farm districts and no difficulty was felt at the offices here in supplying experienced workers. Conditions in the women's sections remained much the same as previously reported, the demand being recorded mainly in household work.

Employers' Reports

The trend of employment at the beginning of March was upward, according to reports from employers of labour tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The improvement took place wholly in manufacturing, other industries on the whole showing declines.

Firms in all except the Prairie Provinces registered increased activity, which was most noteworthy in Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces, employment increased substantially, particularly in the iron and steel and food groups; coal mining on March 1 also recorded greater activity than in the preceding month, while construction was slacker. In Quebec, logging and construction showed curtailment, but there were gains in manufacturing, notably in textile, iron and steel, pulp and paper and lumber factories. In Ontario, iron and steel showed marked expansion; improvement was also noted in textiles and other branches of manufacturing and in transportation, mining and construction. Logging, on the other hand, showed seasonal declines, and there were also losses in trade and communication. In the Prairie Provinces, there was a generally unfavourable moment. Manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, construction and trade all recorded curtailment. In British Columbia, manufacturing was more active, the lumber industry showing the greatest gain. Logging, highway construction and transportation also afforded considerably more employment, but trade and railway construction were slacker.

Improvement was recorded in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, while in Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg conditions were less favourable. In Montreal, manufacturing, particularly of textile, iron and steel products, and building construction showed increased activity, while road construction and maintenance reported losses. In Quebec City, construction afforded decidedly less employment; the changes in other industries were slight. In Toronto, employment was in less volume than on February 1, manufacturing, communication and trade showing curtailment. In Ottawa, moderate improvement was recorded, especially in iron and steel and lumber factories. In Hamilton, iron and steel works were decidedly busier and there were also gains in textiles. Electrical apparatus plants, however, afforded less employment. In Winnipeg, there were decreases in meat packing and slaughtering establishments and in retail trade, while other industries showed little change. In Vancouver, considerably greater activity was indicated in manufacturing, particularly in lumber mills, and in transportation.

Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel recorded the greatest improvement; lumber, edible plant product, textile and non-ferrous metal product factories also indicated considerable increases. The only large reductions in the group were in meat packing and slaughtering establishments. Logging showed seasonal losses. Curtailment was noted in the western coal fields, but coal mining in the Maritime Provinces and metal mining in Ontario and British Columbia afforded more employment than in the preceding month. Telephones showed further declines. Steam railway operation in the Prairie district was slacker, while shipping in British Columbia was more active. Building construction registered improvement, but there were contractions in highway and railway construction. There was a falling off in trade, both retail and wholesale.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of March, 1925.

Trade Union Reports.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the perecentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reported.

There was a further slight decline in unemployment reported at the end of February by the 1,642 local trade unions from which returns were tabulated whose membership aggregated 164,367 persons. Of these 15,619 were unemployed, a percentage of 9.5 as compared with 10.2 per cent in the preceding month and with 7.8 per cent at the close of February last year. Members in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Manitoba were better employed than at the close of January. A substantial share of the increase in Quebec

was due to a better situation in the garment trades and in Manitoba to more employment in the metal and building trades. In the other provinces reductions occurred with the exception of Ontario, where the percentage out of work remained the same. Unemployment was greater in all provinces than at the close of February, 1924. In comparison with January considerable improvement was manifest in the manufacturing groups, conditions being largely affected by renewed activity in the garment trades of Quebec, though cigar makers, pulp and paper makers, tailors, metal polishers, glass, textile, and iron and steel workers also contributed to the gain. Printing tradesmen, woodworkers, and bakers reported very slight reductions. Practically all groups of the manufacturing industries registered declines as compared with February of last year. Less unemployment than in January was indicated among the miners of Nova Scotia but Alberta miners were slacker. A nominal change only was reported in the British Columbia mines. Asbestos miners in Quebec were fully engaged. Unemployment in the building trades as shown by reports received from 185 unions with 18,402 members declined slightly during February. Steam shovel and dredgemen, bricklayers, masons and plasterers and plumbers and steamfitters were a little slacker than in January but in the remaining trades gains were reported. In comparison with February of last year steam shovel and dredgemen, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hodcarriers were better employed but less work was afforded bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters and painters, decorators and paperhangers. There was a slight reduction reported in the transportation group as shown by the returns received from 659 unions with a membership of 60,118 persons. The situation for navigation workers was slightly more favourable but the increase was more than offset by the declines in the steam and electric railway groups. Transportation workers were not so fully employed as in February of last year, navigation workers, steam and street and electric railway employees all showing less activity. Hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen were slacker than in January but barbers reported a slight change for the better. Retail shop clerks were a litttle busier. Lumber workers and loggers reported considerable unemployment. Fishermen were somewhat more active.

Employment Office Reports

During the month of February, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 20,195 references to vacancies and effected a total of 18,987 placements, of which 11,252 were in regular employment and 7,735 in casual work, this in contrast with a total of 38,947 placements during February, 1924. Of the placements in regular employment 8,865 were of men and 2,387 of women workers. Applications for work were received from 31,537 workers, of which 23,773 were men and 7,764 were women, while during February of 1924 the number of applications was 49,915. Employers notified the Service of opportunities for 14,283 men and 5,957 women, a total of 20,240 vacancies, which compares with 41,016 opportunities for work during February, 1924. The decline from the volume of business transacted during the same month a year ago may be attributed very largely to the fact that during that season large numbers of workers were given temporary and casual work clearing railway tracks, city streets and highways, after the unusually heavy snow storms in Ontario and eastern Canada. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of February, 1925, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production Report

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron in Canada in February, was 29,506 long tons, an increase of 4 per cent over the 28,302 tons made in January. The February output included 20,671 tons of basic pig iron, 4,432 tons of foundry iron, and 4,403 tons of malleable iron. Of the total production, 20,598 tons, or 70 per cent, was made for the further use of the reporting firms, and the balance of 8,908 tons was intended for sale. The cumulative production of pig iron for the two months ending February amounted to 57,808 tons, as compared with 123,990 tons reported for the first two months of 1924. Two blast furnaces were blown in during the month, so that five furnaces were in blast at the end of February. Active furnaces were located as follows: 2 at Sydney, Nova Scotia, 2 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and one at Hamilton, Ontario. The daily capacity of the active furnaces was 2,075 tons. The production of ferro-alloys, at 1,780 tons, marked a slight increase over the January output of 1,691 tons, and consisted mainly of the grade composed of about 80 per cent manganese; a small quantity of ferro-silicon also was produced.

The production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during February rose to 37,221

long tons, or 37 per cent over the 27,126 tons made in January. Basic open hearth steel ingots rose 9,437 tons to a total of 35,624 tons; steel castings advanced 68 per cent to 1,597 tons. For the two months ending February the cumulative production was 64,347 tons, including 61,811 tons steel ingots and 2,536 tons steel castings.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt shows that 17 cars containing 1,348,580 pounds of silver ore were shipped from the Cobalt camp during the month of March as compared with 8 cars of silver ore containing 618,043 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing Mines shipped 242 bars containing 277,370 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 199 bars containing 198,167.89 ounces of silver making a total of 441 bars containing 475,537.89 ounces of silver shipped during the month of March as compared with 335 bars containing 363,784.79 ounces shipped in the previous month.

A report from the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, gives the following figures showing the production of coal in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, for the month of February, 1925: Acadia Coal Company, Limited, Stellarton, Nova Scotia, 38,180 tons; Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, Westville, Nova Scotia, 8,601 tons; and the Greenwood Coal Company, Limited, Thorburn, Nova Scotia, 2,925 tons.

As complete figures for the coal production in Canada for February are not available, statistics for the previous month are given at the end of this section.

The report of the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 274,681,607 feet of timber, board measure, was scaled in the province during February, 1925. The total includes fir, 131,198,732 feet; cedar, 61,003,298 feet; spruce, 22,159,947 feet; hemlock, 36,377,022 feet; balsam, 5,631,674 feet; yellow pine, 3,494,984 feet; white pine, 5,474,128 feet; jack pine, 1,480,089 feet; larch, 7,386,777 feet; and miscellaneous 474,956 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement, amounted to $16,486,042 during February, 1925, as compared with $16,716,468 in January, and with $17,784,581 in February, 1924.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway were given in a preliminary statement as $11,786,711 for February, 1925, as compared with $11,896,513 for January, and with $13,083,123 for February, 1924. The gross earnings for the two months of 1925 were $23,683,224, as compared with $26,475,555 for the same period in 1924.

Coal Statistics for January.—The output of coal from Canadian mines during January dropped to a point about 3 per cent below the production for the preceding month, and about 3 per cent below the average for January in each of the past five years. The figures were 1,481,776 tons in January, as against 1,520,024 tons in December, while compared with the average for the month during the five preceding years, the decrease was 33,924 tons. Production by provinces in January, when compared with the five-year average for the month, showed increases in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, and decreases in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia.

The number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during January was 20,700, of whom 23,787 worked underground and 6,913 on the surface, as compared with a total of 30,959 in December, 1924, of whom 23,966 worked underground and 6,993 on the surface. Production per man was 48.3 tons for January, as against 48.6 tons per man for December; during January the production per man-day was 2.6 tons, this average being the same as in the previous month.

Building Permits and Contracts Awarded

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in February in 60 cities throughout Canada, was greater than in the previous month, and was also greater than in February, 1924. The figure for February, 1925, was $5,781,642; for January, 1925, $5,433,204; and for February, 1924, $4,027,780.

According to the *MacLean Building Review* issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of contracts awarded in Canada during March was $13,392,900, as compared with $11,047,600 in February and $11,584,500 in March last year. Residential building accounted for 52.6 per cent of the March total amounting to $7,051,800. Business building amounted to $3,734,400 or 27.9 per cent; industrial building to $437,500 or 3.3 per cent and public works and utilities to $2,169,200 or 16.2 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 48.4 per cent; Quebec, 27.1 per cent; British Columbia, 16.9 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 6.7 per cent; and the Maritime Provinces, .9 per cent.

Foreign Trade

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in February, 1925, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $61,429,913 as against $62,133,882 in February, 1924. The domestic

merchandise exported amounted to $70,126,-125 in February, 1925, as compared with $75,347,012 in January and $67,274,543 in February, 1924. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $1,038,302 in February, 1925, and $1,057,234 in February, 1924.

The chief imports in February, 1925, were: fibres, textiles and textile products, $14,838,-136; iron and its products, $10,751,114; non-metallic minerals and products, $8,948,160; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $7,868,945.

The chief exports in the same month were: in the groups of wood, wood products and paper, $18,881,637; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $18,879,206; and animals and animal products, $11,701,768; non-ferrous metals and their products, $8,388,333. During the eleven months ending February, 1925, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $374,-079,885; wood, wood products and paper at $227,426,500; animals and animal products at $150,838,837; and non-ferrous metals and their products, $79,469,128.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater in March than in February, 1925, or March, 1924. There were in existence during the month 15 disputes, involving 11,729 employees and resulting in a time loss of 244,-703 working days, as compared with 12 disputes in February, involving 3,026 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 26,334 working days. In March, 1924, there were recorded 13 disputes, involving 827 employees and resulting in a time loss of 11,087 working days. Seven new strikes and lockouts commenced during March, with a time loss of 266,018 working days. Four of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to March, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during March terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were nine strikes and lockouts on record affecting 11,-563 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were lower, due chiefly to seasonal declines. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.74 for March as compared with $10.93 for February; $10.58 for March, 1924; $10.79 for March, 1923; $10.54 for March, 1922; $13.23 for March, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.98 for March, 1920; $12.66 for March, 1918; and $7.68 for March, 1914. Eggs and butter showed substantial seasonal declines while there were slight decreases in the cost of beans and yellow sugar. Slight increases occurred in the average cost of bread, flour, veal, mutton, lard, cheese, rolled oats, rice, evaporated apples, prunes, granulated sugar, coffee, tea, and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21 at the beginning of March as compared with $21.19 for February; $21 for March, 1924; $21.42 for March, 1923; $20.96 for March, 1922; $23.87 for March, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $25.01 for March. 1920; $20 for March, 1918; and $14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel and rent were unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined substantially being 161.6 for March as compared with 164.8 for February; 154.1 for March, 1924; 155.9 for March, 1923; 153.6 for March, 1922; 186.0 for March, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 241.3 for March, 1920; and 200.3 for March, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material four of the eight main groups were lower, two were higher and two were unchanged. Vegetables and their products were substantially lower due mainly to lower prices for grains and flour. Less important declines occurred in the following groups: fibres, textiles and textile products because of declines in cotton and wool; iron and its products due to lower prices for some lines of pig iron; and non-ferrous metals due to lower prices for most of the metals in this group. Animals and their products advanced slightly, increases in the prices of live stock, meats and butter having more than counterbalanced the declines in eggs, fish and hides. Wood and wood products also advanced slightly. Non-metallic minerals and their products and chemicals and allied products were unchanged.

The City Council of Edmonton, Alberta, has rejected a proposal for the amendment of the City Charter to permit stores in the municipality to remain open until 9 o'clock on Saturday evenings. Representatives of the Trades and Labour Council appeared before the City Council to oppose the proposal. The Vancouver City Council, by the casting vote of the mayor, rejected during March a proposal to amend the existing early closing by-law so as to allow longer shopping hours for the shoe and clothing stores on Saturday night. The by-law requires that a petition to reopen the early closing regulations shall bear the signatures of more than half of the dealers in the line of business affected.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1923

Report of Commissioner appointed to Investigate an Alleged Combine Among Coal Dealers at Winnipeg and other Places in Western Canada, 1924-1925

A REPORT made during February by Mr. David Campbell, K.C., of Winnipeg, was issued in March. Mr. Campbell was appointed in October, 1924, as a commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, to investigate an alleged combine of retail and wholesale coal dealers and coal mine owners, resulting in their acquiring control of the purchase and sale of coal in the province of Manitoba and elsewhere, to the injury of the consumers.

An application had been presented to the Registrar under the Act for an investigation, accompanied by a formal complaint, signed and sworn to by six residents of Winnipeg, all more or less in touch with the retail coal business. One of the chief allegations was stated by one of the complainants as follows:—

"I believe there is a combination in existence among the members of Winnipeg Retail Coal Dealers' Association to maintain the retail prices of coal at the standards which now maintain among them, and in particular, to maintain the price of Drumheller Lump at approximately $13 per ton. I also believe that one of the methods used by said members of making this combination effective is to cut off the supplies from and to put out of business any coal dealer who will not maintain the said standard of prices. In particular, I believe that the coal dealers who are in this combination are at present engaged in a movement to cut off my coal supplies and to put me out of business, and that the sole reason for this is my unwillingness to co-operate with them in maintaining their scale of charges and my persistence in selling my coal at prices substantially lower than theirs."

The Commissioner, after enumerating the various parties alleged to be included in a combine, allowed that a strong *prima facie* case had been made out by Mr. Hudson and others of the complainants. "Briefly," he says, "they allege that a combine exists among some or all of the above named corporations, firms, associations or individuals whereby the prices of domestic coals to the customers at Winnipeg are enhanced to the amount of from $300,000 to $500,000 per year in excess of what was a fair cost, and to this extent was an injury or detriment to the public. . . . . The evidence of Mr. Hudson sets up many facts which pointed strongly to the existence of a combine and documentary evidence produced early in the proceedings apparently corroborated some of his statements and emphasized many of his contentions."

In summarizing the evidence at the inquiry, the commissioner refers to the refusal of Mr. Hudson, one of the complainants, to join the Winnipeg Retail Coal Dealers' Association, or to be governed by its fixed prices.

"Mr. Hudson testified that in November or December, 1923, he was approached by Mr. Burns, the Secretary of the Retail Coal Dealers Association of Winnipeg, to become a member of the association and to be governed by its prices. This he stated occurred shortly after he began business for himself that season, and had been advertising coal at reduced prices. He states that he refused to be governed by others in the matter of prices and that Burns then told him the Association would see that his supply of coal was shut off. Mr. Burns denies having had such a conversation, with anyone, and says that in all probability he did communicate with Hudson about that time with a view to securing his membership, as he was then busily engaged in building up the association.

"In all probability Mr. Burns said sufficient to raise in Mr. Hudson's predisposed mind the suggestion that if he failed to join the association and reduced his prices to the extent that he was then doing, an attempt would be made to put a stop to his securing a supply of coal.

"I am quite convinced that at no time could this association shut off Hudson's supply of coal, because any person who proposes to deal in coal and has money to buy it can do so."

The Commissioner proceeds to examine the allegations in detail, including an alleged determination on the part of certain of the "combine" to destroy the business of the complainant Hudson. He discusses the methods of the Retail Coal Dealers Association of Winnipeg, and concludes that while their methods might lead to abuse they did not appear to have reached a stage at which they would come within the purview of the Combines Investigation Act. He says:

"I am therefore of the opinion that the discussion and fixing of prices is one of the main purposes of this association, but as already indicated, until that is carried to the point that prices are unreasonable or unfair, no fault can be found in that direction. I have already expressed my view that the prices charged by the retail dealers, or fixed by the association cannot be said to be unreasonable or unfair having regard to all the circumstances. And realizing the efficacy of the Combines Investigation Act, and its protection being so easily accessible to rich and poor alike, one can rest quite content as to what may happen in the future."

Finally, the Commissioner refers to recent activities of the Association in confining the retail coal business to so-called "legitimate" dealers, that is, those who are equipped with sheds for housing coal and who are engaged permanently in the business:—

"Having regard to these abuses which have been a real menace to the coal trade and a loss to producers for many years, one can scarcely find fault with the efforts of the association or others to suppress such

activities. The small gain to those who happen to buy at the reduced price, is more than offset by the probable failure to obtain well prepared coal, and the absence of these dealers carrying their fair share of the burden of necessary reserve supplies together with the injury they inflict upon bona fide dealers with large investments.

"But let us suppose that the Western Canada Fuel Association achieves its aims in finally eliminating the so-called illegitimate dealer. We immediately find ourselves facing a new problem—What could be more conducive to the dealers, particularly in many towns and villages in these provinces, getting together and raising the price of coal to suit their desires for profit, or deciding not to carry the burden of reserve stocks of coal? However, we need only consider the foregoing supposition for the purpose of testing the present activities of this association, viewed in the light of present conditions. Upon these grounds I have come to the conclusion that, in its activities in endeavouring to limit or prevent this unfair competition it has not operated to the detriment of or against the best interests of the public, and I feel the future can and will be amply safeguarded by this Act."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of March was fifteen, as compared with twelve in February. The time loss for the month was greater than in March, 1924, being 244,703 working days, as compared with 11,087 working days in March, 1924. The considerable time loss and number of employees in March, 1925, was chiefly due to a dispute of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
March, 1925	15	11,729	244,703
February, 1925	12	3,026	26,334
March, 1924	13	827	11,087

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eight disputes, involving 147 workpeople, were carried over from February. Four of the strikes and lockouts beginning prior to March, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during March, terminated during the month. At the end of March, therefore, there were on record nine strikes and lockouts: coal miners, Nova Scotia; cigarmakers at Montreal; cap makers at Toronto; boot factory employees at Montreal; fur workers at Toronto; shingle sawyers at New Westminster, British Columbia; moulders at Hamilton; Ontario; moulders at Owen Sound, Ontario, and moulders at Sarnia, Ontario. The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include any dispute in regard to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the union or organization concerned has not yet called off. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely, moulders at Galt, commencing August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924, and street railway employees at St. John, N.B., June 29, 1921.

Information was received in the Department, too late for insertion in the March issue of the Labour Gazette, of a strike of moulders at Owen Sound, which commenced January 19, and remained unterminated at the end of March.

In the March issue of the Labour Gazette, information appeared as to a strike of coal miners at Edmonton in which it was stated that the dispute terminated in favour of the employer, the strikers returning to work on the employers terms. Information has been received that work was resumed under the conditions in force prior to the dispute, subject to further negotiations when mining conditions had been improved. In the meantime minor changes in conditions proposed by the strikers were made.

Of the disputes which commenced during March, two were against reduction in wages; one was for increased wages; one for increased wages and shorter hours; the fifth was for changes in working conditions; the sixth was over a question of union jurisdiction, and the seventh was owing to failure to agree on certain changes in wages rates and working conditions, and stoppage of credit at the company's stores. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month, four were in favour of employees; one was indefinite, and the sixth resulted in a compromise being effected.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

Coal Miners, Nova Scotia.—A dispute between the employees and management of four

coal companies in Nova Scotia resulted in a cessation of work on March 6, of some 11,463 coal miners at Glace Bay, Springhill, Sydney Mines, Stellarton and Thorburn. Of this number, many had been working only part time for several months prior to the dispute. Events leading up to this dispute were reported in a special article in the March issue of the Labour Gazette, page 267. Negotiations were carried on between the manager of the company and the district heads of the United Mine Workers of America, but were broken off when the company posted notices that credit at the company's stores would be stopped on March 2. On March 3, the executive officers of the union served the company with a notice in the form of an ultimatum, expiring at three o'clock in the afternoon of March 4, threatening to withdraw the maintenance men at collieries Nos. 2, 4 and 6, unless in the meantime the company would re-establish credit at the stores, and give immediate orders for resumption of work on the basis of a minimum of four days per week. On March 4, the company refused to grant these demands and the cessation of work followed. On March 19, a conference was held when the Premier of Nova Scotia made the following proposals to the executive of the mine workers:—

(1) That the men return to the pits at the 1924 wage rates; that the corporation agree to operate the collieries at the 1924 rates; and that men and operators sign an interim agreement embodying the rates and conditions of the 1924 scale, such agreement to run to January 15, 1926.

(2) That the Government set up a commission under the Nova Scotia Inquiries Act, such commission to submit its findings before the termination of the interim agreement proposed.

(3) That the findings of such commission are not to be binding on either party; but that the men and operators meet and negotiate, in the light of such findings, the basis of their future agreement.

(4) That some satisfactory understanding be arrived at with the company with the desire of having a better distribution of work at the collieries where so little work has been done of late.

(5) That all the company stores be reopened, if it has been decided to return to work.

The miners replied to these proposals, accepting some points and seeking more definite pronouncements upon others. The company refused to consider the proposals. A great deal of unemployment, with consequent distress, had existed prior to the dispute, and matters became so much worse toward the end of the month through the total cessation of work in the mining areas affected that appeals for aid were made both in Nova Scotia and elsewhere.

Cigarmakers, Montreal, Que.—A strike of seven cigarmakers occurred on March 24, against a reduction in wages of from $1 to $2 per thousand cigars. This dispute remained unterminated at the end of March.

Cap Makers, Toronto, Ont.—On March 3, eleven cap makers went on strike for changes in working conditions. The workers demanded an equal division of work during the slack season as some of the employees would otherwise have no work. This was objected to and the workers declared a strike. At the end of March this strike remained unsettled.

Clothing Workers, Montreal, Que.—On December 2, 1924, seventy clothing workers went on strike because the company was alleged to have violated the agreement with the union by discharging several employees, and refusing to appear before a Board of Arbitration as provided for in the agreement. Information received in the department indicates employment conditions no longer affected, and the dispute is accordingly removed from the strike record.

Clothing Workers, Montreal, Que.—During March information reached the Department indicating that employment conditions had ceased to be affected in the clothing workers' strike which commenced February 3, practically all the firms involved had granted the employees' demands, which were to establish a 44-hour week and to secure collective bargaining.

Clothing Workers, Toronto, Ont.—The strike of clothing workers which commenced February 5, for recognition of the union, increased wages and improved working conditions, was practically brought to an end by 55 firms, out of the 60 involved at the commencement of the dispute, agreeing to the union's terms. At the end of March employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected by this dispute.

Shingle Sawyers, New Westminster, B.C.—A strike of 14 shingle sawyers occurred March 3, when the sawyers were refused an increase in wages from 24 cents per hour to 26 cents per hour. This dispute remained unsettled at the end of March.

Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont.—Information was received in the Department during the latter part of March of a strike of 22 moulders at Owen Sound which commenced Janu-

ary 19, against a reduction in wages of five per cent. The prevailing rate had been $6.10 per day. At the end of the month this strike remained unsettled.

Moulders, Sarnia, Ont.—Six moulders went on strike March 3, against a five per cent reduction in wages. Negotiations were carried on but at the end of March this strike was still in existence.

Plasterers, Kingston, Ont.—A strike involving eleven plasterers occurred at Kingston on March 3. It was alleged that plasterers from Toronto, engaged on construction work in Kingston, tried to persuade the Kingston workers to join the Toronto union while they were already members of a Kingston union and that this was refused by the men and a strike resulted. Negotiations were carried on and it was decided both unions would work together, the Toronto union being paid Toronto union rates, and the Kingston union receiving Kingston rates. Work was resumed March 11.

Painters, Vancouver, B.C.—On March 3, seventy painters went on strike for an increase in wages from 75 cents per hour to 90 cents per hour, and for a reduction in working hours from six days per week, eight hours per day, to five days per week, eight hours per day. Negotiations were carried on and a compromise effected by the painters receiving an increase to 81¼ cents per hour, and the hours worked per week being reduced to 44. Work was resumed March 20.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MARCH, 1925

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to March, 1925.			
Manufacturing—			
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	8	.....	Commenced December 2, against discharge of employees. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	50	600	Commenced February 3, to establish 44-hour week and collective bargaining. Information received indicates unemployment conditions no longer affected, the objects of the strike being attained.
Clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	18	.....	Commenced February 5, for recognition of the union, increased wages and improved working conditions. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected, the objects of the strike being attained.
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Montreal, Que.	7	182	Commenced February 26, for increased wages. Unterminated.
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes):			
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont...	16	416	Commenced February 20, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Hamilton, Ont.....	17	442	Commenced January 30, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont...	22	176	Commenced January 19, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Service—			
Personal—Domestic:			
Bakers, Winnipeg, Man.....	9	144	Commenced February 21, against a reduction in wages. Settled by arbitration and work resumed March 19.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MARCH, 1925—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during March, 1925.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Nova Scotia.....	11,463	240,723	Commenced March 6; failure to agree on certain changes in agreement of wages rates and working conditions, and stoppage of credit at company's stores. Unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Tobacco and liquors:			
Cigarmakers, Montreal, Que..	7	49	Commenced March 24, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Capmakers, Toronto, Ont.....	11	275	Commenced March 3, for changes in working conditions. Unterminated.
Saw and planing mills:			
Shingle sawyers, New Westminster, B.C.....	14	336	Commenced March 3, for increased wages. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Sarnia, Ont.....	6	150	Commenced March 3, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures:			
Plasterers, Kingston, Ont.....	11	88	Commenced March 3; question of union jurisdiction between members of different unions. Settled by negotiations and work resumed March 11.
Painters, Vancouver, B.C.....	70	1,120	Commenced March 2, for increased wages and shorter hours. Settled by negotiations and work resumed March 20.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING FEBRUARY

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for March contains the following table which analyses the disputes in progress in February, 1925, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in February			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in February	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in February
	Started before Feb. 1	Started in February	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	2	8	10	4,400	25,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.	4	9	13	1,300	8,000
Textile.....	3	5	8	800	12,000
Transport.....	1	4	5	1,400	5,000
Other.....	10	18	28	5,200	35,000
Total, February, 1925.....	20	44	64	13,100	85,000

Of the 44 disputes beginning in February, 16 directly involving 1,900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 10, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, on other wage questions; 8, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 200 workpeople, on other questions. In addition about 4,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 20 disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month.

Settlements were effected in the case of 24 new disputes, directly involving 6,500 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 3,100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 10, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 13, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA HOURS OF WORK ACT, 1923

Revised Regulations Regarding 8-Hour Working Day

THE Board of Adjustment appointed under the British Columbia Hours of Work Act of 1923 has made the following regulations in lieu of all the regulations previously issued. The Board's former regulations, which are now rescinded, were reprinted in part in the last three issues of the Labour Gazette.

The new regulations are as follows:—

Having regard to the nature and conditions of the industrial undertakings hereinafter mentioned, the condition of employment and welfare of employees, the Board of Adjustment, after inquiry held pursuant to the "Hours of Work Act, 1923," and subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, hereby exempts to the extent hereinafter stated from the provisions of the said Act the industrial undertakings and workers engaged therein, hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

1. All persons employed in sawmills, planing-mills and shingle-mills situate in that part of the province lying east of the Cascade Mountains shall be permitted to work one hour per day in excess of the limit prescribed by section 3 of the Act; but the total hours worked in any week shall not exceed fifty-four.

2. In the industrial undertakings referred to in the preceding regulation the limit of hours of work thereby fixed may be exceeded by one hour per day on five days of each week for the purpose of making a shorter work-day on one day of the week; but the total hours worked in any week shall not exceed fifty-four.

3. In sawmills, planing-mills, and shingle-mills situate in that part of the province lying east of the Cascade Mountains, and which are operated with a single shift of engineers, firemen, and oilers, the engineers, firemen, and oilers shall be permitted to work overtime to the extent of one and one-half hours per day to cover preparatory and complementary work in addition to the said fifty-four hours per week set forth in Regulation 1.

4. All persons employed in the lumber and shingle-manufacturing industries in booming operations, or in handling and transporting lumber for planing to fill urgent orders, or for shipping to fill urgent orders, shall be pemitted to work such hours in excess of the limit of hours of work prescribed in section 3 of the Act as may from time to time be necessary.

5. All persons employed on night shifts in sawmills, planing-mills, and shingle-mills situate in that part of the province lying west of the Cascade Mountains shall be permitted to work a total of forty-eight hours each week in five night, in lieu of forty-eight hours each week in six nights; but no night shift shall exceed ten hours: Provided that this regulation shall not apply in respect of industrial establishments carried on by any employer unless the actual working-hours of each person working for that employer, either by the day or by the piece, or otherwise, are limited to forty-eight hours in the week.

6. All persons employed in the logging industry in booming operations, or in transporting logs on a logging-railway by motor-trucks, horses, flumes, or river-driving or in transporting workmen or supplies for purposes of the industry, or in the operation and upkeep of donkey-engines, shall be exempt from the provisions of section 3 of the Act.

7. In all industrial undertakings which use steam as a motive power and which are operated with a single shift of engineers, firemen, and oilers, the engineers, firemen, and oilers shall be permitted to work overtime to the extent of one and one-half hours per day to cover preparatory or complementary work in addition to the maximum hours of work prescribed by section 3 of the Act.

8. All persons employed as members of the shipping staff in industrial undertakings where shipping operations are of an intermittent nature shall be permitted to work during such hours in excess of the limit of hours of work prescribed in section 3 of the Act as may be necessary from time to time to enable urgent shipping orders to be promptly executed.

9. All persons employed in ship-repair plants, engineering-works, machine-shops, foundries, welding plants, sheet-metal works, belt-works, saw-works, and all like plants doing repair-work, when engaged on urgent work which must of necessity be done, in order that other industries shall not be seriously handicapped in their operations, are exempt from the provisions of section 3 of the Act.

10. All bakers employed in the baking industry shall be permitted to work ten hours per month in excess of forty-eight hours per week, and all bakery salesmen or deliverymen twenty-six hours per month in excess of forty-eight hours per week.

11. The fishing industry and all its attendant branches, including the canning or otherwise preserving of fish and the manufacture of by-products of fish, shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act.

12. All persons employed in cook and bunk houses in connection with any industrial undertaking shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act.

13. All persons employed in the manufacture of furniture, beds and mattresses, as operators of picking and garneting machines, shall be permitted to work four hours per week in excess of the limit of hours of work prescribed by section 3 of the Act during the following months: February, March, April, May, September, October.

14. Two machine-tenders and two back-tenders in the employ of the Sidney Roofing and Paper Company, Ltd., are exempt from the provisions of section 3 of this Act while engaged in the manufacture of paper, but only while so engaged.

15. All persons employed in the manufacture of wooden boxes or containers for shipment or distribution of fish, fruit or vegetables shall be permitted to work such hours in excess of the limit prescribed by section 3 of the Act, for the months of June, July, August, September, and October, 1925, as may from time to time be necessary to fill urgent orders.

16. The employer in every industrial undertaking in which additional hours are worked by any person employed therein in pursuance of section 6 of the Act, or in pursuance of any of these regulations which permits a limited extension of working-hours in excess of the limit of hours of work prescribed by section 3 of the Act, shall keep a record thereof in the following form, and shall on the first day of each month file with the Board of Adjustment a duplicate of the record for the last preceding month.

(Form omitted).

17. Every employer shall notify, by means of the posting of notices in conspicuous places in the works or other suitable place, where the same may readily be seen by all persons employed by him, the hours at which work begins and ends, and, where work is carried on by shifts, the hours at which each shift begins and ends, also such rest intervals accorded during the period of work as are reckoned as part of the

working-hours. These hours shall be so fixed that the duration of the work shall not exceed the limits prescribed by the "Hours of Work Act, 1923," or by the regulations made thereunder, and when so notified they shall not be changed except upon twenty-four hours' notice of such change posted as hereinbefore specified; and in all cases of partial or temporary exemption granted by the Board of Adjustment under section 10 of the Act a like notice of the change in working-hours shall be posted, which notice shall also state the grounds on which the exemption was granted.

18. Where additional hours of work are allowed by any of these regulations to cover certain classes of workers, or special conditions set out in the regulation, such additional hours shall apply only in respect of the classes of workers and the special conditions so set out, and shall in no sense be regarded as part of the normal working-day.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL OF IMPERIAL OIL, LIMITED

MR. D. M. Allan, superintendent of the Imperial Oil Works, at Imperoyal, Nova Scotia, in the course of a recent address on "Brotherhood in Industry," described the industrial council which controls the affairs of this concern. "The industrial council," he said, "now embraces eighteen members, who serve one year Nine are elected by the employees on the principle of representative government by secret ballot—every employee voting must have been in the company's service one year—and nine are selected by the superintendent from the salaried group of employees. The superintendent always acts as chairman. Only on a tie vote is the chairman privileged to vote. The secretary, who is not a member of the council is selected by them, and must be acceptable to both the elected and selected members. Every employee on our payroll through his delegate has a vote on all questions of hours of work, rates of wages, and in fact on any question affecting the employees' industrial or social life. As to employing labour: When additional help is required, an applicant must first satisfy the employment department and pass a medical examination before he is eligible for a position. If he is accepted, the employment department keeps in touch with him and from time to time his efficiency is noted, so that when an opportunity for promotion crops up, his efficiency and merit are fully considered. At the end of one year's service, he is insured at the company's expense as long as he remains in our employ."

Among other features organized by the same company for the benefit of its employees are the Co-operative Investment Trust Fund, the Sickness and Accident Benefits Fund and the Superannuation Fund. The trust fund was established in 1920, its purpose being the creation within the organization of a body of shareholders embracing all of those who contribute in any degree to the conduct and operation of the business; the encouragement of thrift; and the extension of the actual condition of partnership within the industry which it has always been the endeavour of the directors to promote. Every employee who has been employed by the company one year is eligible to become a subscriber in this fund.

Under the Sickness and Accident Benefits plan, which is available for employees after one years's service, when an employee is taken sick and is unable to work for more than seven days, he is entered on the Sickness Benefits Payroll and gets 50 per cent of his wages for a number of weeks, according to the length of his service with the company, that is: an employee who has been with the company for one year and becomes sick can draw sickness benefits for six weeks and for each additional year's service he draws five weeks' more Sick Benefits; that is, a man employed one year is entitled to six weeks' Sick Benefits; 2 years, 11 weeks' Sick Benefits; 3 years, 16 weeks' Sick Benefits, etc. Regarding injuries to employees, the same rule applies as in the case of sickness, and in both cases the services of the works doctor is at the disposal of the employees, free of charges.

The Superannuation Fund provides annuities for employees who have had ten or more years' service with the company. This is based on physical condition or age. The maximum amount is 2 per cent per year of service and is calculated on the average salary for the ten years preceding retirement.

The City Council of Owen Sound, Ontario, in order to provide more work for the unemployed, recently reduced the working day of city employees from 9, and in some cases 10 hours, to 8 hours, the wages remaining as before, ranging from a maximum of 39 to 25 cents per hour. It was expected that the change of hours would enable the city to employ more men at the same cost.

The Premier of Alberta stated in the provincial legislature on March 26 that a second session would be called later in the present year to deal with the railway situation in the northern section of the province. A bill is to be introduced to establish an assessment appeal commission to consider appeals from municipalities.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO

General Review of the Board's Work during 1924 and in the Past Ten Years.

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for the year 1924, the tenth year of the operation of the Act, contains the following general review of the work accomplished during the past year and since the Act took effect.

Benefits.—The total amount of benefits awarded under the Act during the year 1924 was $6,122,820.34.

There has been little change in the amount during the past four years. The total in 1923 was $6,173,861.74, in 1922, $5,692,896.61, and in 1921, $6,189,263.49.

Of the total $6,122,820.34 benefits in 1924, $4,888,244.37 was in Schedule 1 industries, which are under the collective liability system, and $1,234,575.97 was in Schedule 2 (including Crown cases), which are under the individual liability system.

Of the $4,888,244.37 benefits in Schedule 1, $4,052,287.77 was compensation and $835,956.60 medical aid, the medical aid being 17 per cent of the total. The amount of medical aid in 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively, was $788,905.90, $692,819.94, and $662,793.89. The Schedule 2 figures do not include medical aid, it being provided and paid for directly by the employer.

Accidents.—There were 58,675 accidents in all reported to the board in 1924, as compared with 61,109 in 1923, 50,411 in 1922, and 45,191 in 1921. The number of fatal cases was 402.

Less than one per cent of all cases under the Act result in death, nearly 5 per cent have some degree of permanent disability, about 54 per cent cause temporary disability of seven days or more, and the remaining 40 per cent involve medical aid only.

More small accidents are being reported now than formerly. Cases for medical aid only show a large increase and temporary disability cases a slight increase, while permanent disability and death cases have slightly decreased. The workmen's average time loss for each accident has not materially altered.

Nearly half the benefits paid are for cases with some permanent disability, considerably more than one quarter for temporary disability cases, and considerably less than one-quarter for death cases. The cost of permanent disability cases ranges from $150 or less for loss of part of a finger to a maximum of $25,000 for total disability; death cases where there are dependants cost an average of about $5,000 and a maximum of $13,000; temporary disability accidents average about $70, the majority of them causing no more than a few weeks' loss of time.

Less than one-quarter of all the accidents now are caused by machinery. A far greater number result from handling, striking against, or being struck by, objects or material. The great reduction in machinery accidents may be attributed to more systematic attention by employers to the work of accident prevention.

Workmen.—About 87 per cent of the injured workmen are British subjects, 57 per cent are married, and less than 2 per cent are females. Their average age is 34.

Their average wage in 1923 was $23.32, as compared with $22.15 in 1922, $25 in 1921, $25.50 in 1920, and $13.25 in 1915.

Condition of Industries.—The total pay-roll during 1924 for the industries in Schedule 1 is estimated at $387,085,000, as compared with $434,163,000 in 1923, $391,888,000 in 1922, $355,259,000 in 1921, and $464,589,000 in 1920, showing a much smaller decrease than might have been expected. In 1915 the total pay-roll was $147,603,000.

The number of employers in Schedule 1 is 25,155. The industries with the largest pay-roll are building, lumbering, and mining, and those having the largest accident cost are lumbering, mining, and building, in the order named. The parts of the province having the greatest number of accidents are the county of York, District of Temiskaming, and the counties of Wentworth, Welland, and Essex, in the order named. No figures are available for the amount of pay-roll in Schedule 2 but it is estimated at about one-third of Schedule 1, making the total pay-roll of all industries under the Act $516,113,000. The chief employments not covered are mercantile business, farming, and domestic service.

Assessments.—The assessments paid by employers in Schedule 1 vary according to the accident cost in each class of industry, being for instance $5 per $100 of pay-roll for quarrying (which has had a very bad accident experience), and five cents per $100 of pay-roll in clothing manufacturing, which has a very light accident hazard. The average over all for 1924 was $1.17, and the average since the commencement of the Act, $1.10.

The administration expenses of the Act are about four per cent of the total benefits.

Work Handled.—Each day during 1924 an average of 195 new accidents were dealt with, $20,400 was awarded in compensation and medical aid, and 614 cheques were issued; assessments averaged 100 per day; about 4,000 pieces of mail were received and despatched each day, and the average number of office callers was 80.

The average time elapsing between receipt of the necessary reports and forwarding of the first compensation cheque was less than two days.

Ten Years' Operation of Act

The close of the first ten years' operation of the present Act invites retrospection. The Act was passed in 1914 under the premiership of the late Sir James Whitney, coming into effect January 1, 1915, having been framed by the late Chief Justice Sir William Meredith after prolonged investigation and consideration, with the help of representatives of both workmen and employers. It was the first Act of its kind in Canada, and a radical departure from the old law. It was received by workmen in general with favour, by employers with much misgiving and some antagonism.

Dealing with questions between capital and labour and directly touching the pockets of an immense number of people, fixing what some are to receive and others are to pay, as well as the usual difficulties and dangers that beset all public administration, made the handling of the work a matter of some anxiety with the framer and great doubt with some of those concerned; and the Act has had to pass through the unsettled and trying times of the war and the war's aftermath.

Over 440,000 accidents have been dealt with, nearly $46,000,000 awarded to injured workmen and their dependants in compensation and medical aid, and about 225,000 assessments levied from employers.

Both workmen and employers are in general so far satisfied with the working of the Act that they have protested against the making of any material change in the administration.

There can be no doubt the law has proved exceedingly beneficial to both parties. Workmen appreciate the wide protection and liberal scale of compensation which they receive, and the speediness and certainty of payment which they enjoy under the simple form of procedure and the collective system of liability which prevail; employers appreciate their freedom from individual liability, which might cripple or ruin any but the largest, and the saving which is entailed by getting insurance at cost; both parties appreciate the immunity from the annoyances and the enormous expense of litigation.

Though compensation is a matter of right and not a matter of charity, the Act brings relief and assistance to many thousands of injured workmen and widows and children throughout the province who would otherwise be in need. Nearly 800,000 compensation and over 350,000 medical aid cheques have been issued during the ten years, the accidents averaging nearly one accident for each of the 450,000 workmen covered by the Act.

With the larger allowances to widows and children, the increased percentage and the high maximum and minimum, and full medical aid, the Ontario Act is probably now the most liberal of any upon the continent. But it is very far from being the most burdensome upon the employer. Comparison of the Ontario rate book with the rate manuals of neighboring states will show that our rates of assessment are exceedingly low for the amount of benefits paid, the expenses being very light and there being no cost of procuring business, or profit or other loading, as in ordinary insurance. The collection in Pennsylvania of over $80,000,000 premiums to pay $35,000,000 benefits, and in Britain of over £8,000,000 premiums to pay about £3,000,000 benefits, while Ontario collects only $100 to pay $96 benefits, are illustrations of the reason for our low rates. Perhaps nowhere else does so nearly the whole of what the employers pay actually reach the hands of the injured workmen or their dependants.

With its immense advantages it may be asked why our system of administration is not more widespread. It is because of doubt as to keeping things on the merits and avoiding indirect influences and exploitation. There have been many examples of late of the falling down of public administration and many warnings of the necessity of conscientiousness at all cost in the performance of public duty; and the need is greater in the decision of cases than in the ordinary work of administration. New York is now trying to get rid of political constraint in the decisions of its Commission; Quebec is afraid to adopt our form of administration for fear of weaknesses and similar abuses. If such an administration is to be a success there must not only be efficiency but also the strictest integrity and neither fear nor favour in the handling of the work.

Accident Report of the Ontario Factory Inspector

THE report of the Ontario Factory Inspector for the year ended October 31, 1924, shows a total of 4,787 accidents of which 51 were fatal. The highest number of accidents in any one group was in the metal trades, in which 1,724 were reported; the pulp and paper trades came next with 1,388 accidents; the transportation group had 448; the textile industry 234; the manufacture of conveyances group, 181; the rubber and rubber goods industry 177; the food manufacturing industries, 157; the chemical industries, 107; the leather goods industry, 90; the lumber industry, 85; the clay, glass and stone industries, 68; the woodworking industry, 39; the wearing apparel industries, 4; laundries, 2, and unclassified trades, 83.

Of the total injuries reported, 2,684 were injuries to the upper extremities of the body, including 532 injuries to the head and face (of which 325 were eye injuries); 1,021 were injuries to the fingers, 400 to the hand, 281 to the thumb, 182 to the arm, 116 to the wrist, 43 to the shoulder, 34 to the elbow and 75 to other parts; 485 were injuries to the trunk of the body, including 189 stomach injuries. There were 1,134 injuries to the lower extremities, including 323 injuries to toes, 331 to feet, 201 to legs, 141 to knees and 138 to ankles.

Machinery and its connections were responsible for 1,385 injuries, these being classified as due to the following parts: Rolls, 47; gears, cogs, sprockets, 33; belts, pulleys, shafting, 81; saws, 83; planers, 14; drills, 26; milling machinery, 8; shears, 21; emery wheel, 66; press, 66; punch, 14; dies, 12; barker, 32; calender, 8; cutter knives, 13; conveyors, 9; hammers, 22; jointers, 7; stitcher, 7; loom, 2; centrifugal machinery, 1; paper machinery, 28; spinning machinery, 7; winders, 16; grinding wheels, 31; lathes, 35; machinery connections, 25; wiredrawing, etc., 12; trucking, 101; other machinery, 191; spoolers, 1; miscellaneous causes, 370.

There were 825 injuries due to falling substances, 506 to falls of persons, 470 to being jammed between articles, 353 to sprains and strains, 293 to burns and scalds, 276 to hand tools, 218 to infected wounds, 167 to flying missiles, 100 to foreign substances in the eyes; 79 to hooks, chains and cables; 45 to engines and cars; 33 to elevators, 15 to cranes and derricks, 14 to electricity, and 8 to explosions.

MINING ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO IN 1924

THE number of accidents reported to the Ontario Department of Mines up to January 15, 1925, as occurring during the year 1924, was 2,167. Thirty-seven of these accidents resulted in the death of 40 men, this being the highest fatality record since 1916 when 51 men were killed.

Fatalities.—The number of men killed per 1,000 men employed at the mines for the year 1924 was 2.30. The number of persons employed in 1924 was 12,500 as against 12,000 in 1923, 11,000 in 1922, 9,436 in 1921, 11,486 in 1920, 12,926 in 1919, 15,226 in 1918, and 17,791 in 1917 (the year of greatest employment in the period 1901 to 1924). The ratio of fatalities per 1,000 employees during these years was 3.20 in 1924; 2.50 in 1923; 2.72 in 1922; 2.54 in 1921; 2.61 in 1920; 3.00 in 1919; 2.10 in 1918; and 2.02 in 1917.

Of the 40 fatalities in 1924, 23 occurred underground and one at the surface, two occurred in the metallurgical works and 14 in the quarries, clay and sand pits. (In 1923 two men in the latter group were killed). Falls of ground were responsible for 25 per cent of the fatalities, shaft accidents were responsible for 29.16 per cent; explosives for 16.66 per cent; miscellaneous underground causes for 25 per cent and surface accidents for 4.16 per cent. Twenty-seven of the fatalities occurred among English-speaking people while 13 occurred among men of foreign nationalities.

The greatest number of fatalities occurred to men between the ages of 36 and 40, there being 9 deaths in this group; 3 deaths occurred among workmen between the ages of 17 and 20, 6 to workmen between 21 and 25; 7 to workmen between 26 and 30; 5 to workmen between 31 and 35; 4 to workmen between 41 and 45; one to a workman between 51 and 55; 3 to workmen between 56 and 60; 1 to a workman between 61 and 65, and 1 to a workman between 66 and 70.

Non-fatal accidents.—Among the non-fatal accidents, 1,135 occurred underground and 462 at the surface of the mines, 315 occurred at the metallurgical works, 172 in the quarries, and 46 in the clay, sand and gravel pits. The principal cause of accident in the mines is given as "rock or ore while working at face or chute," there being 221 due to this cause. Tramming was responsible for 181 accidents, fall of persons for 164, fall of rock

or ore from face; wall or back for 142; falling objects for 126; flying objects, sledging, etc. for 104, hand tools for 91, nails or splinters for 89, strain while lifting for 82, drilling machines for 80, being crushed between two objects for 59, machinery for 44, run of ore from chute or pocket for 43, cages, skips or buckets for 41, falling down shaft, winze, raise, or stope for 27, running into or against objects for 22, burns for 20, explosives for 20, poisoning from cyanide, mercury, etc. for 11, electricity for 6, and explosion of carbide for 2.

In the metallurgical works falling objects and being burned by slag, matte or scrap were each responsible for 60 accidents, fall of persons for 35, being crushed between objects for 30, hand tools for 22, cranes, ladles and hooks for 22, flying objects for 20, transportation for 17, nails or splinters for 9, machinery for 9, strain while lifting for 9, acid, gas and steam for 8, burns for 7, being poisoned by mercury, nickel, etc. for 5, electricity for 1, and unclassified 1. In the quarries 42 of the non-fatal accidents occurred through the handling of material, falls of persons caused 17, sledging, flying objects etc., 17; machinery, 14; transportation, 13; hand tools, 13; falling objects, 13; being crushed between objects, 10; falls of rock, 8; strain while lifting, 6; nails or splinters, 6; explosions, 5; and electricity, 1. In the clay, sand and gravel pits 11 accidents occurred in the transportation of materials, 6 were caused by strain while lifting and 5 were due to falls of persons, hand tools were responsible for 4, machinery for 4, falling objects for 3, being crushed between objects for 3, and falling material for 3, handling material for 2, flying objects for 1, nails or splinters for 1, electricity for 1.

Of the thirty-two men injured in accidents from the use of explosives, nine were English-speaking and twenty-three were men of foreign extraction. An analysis of these twenty-three accidents showed that eighteen were due to poor judgment or carelessness on the part of the employees and could have been avoided. Of the accidents in which the employee was presumably at fault either through ignorance, stupidity or carelessness, fourteen were caused by foreigners and four by English-speaking employees.

Of the 2,130 non-fatal accidents, the records of the Department show that infection followed in 220 cases. Tincture of iodine of five per cent strength is recommended where the skin is broken, the surface to be painted with the iodine only once before applying a dressing.

There were two prosecutions under the Mines Act during the year.

FACTORY INSPECTION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1924

THE seventeenth annual report of the Factories Inspector under the Nova Scotia Factories Act covers the twelve month period ending September 30, 1924. A large part of the report relates to industrial accidents, their causes and prevention, but considerable data with regard to accidents are reserved for the report of the Workmen's Compensation Board. In describing the powers and duties of the Factory Inspector the report quotes section 24 of the Factories Act, which requires that "in case of fire or accident in any factory occasioning any bodily injury to any person employed therein, whereby he is prevented from working for six days next after the fire or accident, a notice shall be sent to the inspector in writing by the employer forthwith after the expiration of the said six days, and if such notice is not so sent the employer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding thirty dollars." The Act gives the factory inspector the right to enter any industrial establishment, and though his first and principal care is the welfare of the employees he can also be of considerable service to the employer. Discussions with the employer, the report says, are not confined altogether to matters coming under the Act, but also cover the wider field of social activities in which many employers are engaging for the welfare and comfort of their employees. Very commendable work, it is stated, has been done by employers for their employees. Much of this work is outside the scope of the Act, but it is believed that factory laws and factory inspection have been important factors in turning the employers' thoughts in the direction of welfare work generally. While the employer's experience, however, is generally circumscribed by his surroundings, that of the inspector is province-wide, and in addition he has access to literature from authoritative sources, much of which comes from industrial establishments elsewhere in connection with their safety, sanitation and welfare work. The work of factory inspection, it is suggested, might be made to function in the same manner as the agricultural, public health and other services of the province, if

those interested in industries would co-operate in the same spirit.

With regard to sanitation, the report states that both employers and employees are realizing the importance of good working conditions, and that the employees are prompt in making suggestions. Exceptional cases of dust or gases caused by some manufacturing process have been observed by some workers, usually through the illness of one of their number. These cases, being out of the ordinary, are not covered by the admitted standards, but useful information is sometimes obtained by correspondence with the makers of the machinery used in the process, or with inspection departments in other provinces or states.

Some of the problems with which the factory inspector is called upon to deal are described in the report. There is the problem of the workers in small establishments who feel that their workshops should be equipped with exhaust systems and service facilities similar to those in the large plants. In the small shops, however, the workers are not as a rule constantly employed for the whole working day at the unhealthful part of the industry, but for a part of the time are engaged at other manufacturing processes, while in the larger plants there is sufficient work to keep some of the employees constantly engaged during the working hours at the same process. Most of the standard regulations deal with the ventilation problem by providing that it shall not be obligatory on the employer to install mechanical means to remove dangerous gases unless the worker is exposed to the dangerous occupation for more than a certain number of hours each day. The report states that some employers have still to be reminded that their workrooms would be the better if the walls, floors and windows were kept cleaner, if the toilets were clean and in good repair and if the workrooms were well ventilated.

The number of accidents in the factories of the province for the year was 1,308, of which 12 were fatal. The record for 1923 was 1,422, including 9 fatalities. There was therefore a reduction of 114 in the number of accidents in 1924, but an increase of 3 in the number of fatalities. The decrease of accidents was general in almost all the industries except the sawmills, where unusual activity prevailed during the year. The accidents in the sawmills numbered 260 in 1924, of which 7 were fatal, as compared with a total in the previous year of 214, of which 2 were fatal. In the other woodworking indnstries there were 127 accidents, none of which were fatal; in the metal trades (except large steel works and the steel-car-building plants) there were 118 accidents, of which one was fatal; in the car building industry there were 67 accidents; in the steel works 432, with 2 fatalities; in the textile mills 25 accidents, with 1 fatality; in the confectionery, food and bottling works there were 45 accidents; and in the miscellaneous industries 74, including 1 fatality. The fatalities were due in most cases to new and unexpected causes, and some of them resulted from injuries which at the time of happening did not appear serious. Two owners of small sawmills were among the number killed. Of the seven sawmill fatalities, three were caused by pulleys bursting, two when pulleys were being turned, and one when an unused pulley on the countershaft of a planer burst; one when a workman fell when carrying a switch tie, and it fell on him; one was caused by a shaft on which a workman's clothes caught; and one by a workman's clothing being caught by the projecting bolts of a small pulley on a saw arbor. A night watchman was scalded to death when the blowdown connection of a boiler broke. The two fatalities in the steel mills were caused by falls, one from a telephone pole after the man had received an electric shock, and the other from the side of a building where steam and water pipes were located. In a knitting mill an old man fell against a box and injured his ribs and death was caused by pneumonia which developed from the injury. A man working in an excelsior factory died as the result of a fractured skull, and a workman in a dry dock was hit and killed by a plank which fell out of a sling load.

On the subject of accident prevention the report states:—

Accident statistics prove conclusively that approximately 75 per cent of the industrial accidents are beyond the sphere of guarding or fencing of machinery and equipment but they are not beyond the scope of accident prevention activities. Plant safety organizations were first established to deal with this class of accidents; and though they must necessarily give considerable attention to the matter of devising mechanical guards and fencing of equipment and dangerous places, they have obtained the most surprising results in reducing accidents which were at one time considered the unpreventable hazards of the industry. These safety organizations develop a safety spirit which make men careful and cautious, makes them think along safety lines, makes them restrain the hasty impulse, makes them thoughtful and considerate of their fellow workmen and makes safety a dominant characteristic of their lives.

LABOUR DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS IN CANADA

Outline of the Functions of the Federal and Provincial Organizations

DEPARTMENTS or Bureaus of Labour having charge of the welfare and interests of labour within their several jurisdictions, have been established in Canada by the Dominion Parliament and by the Provincial Legislatures of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

In New Brunswick an act was passed in 1904 (chapter 17) providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Labour. This act, however, never became effective; its purposes would have been "to collect, assort and systematize and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labour throughout the Province, co-operation, strikes, or other labour difficulties, trades unions, labour organizations, the relations between labour and capital, and other subjects of interest to working men and working women, with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of working men and working women, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the province as the bureau may be able to gather." The administration of the Factories Act of New Brunswick is now in charge of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Board, to whom the chief factory inspector presents his reports.

An outline of the various acts which establish labour departments and bureaus is given in the following paragraphs:

The Department of Labour of Canada

The Department of Labour of Canada was established by act of Parliament under authority of the Conciliation Act of 1900. The section of the act relating to the department was as follows:—

With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, the Minister shall establish and have charge of a Department of Labour, which shall collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the Labour Gazette, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister.

The Conciliation Act was administered by the Postmaster General who remained at the head of the new department until 1909. In that year Parliament passed the Labour Department Act, placing the department under a Minister of Labour. The Minister of Labour was charged with the administration of the Conciliation and Labour Act and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, with such other duties as might be assigned to him by the Governor in Council. The acts placed under the administration of the department indicate to some extent the scope of its work when first organized, but the administration of the Fair Wages resolution has been one of the most important duties discharged since its early years.

The Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in moving the second reading of the Labour Department Act of 1909, said: "Some years ago the Parliament of Canada thought it advisable to organize a Department of Labour. It was in the nature of an experiment, and when the proposal was submitted to the House, some did not suppose that it would be conducive to much real good. But whoever at that time entertained this idea has since revised his judgment. The experiment has proven eminently successful, and were the same legislation to be introduced to-day I doubt if it would meet with any opposition. It is sufficient for us to bear in mind what has been done by the Department of Labour since its organization to enable us to agree that its creation has been more than justified by the results. because it has been successful not only in alleviating the condition of labour itself but in making the relations between the wage-earners and the wage-payers more satisfactory than they ever were before. In our judgment the experiment of nine years ago should now be carried out to its full fruition by the establishment of a Department of Labour presided over by a responsible minister of the Crown. I should say that this has been asked for by the labour organizations of the country."

The Prime Minister quoted resolutions passed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, one of which, passed at the annual convention in 1907, read as follows:—

"That the Government be urged to separate the Department of Labour from the Post Office Department. This has become necessary, in the opinion of this Congress, owing to the great increase of business in the Department of Labour, and, further, a Minister of Labour, acting solely in that capacity would be in a better position to give greater attention to the demands of the workmen."

The work of the Department of Labour of Canada now includes the following duties:

The administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in cases of disputes affecting mines and public utilities.

The maintenance of a staff of officers at various points whose services are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes.

The administration of Fair Wages policy of the Government of Canada which provides for the observanace of the current wages rates and hours of the district on Government contracts and on railway construction towards which financial aid has been voted by Parliament.

The administration of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act under which, in co-operation with various provincial governments, free public employment offices are maintained in 66 centres; statistical information relative to employment conditions is also collected and published.

The administration of the Technical Education Act which provides for grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting technical education; the collection and publication of information in the form of bulletins and otherwise.

The administration of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, whereby provision may be made for old age by the purchase of annuities by individuals, or associations on behalf of their members, or by employers on behalf of their employees.

The administration of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, which provides means for investigation of alleged combines.

The collection, compilation and publication of statistics of wages hours, prices, cost of living, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents and industrial agreements; also of labour organization and organization in industry, commerce and the professions; the conduct of investigational and research work bearing on industrial relations and labour conditions; the publication of bulletins of information on these subjects.

The monthly publication of the Labour Gazette containing a review of the industrial situation throughout Canada, a record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, statistics of wages and hours, wholesale and retail prices in Canada and other countries, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, summaries of laws and legal decisions affecting labour and other information on current matters of industrial and labour interest.

The compilation and publication of reports containing the texts of the labour laws of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures.

The maintenance of a library of publications on labour and economic subjects.

The collection and transmission of information required by the International Labour Conference and Office; correspondence with Federal and Provincial Government departments and with organizations of employers and employees relative thereto; the representation of Canada at the International Labour Conference and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour

The Department of Public Works and Labour for the province of Quebec was established under an Act of 1905, being articles 2361 to 2369 of the Revised Statutes of 1909, but a Department of Public Works had been in existence for many years before provision was made for a labour division. Under the Act of 1905, the Minister of Public Works and Labour, in addition to his functions in connection with the management and control of public works, performs the following duties in regard to labour: he institutes and controls inquiries into important industrial questions and those relating to manufacturers, collects useful facts and statistics relating thereto and transmits the same to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics; and has supervision of and control over all proceedings under the Quebec Trade Disputes Act. An amendment of 1919 enabled the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint a deputy minister of labour, who should have control of such matters as should be assigned to him, subject to the direction of the minister. Among these duties is that of inspecting industrial establishments from the standpoint of the health and safety of the workers. In 1924 a staff of 10 male and 3 female inspectors was employed in this work. The department also takes charge in regard to fair wages on government contracts, superintends licensed registry offices for domestic servants, administers the Boiler Inspection Act, the act respecting the prevention of fires, and the inspection of foundries. An important duty of the Department is in connection with the issues of educational certificates to children under 16 years of age, such certificates being required under amendments of 1919 to the Industrial Establishments Act before these children may be employed for wages.

Ontario Department of Labour

A Bureau of Industries was established in Ontario in 1882 under the Provincial Depart-

ment of Agriculture. This Bureau published statistics on matters relating to industries in the province. One of its main functions, then as now, was in connection with factory inspections. In 1900 a Bureau of Labour was created as a branch of the Department of Public Works. The objects of the Bureau were set forth in the Bureau of Labour Act as follows:—

4. It shall be the duty of the Bureau to collect, assort, systematize and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labour, co-operation, strikes, lockouts, or other labour difficulties, trades unions, labour organizations, the relations between labour and capital, and other subjects of interest to workingmen throughout Ontario, with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of workingmen, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of Ontario, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

A further change was made in 1916 when the Trades and Labour Branch Act was enacted, placing the Branch in the charge of a superintendent with the rank of a deputy head of a department. The new branch was attached to the Department of Public Works by an order in council. Its establishment has been recommended by a Provincial Commission on Unemployment, and one of its duties was in connection with the organizing of employment offices. The Act defined the duties of the branch as follows:—

(*a*) collect such statistical and other information respecting trades and industries in Ontario as may be deemed necessary or expedient from time to time;

(*b*) ascertain the localities in which mechanics, artizans or workmen in any particular trade or industry are required and wherever practicable assist in supplying the demand for such work or labour.

(*c*) ascertain and report upon sanitary and other conditions relating to the health, comfort and well-being of the industrial classes;

(*d*) establish and maintain in the various centres of population throughout Ontario employment bureaus and similar agencies for obtaining suitable employment for workingmen; and subject to The Employment Agencies Act, 1917, to regulate all voluntary, private or municipal employment bureaux. Amended 1917, c. 15, s. 2.

(*e*) ascertain and report upon the rates of wages paid to employees in the various trades and industries carried on in Ontario;

(*f*) enquire and report as to the establishment of new industries in Ontario, in any case where by reason of the production of raw material for such industry in Ontario, or the immigration of persons skilled in the particular industry or other circumstances it appears that such industry can profitably be carried on;

(*g*) enquire into, consider and report upon the operation of laws in force in other parts of the Empire and in foreign countries, having for their objects the protection, technical training and welfare of the industrial classes, and make such recommendations and suggestions thereon as may be deemed advisable;

(*h*) consider and report upon any petition for, or suggestion of a change in the law of Ontario relating to labour and wages or any matter affecting the industrial classes, presented or made by any trades and labour council or other organization representing those classes or by any other person;

(*i*) prepare and transmit to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council annually a report containing the reports of the officers employed in the administration of the various Acts assigned to the Branch, and uopn the work of the Branch during the preceding year, together with such statistical and other information as may have been collected in the Branch.

The superintendent or his representatives had the right of access to offices, factories, etc., at any reasonable hour, and could be granted authority to hold inquiries under the Public Inquiries Act. The administration of the following acts was assigned to the Trades and Labour Branch; The Bureau of Labour Act; The Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act; The Building Trades Protection Act; The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; The Steam Boilers Act; The Employment Agencies Act, 1917, and Acts relating to the protection of the persons or interests of the industrial classes as may from time to time be designed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

In 1919 the Department of Labour was established, in charge of a Minister and Deputy Minister of Labour, the duties of the Department being identical with those of the former Trades and Labour Branch. The new Department through its Factory Inspection Branch, supervises factories, shops, office buildings, barber shops, elevators and hoists, foundries and polishing plants, the employment of women in industry, minimum wage orders, stationary engineers' certificates. The Steam Boiler Branch superintends boiler designs, new boilers and boiler exchanges, and the Employment Service conducts employment exchanges at 25 industrial centres in the province, besides maintaining a provincial employment clearing house.

Manitoba Bureau of Labour

The Manitoba Bureau of Labour Act of 1915 (chapter 6) provided for the establishment of a Bureau of Labour, attached to the Department of Public Works, or, under an amendment of 1922, "to any other such department as the Lieutenant-Governor may determine." The duties assigned the Bureau were stated in the Act as follows:—

" to collect, assort, systematize and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labour, co-operation, strikes, lockouts or other labour difficulties, trades unions, labour organizations, the relations between labour and capital, and other subjects of interest to workingmen throughout Manitoba, with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of workingmen, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of Manitoba, as the Bureau may be able to gather."

By an amendment of 1916 the Bureau was charged with the duty and obligation of seeing that the provisions of the Shops Regulation Act, The Bake Shops Act, The Public

Buildings Act, The Manitoba Factories Act and The Building Trades Protection Act, or those contained in any Acts that may hereafter be substituted for these Acts, are at all times duly and properly observed and enforced.

Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries

The Saskatchewan Bureau was established under the Bureau of Labour and Industries Act of 1920 (chapter 24). The administration of the Bureau is in charge of a Commissioner. The duties are defined in the act as follows:—

The Bureau shall collect, assort, systematize and publish information and statistics relating to: (*a*) employment, wages and hours of labour throughout the province; (*b*) strikes or other labour difficulties; (*c*) trades unions and labour organizations; (*d*) the relations between capital and labour and other subjects connected with industrial problems; (*e*) the commercial industrial, and sanitary conditions of employment; (*f*) the natural resources of Saskatchewan and their industrial possibilities; (*g*) such other matters as may be related to industrial development in the province.

The Bureau shall also provide facilities for finding employment and for the distribution of male and female labour throughout the province.

It shall be the duty of the Bureau and it shall have power to—(*a*) establish and maintain one or more employment offices at such places within Saskatchewan as may be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; (*b*) put employers who want workpeople, and workpeople who want work within Saskatchewan, into communication with one another free of charge; (*c*) cause to be made surveys of and inquiries into the natural resources of Saskatchewan to ascertain their extent and how the same may be best utilized in the extension of the industries of the province; (*d*) inquire and report as to the establishment of new industries in Saskatchewan, in any case where by reason of the production of raw material for such industry, or the immigration of persons skilled in the particular industry, or other circumstances, it appears that such industry might be profitably carried on; (*e*) co-operate with the Federal Labour Exchange.

The Bureau shall administer the following Acts and such other Acts as may be from time to time assigned by the Executive Council to the administration of the Bureau: (*a*) The Factories Act; (*b*) The Building Trades Protection Act; (*c*) The Electrical Workers' Protection Act; (*d*) The Employment Agencies Act; (*e*) The Mines Act; and (*f*) The Minimum Wage Act.

Alberta Bureau of Labour

The Bureau of Labour of Alberta was created under an act of 1922 (chapter 80). It is in charge of a Commissioner of Labour appointed by Order in Council, the duties of this official being to "superintend the performance of such work relating to the collection, assortment, systemization and publication of information and statistics affecting labour as may be directed by the minister;" to administer such acts as may be assigned to the Bureau by Orders in Council; and to discharge such other duties as may be delegated to him by the minister. The Bureau now administers the provincial Employment Bureau and the Minimum Wage Act, the Boilers Act, The Factories Act and the Theatres Act. The annual reports of the Bureau contain valuable material on wages and hours of labour in the various industries in the Province.

British Columbia Department of Labour

The British Columbia Department was established under the Department of Labour Act of 1917 (chapter 32). A Minister of Labour presides over the Department, with a deputy minister appointed by order in council. The duties of the department are defined in the act as follows:—

(*a*) To administer the laws of British Columbia affecting labour;

(*b*) To acquire and disseminate knowledge on all matters connected with the industrial occupations of the people, with a view to improving the relations between employers and employes;

(*c*) To collect and publish reliable information relating to or affecting the industries of British Columbia and rates of wages;

(*d*) To collect such statistical and other information respecting trades and industries in British Columbia as may be deemed necessary or expedient from time to time;

(*e*) To ascertain the localities in which mechanics, artisans, or workmen in any particular trade or industry are required, and wherever practicable assist in supplying the demand for such work or labour;

(*f*) To ascertain and report upon sanitary and other conditions relating to the health, comfort, and well-being of the industrial classes;

(*g*) To establish and maintain in the various centres or population throughout British Columbia employment bureaus and similar agencies for obtaining suitable employment for workingmen and working women and for the distribution of male and female labour throughout the province. Amended 1919, c. 39, s. 2.

(*h*) To inquire and report as to the establishment of new industries in British Columbia where it appears that such industries can profitably be carried on;

(*i*) To inquire into, consider, and report upon the operation of laws in force in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries having for their objects the protection, technical training, and welfare of the industrial classes, and make such recommendations and suggestions thereon as may be deemed advisable;

(*j*) To consider and report upon any petition for or suggestion of a change in the law of British Columbia relating to labour and wages or any matter affecting the industrial classes, presented or made by any trades and labour council or other organization representing those classes, or by any other person;

(*k*) To perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by any Act of the Legislative Assembly.

The Department has authority to require the trade unions, industrial societies and other organizations to supply information as to their rules and practices; to require employers to furnish reports as to their employees, that is, their names, occupations, wages, hours of labour, etc.; and to obtain from any available source information as to the cost of living, and the relations of prices to labour and industrial conditions in the province. The

statistical reports of the Department are summarized in the yearly report, which contains valuable information as to labour conditions. The annual report includes a directory of associations of employers, a trade union directory for the province, and the report of the Minimum Wage Board. The Department of Labour also administers the government employment service and the Factories Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour is *ex officio,* the chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act of 1923, providing for an 8-hour working day in the industries of the province, excepting those industries expressly exempted by the Board.

International Chamber of Commerce

Representatives of business interests of forty nations will gather at Brussels on June 21 of this year in the third general conference of the International Chamber of Commerce to discuss common problems, to consider means of facilitating trade between countries and to further the adoption and simplification of commercial practices by which the interchange of goods between peoples is carried on. The meeting will bring together bankers and financiers, economists, industrialists and merchants, many of whom are figures of national and not a few of international importance The turn their discussion takes and the conclusions at which they will arrive may not only have a far-reaching effect upon business conditions in all countries but also a direct bearing upon the course of world affairs within the next few years. It was at a similar meeting held in Rome two years ago that the principles underlying the Dawes Plan, which is now in effect, were adopted. It is their purpose to discuss at Brussels further steps in the application of this plan, the adjustment of remaining reparations questions and the economic rehabilitation of the countries which have not yet recovered from the shock of war.

In preparation for the discussion a survey of world economic conditions is now being made by an international committee of which Fred I. Kent, of New York, is chairman. Among its members are Owen D. Young and Henry M. Robinson, of the United States; Sir Arthur Balfour and Stanley Machin, presidents of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce for 1923 and 1924 respectively, of Great Britain; Alfred Descamps, director of economics of the Banque de France, and Maurice Lewandowski, directing manager of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Mario Alberti, and Albert Pirello, of Italy, both former members of the Dawes Commission; Maurice Despret, Belgium, chairman of the Board of the Banque de Bruxelles, Henri Heer, Switzerland, a member of the economic committee of the League of Nations; K. A. Wallenberg, Sweden, president of the Association of Scandinavian Chambers of Commerce; and W. Westerman, Holland, chairman of the Board of the Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging.

In the light of human experience in dealing with economic problems growing out of the war it is reasonable to assume that this method of approach obviates the almost insuperable obstacles that are encountered if they are treated as political questions. But there are many other economic problems which involve the economic welfare of all countries and directly affect business activity, and should be dealt with in the same way.

Hours of Labour in the United States

Under the title of "Hours of Labour in Industry: The United States," the International Labour Office has just published the latest of its series of studies on hours of work in various countries. In an introductory note, it is pointed out that legislation in the United States restricting hours of work is mostly confined to women and children, or to dangerous or unhealthy occupations, and such legislation is generally left to the separate States, with the result that there is a great diversity of laws in the country. Further, there are but few great national collective agreements; and the existing agreements being mostly local in scope and application, a detailed study can only be carried out with considerable difficulty. Moreover, customs and mentality, which play a not unimportant part in industrial conditions, often differ widely between one part of the United States and another. The study, however, contains a considerable body of information, statistical and other, concerning hours of work in the various industries of the United States. The tendency during recent years, it is pointed out, has been towards a shorter working day. The present trend in organized industry is towards a forty-four-hour week. Tables compiled by the American Federation of Labour in April, 1922, and reproduced in the study, show that over 1,250,000 workers are on this basis.

PROPHECIES OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Article by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, Contributed to the "New York Times," March 22, 1925.

THE following article by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, outlines certain new developments in the relations of labour and capital that have come rapidly during the past few years. Notable among these have been:—

1. Government mediation and conciliation as carried on by the Canadian Department of Labour under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

2. The spread of co-operative management. Either through the regular unions already organized in the plants, or by means of new organizations established for the purpose, representatives of the workers in many instances now sit down with their employers to discuss in democratic fashion the problems of their industry.

3. Insurance against unemployment, accident, sickness and death. Either jointly with the regular unions, or independently on behalf of their employees, many employers have established funds to protect them from the various risks in connection with industry.

4. Employee stock ownership. Many large companies have taken their employees into partnership through a wide distribution of stock among the workers, and by a sharing of their profits among the customers they serve.

Dr. Eliot sees in these developments prophecies of industrial peace and in the following article describes some of the more conspicuous examples in detail.

Text of Dr. Eliot's Article

ANY one who listens can hear nowadays many prophecies of industrial peace, loud and near, or faint and far; and some of these prophecies reach beyond industrial peace to international peace also. In the midst of the dire confusion into which the civilized world has fallen since 1914 it is comforting for people who are naturally expectant of good to reflect on these prophecies. A few of them are here described and recorded, in order to give knowledge of their nature and their abundance to many Americans who have never listened to them.

Department of Labour of Canada

Among these cheering prophecies should first be mentioned the activities of the Canadian Department of Labour, which was established in 1900 and has now been continuously useful for twenty-four years. Under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 this Government department, headed by a Minister of Labour, has successfully promoted processes of conference and conciliation between employers and employees throughout Canada.

The boards set up by the department—a separate board for each dispute—have no arbitral authority, save when an arbitration is arranged by mutual consent of the disputants. They have the usual powers of a court in compelling testimony, and their proceedings are paid for by the Federal Government. They can apply no force in support of their decisions. They appeal only to public opinion for enforcement of their decisions; and their whole effort is to inform public opinion accurately concerning every dispute in which their intervention is requested by either party. By this method the department has brought about the immediate settlement of a large number of acute controversies and has promoted face-to-face conference between the contestants in many other disputes in which no immediate settlement was reached.

The "Labour Gazette."—It early established the Labour Gazette, prepared and edited in the department at Ottawa. This Gazette publishes much trustworthy information on many subjects interesting to labour, such as the average weekly cost of supporting a family of five from year to year through a series of years under changing conditions, the monthly loss of working time caused by industrial disputes, the proceedings at meetings of various international associations at many places in Canada and the United States, the resolutions passed by labour meetings or conferences in both Canada and the United States and the action, if any, which resulted therefrom, the main facts regarding comparative unemployment in a series of months or years and the proposals of workers' unions or associations concerning public education, accident prevention and compensation for

accident. It also publishes statedly a general review of the industrial situation as shown in the labour market, the fluctuations of commodity prices and the number of building permits and contracts.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.— When one considers all the activities of the Department of Labour at Ottawa before and since the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, one sees clearly that the Canadian action on the labour problem has been and still is the most intelligent and successful in the world. It shows one safe way, at least, toward industrial peace. The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King invented this legislation and got it put into effect. He is now Canadian Premier.

The leading ideas which appear in his writings, speeches and political career are that governmental investigation should precede the lockout or the strike, in order to bring law and order into industry and to introduce joint control; secondly, that the Government should pass laws effective in uncovering wrongs and exposing injustice in industrial controversies, and that if the community is to pay regard to the rights of labour and capital on the one hand, labour and capital on the other must not be indifferent to the well-being of the community; and, thirdly, that the methods of preserving peace between nations are similar to those that obtain in industry—namely, conciliation, arbitration and the international support of a judicial tribunal whose decisions are enforceable by an international police.

The year 1922 gave a striking demonstration of the high value to the Dominion of its labour legislation. In that year not a single working hour was lost on the railroads or in the railway shops of Canada; whereas industries in the United States suffered enormous losses through the strikes of railroad labour, the grievances and demands being essentially the same on both sides of the border.

A very interesting table showing proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by industries from March 22, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1924, is published in a fresh report from the Canadian Department of Labour. This table shows that the number of applications for a board were 92 from mines, 366 from transportation and communication, 55 from miscellaneous corporations, including war work, and 123 from trades outside the scope of the Act. On this number of applications the number of strikes not averted or ended were 15 on mines, 16 on transportation and communication, 4 on miscellaneous corporations, including war work, and 2 on disputes outside the scope of the Act. These figures show that out of 636 applications for a board only 37 failed to avert or end strikes. Another remarkable statement just made in The Labour Gazette for December, 1924, is that at the end of November, 1924, there were no strikes or lockouts on record in Canada.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England lately rendered a decision on an appeal by the Toronto Electric Commissioners which declared the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to be outside the powers of the Federal Parliament. This decision has been received by the Canadian press, without distinction of party, with expressions of grave concern and disappointment. How thoroughly the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has commended itself to all the voters in Canada appears clearly from the following fact: Of the sixteen years since the enactment of the act by a Liberal Government, six have been years of Liberal administration, six of Conservative administration, and four of Coalition administration. No attempt has been made by any party to repeal the act, and no amendments which would undermine the general principle of the act have been proposed. It commends itself to both Liberals and Conservatives, to both employers and employees. The present legalistic obstacle to its progress is sure to be overcome.

When an American contrasts the treatment which industrial disputes have received in Canada and in the United States, he is forced to admit that the Canadian legislation and the practices under it have been vastly superior in all respects to the American. They have been more successful than the American in preventing the heavy losses which result from both strikes and lockouts. They have also secured more justice for the labourer and, therefore, more content and comfort for the labourer's family. Furthermore, they have given the reflecting public much more information about wages, combinations of capitalists detrimental to the public interest, technical education and employment services.

Co-operative Management

The most encouraging prophecies, however, come from corporations whose managers have been for some years advocating and adopting co-operative management, democratic control of their plants, profit-sharing, accident insurance or that kind of care of workmen and their families accompanied by friendly intercourse with them which is sometimes derisively called "paternalism" by labour union agitators.

International Harvester Company

In March, 1919—about six years ago—the directors and officers of the International Harvester Company, under the lead of the President, Harold F. McCormick, offered to their employees a plan for establishing closer relations between employees and the management. This plan provided for the establishment of the "Harvester Industrial Council," and also of "works councils," in each of which bodies representatives elected by the employees should have equal voice and vote with the management in all matters of mutual interest, including wages, hours and working conditions. Each of the works maintained by the company (the company was then maintaining twenty-three separate manufacturing plants in the United States and Canada) was to have a works council. Through these councils any employee or group of employees could at any time present suggestions, requests or complaints with the certainty of a full and fair hearing. The company also established in aid of this plan a department of industrial relations, charged with giving special attention to all matters pertaining to labour policies and the well-being of the employees.

Only employees who were citizens of the United States, 21 years of age or over and had been continuously in one of the company's works for one year were to be eligible for nomination as employees' representatives. All employees, both men and women, were entitled to vote, except foremen, assistant foremen and other employees having influence over employment or discharge. The manager of the department of industrial relations, or some one designated by him, was to act as chairman of the works council, and a secretary was to be appointed by the superintendent of the works. Neither the chairman nor the secretary had a vote. Employees serving as members of the works council were to receive their regular pay from the company during such absence from work as this service actually required and employees attending any meeting at the request of the works council or of any subcommittee of a council were to receive their regular pay from the company for such time as they were actually and necessarily absent from work on this account.

General Council.—When a works council reaches an agreement on any matter its recommendation shall be referred to the superintendent for execution. If, however, the superintendent considers the matter of such importance as to require the attention of the general officers, he shall immediately refer it to the president of the International Harvester Company, who within ten days after the matter has been referred to him shall either propose a settlement thereof or refer the matter to a general council, consisting of two or more representatives of their own number from each of the works or plants which he deems jointly interested. There shall be one such member of the general council for each 1,000 employees or major fraction thereof, except that no works shall have fewer than two representatives in the general council.

The management representatives in the general council shall be appointed by the President, and shall not exceed the number o employee representatives. Reasonable travelling expenses for all representatives at a general council shall be paid by the company. Every representative serving on any works or general council shall be wholly free in the performance of his duties as such, and no discrimination against him shall afterward be made on account of action taken by him in his representative capacity. Under this plan no discrimination shall be made against any employee because of race, sex, political or religious affiliation or membership in any labour union or other organization.

Employees' Benefits.—As early as 1908 the International Harvester Company had organized benefit plans for its employees, which rested on a benefit fund consisting of contributions from members of the association, income from investments, gifts and legacies to the fund, and such contributions as the company made from time to time; but this plan was revised and much improved in 1920, after the adoption of the works council in every plant of the company. It now includes sickness, pregnancy, accident, disability and death benefits, but no benefits are paid when disability is due to intoxication, the use of alcoholic liquors or drugs, to venereal diseases or their results, or to fighting, wrestling or fooling in any disreputable resort. The Board of Trustees of the Employees' Benefit Association is watchful of members' interests, and effected substantial improvements in both January and October, 1921.

Pension System.—In 1908 the International Harvester Company also announced the establishment of a pension system, which permitted any male employee on the payroll of the company at the time to become eligible for a pension, provided he had reached the age of 65 years and had been twenty years or more in the service of the company. Women employees might be retired at the age of years. In 1922 the directors issued a statement to their employees embodying all the changes made since the announcement of the pension plan in 1908, and declaring that they

adopted this improved plan "as evidence of their appreciation of the fidelity, efficiency and loyalty of the employees."

Compensation.—In 1910 the company adopted a plan for compensating its employees in all cases of industrial accidents occurring in its works. The company had already expended large sums in guarding its machinery and throwing safeguards around all dangerous spots in its plants. Nevertheless, the accident department paid out $236,000 for industrial accidents in the two years from 1910 to 1912.

Welfare Work.—The Harvester Company was early in the field to promote the health of its employees by providing pleasant lunchrooms and good lunches at cost, sanitary lavatories and working quarters, pure drinking water, good artificial lighting and ventilation, and free nursing and medical service. Since the establishment of the works councils and the Department of Industrial Relations all these efforts for the promotion of the health of the employees have been studied anew and made more efficient.

Already in 1915 the Harvester Company, as a matter of business and public service, had provided free public lectures on good farming, and had prepared numerous pamphlets, ranging from 8 pages to 160, for distribution at very low prices in farming communities. A few of the subjects will indicate the diversity of these publications—"Alfalfa," "Sweet Clover," "Seed Corn," "Hog Cholera," "Cold Pack Canning," "Grow a Garden," "Binder Twine Industry" and Fly-Trap Pattern." Since the adoption of the works council in 1919 all these activities have been systematized and extended. Two excellent examples of the work of the Harvester Company's agricultural extension department are its seventy-page illustrated treatise, issued in 1922, on "Hogs for Pork and Profit," and its recommendation of the visual method of instruction, as illustrated by its chart, slide and reel division, with its 2,000 lecture charts and 1,000 sets of lantern slides and motion picture reels, which are lent to anyone who will make use of them. Two other excellent examples from the publications of 1923 are "The Cow, the Mother of Prosperity," and "You Don't Need to Have Flies in the House."

Copartnership.—In 1920 the directors and stockholders of the International Harvester Company formulated a plan to promote employee ownership of the company's stock by providing extra compensation for employees who agreed to invest a part of this extra compensation in the company's stock and to continue to hold that stock. They took this action in the belief that this is a good way to strengthen the community of interest between the company and its employees. The company stated to its employees that, its business being chiefly dependent on agriculture, the extent of its yearly earnings is much affected by crop conditions beyond human control, but, nevertheless, that a substantial part of these earnings depends on effective teamwork by employees and managers alike. The directors coupled with this extra compensation and stock ownership plan the announcement of a savings and investment plan. These two plans will, in the judgment of the directors, round out the general policy of co-operation between the employees and the management.

The root and source of these beneficent activities of the International Harvester Company may be seen in the following statement of President Cyrus H. McCormick in 1922: "Every company or organization of men doing business in any community * * * is in duty bound to do something to help build up that community, aside from the things required by law or the things beneficial to itself."

General Results.—Whatever the International Harvester Company learns from its own practices and the investigations it conducts about the best management of its diversified industries it imparts without reserve to all other manufacturing companies and to the public. For example, the advantageous results of a discussion of the occupational rating plan, made by A. H. Young in the company's works during 1923, were set forth by him at the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at Boston in October of the same year and made the subject of a round-table discussion. As the conclusion which Mr. Young draws from his work is that "the worth, the practicability and monetary benefits to be derived can be measured only by the extent to which it is applied," it is obvious that the Harvester Company does not propose to hide, but on the contrary to proclaim, every advantageous discovery in industrial methods which its agents make or contrive.

The general attitude of the Harvester Company toward its many experiments on co-operative management remains the same today that it was at the beginning. It regards its plans and experiments as not final or fixed but progressive and fluid. It has lately made a notable step forward in adopting a stock sale policy by which the employees are allowed to buy preferred stock at a favourable price, with special privileges attached to completion of the contract and to continuity in

holding. No important modifications have been made since 1923 in the establishment system of works councils, and the company believes that both management and men attach increasing value to the system. The company has had no discouraging experience with its employees for the last two years (1923-25). On the contrary, both workers and management understand better and better the business of the company and the value to its business of good relations between the workers and the managers. In view of the very large number of employees in the works of the International Harvester Company—34,507 on November 30, 1924—and the widespread sale which it makes of its product, the experiments of this company in regard to co-operative management and a working knowledge of a business by the employees have great significance.

The "Mitten Management"

A very interesting example of the effects of co-operative management is to be found in the records and publications of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. T. E. Mitten took charge of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company thirteen years ago when its employees had lately been on a strike accompanied by great violence against persons and property. The company had no credit and the shareholders no dividends, the rolling stock was dilapidated and the service rendered to the public very defective. Within the past twelve years the following results have been attained and are now in plain sight of all three parties—the public, the corporation, or its shareholders, and the employees: For the employees, pensions, sick benefits, $1,000 life insurance, a large savings fund belonging to the Association of Employees, and the co-operative wage dividend fund with satisfactory income shared equally between the employer and the employee. The "Mitten men and management" have for more than twelve years past increasingly advanced their mutual interests by co-operative management which has produced increased wages and other advantages for the men and re-established dividends for the stockholders. At the same time the public have come to enjoy a street car service unequalled elsewhere. In no other American city is a ride over surface and elevated lines combined provided at the rate of four tickets for 25 cents. It supplied continuous service during the great war without interruption by strike.

These results have been procured by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company under Mr. Mitten's management in spite of the troublous times during and following the war, and in spite of the serious obstacles interposed by three succesive city governments, well intentioned but short lived. The company is at this moment involved in a controversy with the city government; but the Philadelphia public is beginning to understand that the company is more likely to be right than the city in selecting a policy for the future, because the company has a history and a long contractual life, whereas a city administration has neither a history nor a broad outlook, and the personnel of one administration is liable to be scantily represented in the next. The personal qualities of Mr. Mitten have of course counted for much in this extraordinary transformation of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company; but that seems to be the case in every successful development of good relations between employer and employees, no matter whether the owner be a huge corporation, a rich firm, a single family or a single individual.

The Bethlehem Steel Plan

One of the most interesting ventures in co-operative management or effective representation of the employees in the management of a plant is that set up six years ago by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and then adopted by the employees in three of their large plants, the method and results of which have only recently been divulged. In this "Bethlehem plan" the Bethlehem Steel Corporation itself decided to introduce a liberal scheme of employee representation whenever its employees desired such a plan. The basis of representation varied in the different plants owned by the corporation, being one representative for each 100 employees in plants employing under 1,500; in plants employing 1,500 to 10,000, one representative for each 200 employees; for plants employing over 10,000, one representative for each 300 employees, provided, however, that in no case should there be less than ten representatives. Eighteen years of age and sixty days of employment qualified for voting. Twenty-one years of age and six months' employment, with citizenship or first papers, qualified as a candidate for election. Company officials and those hiring or discharging were disqualified for voting at elections.

The plan was adopted in the main works of the corporation at Bethlehem in 1919 and has now been functioning there for nearly six years. It has been extended to several plants which have been acquired by the corporation since that date. In June, 1923, the plan was functioning at seven steel plants employing 55,000 people, at seven shipbuilding plants employing 12,000 people and in mines and quarries owned by the corporation employing 9,000 men. The total working force changes

somewhat from time to time and has sometimes exceeded 100,000 persons, and it has always included a large variety of crafts, nationalities and groups characterized by diverse social and industrial habits. The test, therefore, of the Bethlehem plan has already been a thorough one. The corporation has been reticent about results, and its officials, when they talk about the plan, confine themselves to established facts. Even now they prefer to have outside observers appraise the effort and its results.

Share in Management.—The Bethlehem plan relies essentially on a process of educating employees in a knowledge of the business in which they earn their livelihood by trusting them with large powers in its management under conditions which bring home to the employees their power and responsibility and make them aware that their interests and those of their employers are identical.

Experience under the plan has already proved that the employees invariably choose able and experienced representatives. The following facts were published in 1923: In the Bethlehem main plant the average service period of the ninety-eight elected workmen representatives is twelve years, and the average from all the plants of the company is eight years. It is an important part of the duties of the president of the corporation, the chairman of the board of directors, and the assistant to the president to meet the elected representatives of the employees and the appointed management representatives, to acquaint themselves with the mental attitude of the average employee, and to instruct them in the actual conditions and prospects of the business. These officials tell both sets of representatives that they must ask every question which interests them and may expect a direct answer. "If it is something you want and we cannot grant it, we will not hesitate to say so. If our decision is not convincing to you, you have the absolute right to convince us that we are wrong."

It has been a great help toward success for the Bethlehem plan that there has been no "absentee" ownership or direction in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The principal officials of the company live in Bethlehem, and every plant has a resident manager with a resident staff.

Teachers and "educators" may be excused for taking especial interest in the following passage in John Calder's recent report on the Bethlehem plan: "Employee representation is true education, a 'drawing out' of unused faculties, and nowhere is 'learning by doing' so effectually accomplished for the working man; for we never really know anything which we cannot do. Such a process proceeding increasingly at the daily job, with adults 25 to 65 years of age and long past the formal stages of education, is a public service, and one of the most hopeful things for the social welfare of the United States and the self-governing abilities of its inhabitants." That is the soundest kind of educational doctrine.

The Bethlehem plan is not supposed to be perfect, but perfecting. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation was early in the field with an Industrial Relations Department which paid much attention to safety, health, sanitation, relief, pensions, employees' benefit associations and housing. This department had won a place in the esteem of the employees in every plant; but all these beneficial actions of employer toward employee welfare work have become relatively insignificant in comparison with the educational effect of genuine co-operative management.

Employees' Savings Plan.—Under date of February 2, 1925, the *Bethlehem Review* publishes the employees' second savings plan, which provides for the issue to employees of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation on a partial payment basis at the price of $100 a share. In connection with this second savings plan the president of the company announces that "not so long ago Bethlehem stock was owned by comparatively few people. To-day it is owned by 53,380 stockholders, many of whom are employees of the corporation, and in addition over 11,000 employees are paying for stock under the savings plan." President Grace adds: "I believe that it is a better community in which thrift is practiced and that a business is more healthy in which employees are part owners." The new announcement by President Grace is in line with previous announcements to the effect that the Bethlehem plan is not perfect but perfecting. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has lately published some very instructive tables to demonstrate the working of its plan in important respects between October, 1918, and October 1, 1924. The following selections from these tables illustrate two points which are important in the working out of any plan of employee representation:—

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES VOTING

Plant.	1924.
Steel—	
Bethlehem	95
Steelton	98
Lebanon	64.6
Maryland	91
Lackawanna	89
Cambria	88.7
Coatesville	97.6
Ship—	
Fore River	99
Sparrows Pt.	99.4
Baltimore DD.	96.9
Harlan	96.5
Moore	100

DISPOSITION OF CASES

(October, 1918- October 1, 1924.)

Settled in favour of employees	2,323
Settled against employees	523
Compromised	315
Withdrawn	156
Settlement pending	48
Total cases	3,367

Columbia Conserve Company

The story of the Columbia Conserve Company of Indianapolis is very different from those of the large companies thus far dealt with, but no less interesting. In 1917 it was a small concern which belonged—stock, buildings and land—to one family, and employed a small force of ordinary quality in raising and canning tomatoes. In that year the family decided to adopt a thoroughgoing management of the business by the "hands"—that is, to turn over the management to a group of the employees who by their industry and their mental capacity had shown that they could probably handle the perplexing problems which tomato raising and canning present.

Employee Representation.—The fundamental idea was to get the actual management of the business completely into the hands of the elected representatives of the employees. At first the Factory Committee was composed of ten men and women, chosen by popular ballot from among the manual workers, and three men from the office. A year later it was decided to have two committees in place of one; the first, called the council, made up of the manager and his assistant, the superintendent and his assistant and the foremen and forewomen; and a second, to be known as the Factory Committee, composed exclusively of persons belonging to the rank and file. After another year's experience the Factory Committee was abandoned and the council remained the sole managing body.

Any employee could attend the council meetings, and if he attended eight consecutive meetings he could become a voting member of the council. In spite of this easy access to membership in the council, the number of members increased but slowly, and in 1923 contained only about 20 per cent of the working force. The President of the company had the power to veto, but his veto might be overruled by a two-thirds vote of the council. In only one instance did the President have occasion to object to any action of the council, and in that instance the council rescinded its vote to reduce working hours from fifty-five a week to fifty as soon as the President returned from a somewhat prolonged absence and explained to the council the situation and prospects of the company. Meetings of the council were held at first during working hours, once a fortnight; but in the second year and thereafter meetings were held after working hours. These meetings have seldom lasted less than three hours, and frequently as long as five hours. The members of the council receive no pay for their services.

The employees found it hard to believe at first that no subject connected with the business was barred in council meetings and that no employee would suffer because of any opinion expressed in the meetings. The council members now realize that frankness and fearlessness in council meetings strengthen rather than impair their position in the factory.

Naturally, throughout the first year discussion in council related chiefly to hours and wages, because the members understood no other subjects. The first change made in hours was a reduction, but as the members acquired technical and economic knowledge by study of the business the time devoted to discussion of hours grew less and less, until now the activity of the business determines the number of hours of work a day or a week. The length of the working week is now changed several times each year, according to the condition of the business and its prospects. In a business decidedly seasonal in character that is, of course, the only sensible way. Tomatoes being an extremely perishable vegetable, all hands work each day during the season until the tomatoes in hand are made safe. The regular employees receive no pay for overtime. The council has demonstrated that intelligent employees welcome variety not only in kind of employment—partly in the factory and partly in the fields—but in working conditions and hours.

The council early furnished evidence that in this rather small industry, the plant of which, composed of factory and farm, was owned by one family, all employees would prefer annual pay to a weekly pay, as they said, a

salary to wages, the salary being paid weekly, as wages usually are. The "salaried" force is paid as much for a short week as for a long one and is paid during vacations. It is one of the most satisfactory results of this salary method that there is no shirking or malingering among the salaried force. These manual labourers behave just as any salaried teachers, office employees or bureau hands behave. By the end of 1917 practically the entire force on factory and farm had been placed on salary. Of course, the casual workers who are employed at the height of the season in addition to the regular force cannot be put on the salary basis. In the course of six years the council learned that the best way to protect the employees of the Columbia Conserve Company against involuntary unemployment is to reduce the seasonal quality of the business.

The council has proved itself to be conservative in respect to advance of salary rates. They have, however, thought reduction of rates unnecessary. The only considerable increase of salary which the council has voted was in the salary of the manager for the year 1922. During his absence the council voted to increase the salary of the manager, a member of the owning family, by 50 per cent. The council's principal effort is to secure regularity of employment for all hands, and therefore to avoid dismissing or suspending salaried employees because there is no work for them. They have succeeded in this effort up to this day, although business conditions in the canning trade have been unusually difficult for the past two years.

In another respect the action of the council has been very wise and successful. It has no use for uniformity either in work or in wages. It exerts itself to engage factory hands in farm work and machine tenders in work which is ordinarily thought to belong to the building trades and to recruit accountants and salesmen from the operative class. They have no use for the labour union ideas of uniform wages or uniform ratings. They rerate all the employees once a year, dividing them into three classes for each sex. Does this policy indicate that the council will prefer to keep old or partially disabled employees at work at reduced salaries rather than pension them?

Dividends to Workers.—A profit-sharing plan has from the beginning made part of this experiment in operatives' control of a factory. The same percentage is paid on payroll as is paid on the capital stock. The dividends on the payroll are not paid to the workers, but the amount is set aside as a reserve fund to be used by the council to assist those employees who need financial help from time to time. The employee who takes his dividend in stock may sell it to the company at any time at par, and any employee who leaves the employ of the company must offer his stock to the company at par. This profit-sharing scheme is, of course, not thoroughgoing; and it probably exercises comparatively slight influence on the company's employees and on the council's proceedings.

Democratic Management.—Two results of this management of a factory business by its hands are highly interesting. First, this democratic management continues to employ only the "man who will and can in all things do his share." The second result is best described in words taken from an article in the Survey Graphic for September, 1922, by W. P. Hapgood—one of the family that started the business—entitled "High Adventure of a Cannery": "Of course we have become much more efficient * * * * * * during four months of 1922 we produced three and a half times as many goods as in the similar period of 1921, and our payroll was only one-fifth larger. * * * Putting this in percentage, our cost per unit in 1921 was 100, and in 1922 37." Mr. Hapgood adds: "I believe that by such a plan as ours not only are the efficiency and the spirit of the employees very much improved, but the management gets far more pleasure from its work."

In 1924 a general assembly of the employees began to meet every fortnight on company time to discuss any matter connected with the factory and make recommendations to the council. It is hoped that through the work of the general assembly more employees will be stimulated to take part in the work of the council, for the experience of the Columbia Conserve Company resembles that of many other manufacturing companies which have endeavoured to get their employees to take active part in the management of the corporate business. That is, it is only a minority of the employees in a given business who are ambitious to learn the business well enough to become skillful and energetic in management. The majority of the employees prefer to do their daily work without attempting or caring to control the ordering of that work, or, in other words, they are quite content to let those of their fellow-employees who are interested in learning to run the business do all the managing for them. This preference of a majority of the employees seems to be illustrated on a very large scale in the plants of Henry Ford.

An interesting item in the recent experience of the Columbia Conserve Company is that when the superintendent, who was one of the owners of the farm and factory, resigned his position the place was filled by appointing one of the hands by the council. Within two years this new superintendent was demoted by the council and his younger brother put in his place.

During the year 1924 the council has dealt more actively with the finances and sales of the company, and the sales force and the office force have been recruited entirely from the hands.

The policy of the company in putting the management of the farm and factory into the hands of the employees has resulted in a great increase of efficiency and productiveness. Thus the sales in 1924 show an increase over those of 1923 of more than 33 per cent. Mr. Hapgood's estimate of the increased efficiency of the company in 1924 over that of the year 1917 is 100 per cent. About the first of January, 1925, Mr. Hapgood proposed to the council that all the profits of the company, beginning with 1925, in excess of 6 per cent on the capital stock be turned over to the employees, with which to buy out the stock owned by the absentee stockholders, and on the 8th of January the council accepted this proposal by a unanimous vote. Mr. Hapgood states that if the earnings of the company continue for the next six years to be as large as they were in 1924 the employees will then own the entire business. These results have been obtained in a small factory whose work is very seasonal. Could they not be more easily obtained in a business which was large and not seasonal?

Pacific Coast Coal Company

Another company which has obtained striking success in converting members of unions into zealous workers under a system of co-operative management is the Pacific Coast Coal Company, which operates four bituminous mines near Seattle. Here is the plan in as few words as possible:

Central Council.—At each mine is a Mine Council; in Seattle is a Central Council. The Mine Council is composed of six or eight employees elected in complete freedom by the employees and of three or four members appointed by the management; but the voting power for each side is the same. The Central Council is composed of about half the members of the Mine Councils elected and appointed respectively. These councils decide all questions concerning wages, hours and living and working conditions, the Mine Councils dealing primarily each with its own local matters, the Central Council with matters of interest to all the mines. An important person in this organization is the representative of the employees called the committeeman, who deals between regular meetings with the foreman or supervisor on the job. His promises and proposals are accepted as authoritative, and small matters are through him often decided on the spot. Larger questions go in succession to the Mine Council, the Central Council, the company president and to arbitration. These councils have been functioning since February, 1922. In practice few appeals have gone to the Central Council and none beyond it; and in the Mine Councils all decisions have been nearly unanimous.

Under this régime the employees are now producing more tonnage per man-hour than has ever been produced in the past, and new records are often made. No operation has been delayed or stopped an hour on account of labour troubles since this co-operative management was introduced. Many of the employees are persons familiar with craft unions, an experience of value to them in their present job of operating a well-devised system of co-operative management.

The transition from closed shop to open shop conditions and the introduction of co-operative management can seldom be hurried; for they require patient and careful development, and are never to be thought of as finished but as always to be improved. Their success depends on close personal contact between men and management. The success of the Pacific Coast Coal Company is especially interesting because its site is on the Pacific Coast remote from the eastern and central ventures on the subject, and because it has been so thorough and so prompt.

Agreement in Clothing Industry

To the foregoing descriptions of inventions and plans made by industrial corporations, old and new, to promote co-operative management and the interest of employees in large production should now be added mention of some detached and comparatively recent happenings which move in the same direction.

In the middle of 1923 the clothing trade in Chicago took a notable step toward the coming of industrial peace by an agreement between the Chicago Industrial Federation of Clothing Manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. This agreement covered authorization for the manufacturer to deduct 1.5 per cent of the weekly wage of each union employee, pro-

vided the employer made the same contribution to an unemployment fund to be managed by representatives of the manufacturers on the one hand and the clothing workers on the other. This agreement was carefully thought out in detail. For example, it included the provision that the rate of benefits shall be 40 per cent of full-time earnings with $20 per week as a maximum benefit for any employee; and also that no employee should receive benefits for more than five weeks during the insurance year. The representative of the manufacturer and the representative of the union agreed each to use his best efforts to work out the details necessary to the efficient handling of the unemployment fund. In order to build up a reserve and to prevent immediate drains on the fund, no benefits were to be paid before January 1, 1924. It is an interesting feature of the agreement that no benefit is to be paid for unemployment that directly or indirectly results from strikes, stoppages or other cessation of work.

In providing available instruction for both employers and employees on the subject of unemployment, this scheme was wise and ample. A year earlier, in 1922, the Joint Board of Clothing Workers of Chicago presented to the fifth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers a book of 424 pages which gave a very complete and interesting account of the achivements of the Chicago Joint Board, beginning with an account of the great strike of 1910 and including such subjects as the development of arbitration, the strike of 1915, wages and hours from 1911 to 1921 and the principle of union preference. It was a very striking exhibit of the progress of the clothing workers of Chicago in knowledge, wisdom and influence. Moreover, it was illustrated with portraits of individuals and groups that had been especially useful to the organization during this period of remarkable development. The names and faces on these portraits demonstrated that an overwhelming majority of the persons represented were of foreign birth or race.

General Motors Corporation

The General Motors Corporation, with headquarters in New York, a branch at Oshawa, Canada, and numerous subsidiaries in the United States, established in 1919 a plan to encourage thrift among its employees. It recently announced that it would distribute $1,036,000 in cash and $1,364,000 in the stock of the company to those employees who embraced the plan in 1919. This is a return within five years of $3 for every $1 invested by the employees. Employees have a right to withdraw their money at any time, but only employees who leave their money with the company for five years get the full benefits of the plan. At the present moment 55 per cent of the eligible employees are participating in the plan. As the business of the General Motors Company is to manufacture and sell automobiles of varied quality at various prices, and as its business is highly successful, the interest the company and its thousands of employees take in its instructive plan for encouraging thrift may properly be counted among prophecies of industrial peace; for that peace, like international peace, is to be the product of better understanding and friendlier relations.

Trade Unions as Managers

The recent entrance of unions or union members into the ownership of banks should certainly be regarded as a prophecy of industrial peace. A union that owns a bank may easily come to be owner or part owner of a factory or mine, and hence may learn to take an owner's or manager's view of the effect of a strike or a lockout. Thus, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Cleveland, or members of the brotherhood, have come to own a coal mine in West Virginia which has been closed for many months because the owners were unable to meet the wage demands of the union workers. When a strike is seen on a large scale to stop the worker's dividend check as well as his pay envelope, strikes will be less frequent than they have been.

Consumers' Co-operation

Customer ownership in public utilities is also a good sign of approach to industrial peace. Instances of successful sale of stock, both common and preferred, to customers as well as to employees, have multiplied of late. Successful sales conducted by banks, brokerage firms and the companies themselves are reported from many parts of the country all the way from Massachusetts to California. A striking example of this new practice is given by the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, which in a customer ownership campaign ended January 31, 1925, sold 77,572 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock to 19,545 subscribers scattered throughout New Jersey. Since 1921 this corporation has sold to customers about 260,000 of 7 per cent and 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock. Ownership of stocks or bonds by employees and customers in public utilities corporations, or in factories whose products meet widespread needs or desires, tends, of course, to inculcate the doctrine that the interests of capital and labour are mutual, and may best be secured by co-operative management, friendly discussion and arbitration.

The Union Label

One of the bad signs concerning the coming of industrial peace has been the use of the union label on a great variety of printed circulars and announcements habitually issued by industrial and financial corporations, churches, philanthropic societies and candidates for political office without distinction of party. The label meant the "closed shop" and the use of it meant recognition of the union's power. The Roman Catholic Church in America, however, has never found it necessary to put that label on any of its books, circulars or other printed matter. The recent (November, 1924) statement made by Cardinal O'Connell, the senior American Cardinal, to the effect that the Catholic church has always been "the defender of true liberty, and that no workman should be constrained, otherwise he would be a slave to an organization and would lose his personal liberty," brings strong support to the cause of industrial peace. Cardinal O'Connell also declared that a statement recently conveyed in Washington, D.C., newspaper dispatches to the effect that the hierarchy had declared for the label, and hence for the closed shop may be "flatly contradicted as false." It is noticeable that the printing of the union label on announcements made by industrial or financial corporations is decidedly declining. Truly a cheerful prophecy of industrial peace.

Subsidiary Enterprises

In addition to the efforts now made by corporations, large and small, to promote the safety and welfare of their employees, some large corporations whose products are metallic have adopted the policy of owning and operating well-situated deposits of the coal, ore and limestone which they will need in their business during a long future. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation illustrates well this far-seeing and peace-promoting policy. Twenty years ago Bethlehem owned none of these essential materials for its industry except some small ore deposits in Cuba. To-day the corporation owns deposits enough to maintain its seven steel-making plants at full capacity for at least fifty years. Moreover Bethlehem now owns over 150 locomotives in operation on 450 miles of company-owned tracks and twenty-three vessels for ocean and lake transportation. This striking development tends to assure to the company reasonable profits and a credit which will enable it to get new capital when needed to maintain growth, and to its employees steady employment at good wages in spite of financial panics and waves of industrial depression.

There is nowadays a strong tendency in large corporations which desire to render nation-wide service to cause their stocks and bonds to be "publicly owned" in order that a large public may be directly interested in the success of the business. Armour & Co. have lately (October, 1924) published the fact that the company is owned by 77,000 people who represent every walk of life and are scattered through all the States of the Union. More than half of them are employees of the company itself. Out of the total of 77,000 owners 69,664 own only from one to twenty-four shares.

Industrial Ownership

Another good instance of a large corporation's desire to spread the ownership of its stock as widely as possible is given in an artcile in the *World's Work* for January, 1925, by David F. Houston, President of the Bell Telephone Securities Company and formerly Secretary of Agriculture and of the Treasury. Mr. Houston states that the Bell Telephone Securities Company, a subsidiary of the American Company, has been calling its people's attention to the fact that the stock exists, that it can be purchased in the market at the market price and that it yields good and safe return. He also publishes a table which shows that 118,799 persons applied for the preferred stock offered by the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, the Wisconsin Company, and for part of the stock of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, and actually purchased 733,676 shares. The number of vocations represented in the table is forty-six, and the three largest groups are labourers, 24,317; housewives, 21,626; clerks, 10,774.

Mr. Houston says accurately that this list presents "A literal cross section of American Society," and he adds that a similar classification of the thousands of holders of the stock of the American Company would reveal a similar picture. He says further that incorporated business, and especially incorporated big business, is the vehicle through which labourers and other smaller investors are being enabled to become owners and capitalists.*

Intelligent labour is coming to see that the paramount needs to-day are to increase out-

*After this sentence was written a small book by Robert S. Brookings, "Industrial Ownership, Its Economic and Social Significance," The Macmillan Company, February, 1925, came to hand. Mr. Brookings says in his introduction: "I have had unusual opportunity to keep in touch with that all-important problem, the relation of management and capital to labour and the public." And in the last paragraph of

put, and therefore the amount to be distributed, to raise the standard of living of all labourers, to increase by education their skill and to lead them to practise self-denial and save money and to become owners.

That sort of ownership surely contributes to the acceptance of the doctrine that the interests of labour and capital, when rightly understood, are in many respects identical. When every worker is a capitalist industrial peace will shortly arrive.

"Baltimore and Ohio" Plan

In February, 1924, an agreement was entered into between the officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the officers representing the Federated Shopcrafts in the Baltimore & Ohio service which provided for the appointment of co-operative committees in forty-five different shops. Since then 657 meetings have been held between men representing the management and men representing the employees. The average attendance at such meetings was twelve, the average length of the meetings one and one-half hours. The total number of suggestions submitted for discussion was 5,272, the number of suggestions adopted 3,810 and the number of suggestions held for further study 972.

The President of the road, Daniel Willard, said in an address delivered in Garrett, a town created by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on its way through Connellsville to Pittsburgh and thence to Chicago, that this agreement establishes a conference method between management and men which develops on the part of each party an earnest determination to deal honestly, fairly and sympathetically with the other. President Willard also states that the arrangement gives to every employee "an enlightened and enlarged view of his own worth and importance as a part of the * * * Baltimore & Ohio Railroad." President Willard further says that the employees of the road are doing the "best that is in them, not because they feel they are obliged to do it, but rather because they want to do it."

As the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been in difficulties with the Government, its employees and its competitors between Chicago and tidewater ever since John W. Garrett, President of the road from 1858 to 1884, conceived the idea of extending the road to Chicago, the present announcement by President Willard has peculiar interest for all persons who think that better relations between employers and employees are in sight.

Conclusions

The conclusions to be drawn from this paper are that the United States is on the road to industrial peace, that the manual labourer is winning more comfort and content by learning from owners and superintendents how to manage industries well than he has ever gained by strikes and the accompanying violence, and that the industrial leader of the future will be a man gifted by nature with capacity to see accurately, to work hard, to seize opportunity and to meet fellow-men, near by or far away, his inferiors, equals or superiors, with sympathy and love.

Unemployment Insurance in the United States

Recent information indicates that about 134,000 employees in the United States are protected in part against unemployment by insurance set up between trade unions and employers. Ten groups of workers are included in this total, in the following occupations and localities: Clothing (men's), at Chicago, Illinois; clothing (men's), at New York, N.Y.; clothing, (women's), at Cleveland, Ohio; clothing (women's), at New York, N.Y.; clothing (lace), at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Kingston, N.Y.; hats and caps (cloth), at St. Paul, Minnesota; hats and caps (cloth), at New York, N.Y.; hats and caps (cloth), at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; hats and caps (cloth), at Chicago, Illinois; wall paper, at nineteen scattered plants.

The Cleveland women's clothing industry and the wall paper industry provide for a guaranteed period of employment with benefits to cover a portion of the normal earnings if employment falls short of the guaranteed period. The insurance fund is maintained solely by the employers, as is the case in the hat and cap industry.

Where there are joint contributions from workers and employers, the shares of the two parties are equal, with the exception of the women's clothing industry in New York, where the employers have agreed to pay a sum equal to 2 per cent of their weekly payrolls, whereas the employees pay only 1 per cent of their weekly earnings. An employment exchange of the union exists in the men's clothing industry in Chicago and will be started in the men's and women's clothing industries in New York.

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the book itself he says, "We may thus attain an economic democracy which will scale with our political democracy." In the appendix he gives the complete table of the stockholders in Bell Telephone Companies, which is only summarized above, and also tables showing the comparative earnings of investments in industry and in banking. All persons interested in industrial ownership should consult this book.

PROPOSED EMPIRE SETTLEMENT BOARD FOR CANADA

Resolution by Alberta Legislature Favours Concerted Policy of Colonization

THE Alberta Legislature, on March 9, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

That, while the responsibility for framing and carrying into effect immigration policies rests primarily with the Dominion Government, the result of such policies seriously affects the welfare of the province in creating demand for extensions of provincial services and making possible problems of unemployment;

Therefore, believing that a sound and well-directed immigration policy is in the interests of the Dominion, this house is of the opinion that the Dominion Government in framing its immigration policy for the future should, as far as possible, have regard to:

1. The consolidation of colonization settlement and the relation of such settlement to existing public services.

2. A careful selection of immigrants.

3. A reasonable supervision of immigrants during and after settlement, and that in framing such policy there should be full co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces, not only to ensure the successful settlement of the land but also to avoid duplication of effort and expense.

Premier Greenfield, speaking on this resolution, suggested that a board similar to the Empire Settlement Board in Great Britain should be set up for Canada. He said:—

"Great Britain has surplus population which she is anxious to settle within the empire. The British government, under the Empire Settlement scheme, give financial assistance to their own people who desire to settle within the empire. Then let us approach the British government, the direct purpose being to supplement their effort, with a proposal that a board similar to the empire settlement board be set up in Canada; the Canadian board to include two or three of the best financial men in Canada. men who will carry complete confidence here and in Great Britain, and whose standing will ensure that investments are sound, that securities given are adequate and that repayment is reasonably ensured. Then, let us negotiate with provincial governments to select a number of definite areas in their provinces with good soil and adequate precipitation, where railways, schools and roads exist now, provincial authorities to select the areas, provide necessary direction upon arrival of settlers in the province, and advice in purchase of stock, equipment, etc., and generally protect the settler after arrival from exploitation, and follow up the settler until he is established. The machinery for this work is largely in existence now. You have then established co-operation between imperial, federal and provincial governments, and co-ordinated your effort on both sides of the Atlantic, the areas or projects to be approved by the provincial government, the Canadian Settlement Board and the Empire Settlement Board, and, when approved, the Canadian land settlement board to have power to issue land bonds to an amount necessary to finance each project as undertaken and sell lands on long terms on the amortization plan to settlers. It may be necessary to finance moderate improvements on unimproved lands. The security would be the land itself, which in carefully selected areas with carefully selected people, with settlers carefully supervised until established, should be good security.

"A board operating as I have outlined, would be the largest land purchasing agency in Canada, and as such could in great measure check any tendency to unduly increase land values. If it proves necessary in order to keep interest rates on the land low, to provide some form of government guarantee it should be good business to do so. A scheme along lines suggested, if sound, and I believe it is, would appeal to the biggest men in Canada and it needs and calls for the best we have. It would be substantial enough to appeal to the prospective settler with limited means as being a good organization to tie to. The average loan necessary would not be heavy as quite a percentage of settlers would have some capital. Such a scheme, minus the provision made by the empire settlement board could, if necessary be extended to settlers from countries other than Britain, as we gained experience in the operation, and to Canadian people desirous of going on the land. The important thing is careful selection. There would be some losses—they would not be large—as you have at least made every effort to protect against losses.

"The proposal involves the substitution of orderly organized colonization by an organization that is out for service to Canada, service to the settler and not for gain. That will act as a definite check on artificial boosting of land values and that will end the haphazard immigration, without supervision and protection of the settler from exploitation, that has previously prevailed in Canada."

Some account was given, in the Labour Gazette for June, 1924, of the present Canadian policy in regard to the organization of land settlement. Prior to the war the Canadian Immigration Department carried on cer-

tain employment activities in connection with the suitable placement of immigrant farm workers, but this work was suspended shortly before the outbreak of hostilities. Within recent months the Department has again undertaken similar work, although the desire is not to function as an employment service but rather as a land settlement division. It assists in establishing satisfactory relations for immigrants who are desirous of settling on farms or, for a time at least, working for some Canadian farmer. The field staff of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, under the name of the Land Settlement Branch, now operates as a branch of the Department of Immigration with a view to carrying out this work. The employment feature of the duties of the Land Settlement Branch is really only incidental, as the main endeavour is to insure that those coming to Canada to undertake farm work shall have the necessary aid and encouragement to fit them into the agricultural life of this country.

The policy of state-aided Empire Settlement, as embodied in the British "Empire Settlement Act, 1922," was outlined in the issue of the Gazette quoted above, in the course of a review of the Empire Settlement Committee for 1923.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the Labour Gazette relate to activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers, and are therefore of interest in connection with the work carried on in Canada by the secondary vocational schools in receipt of federal grants under the Dominion Technical Education Act. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Advancement of Gifted Children in Industry

A new social experiment of a somewhat novel character is noted in the *Alberta Labour News* of March 14. This has recently been undertaken in the United States in connection with the discovery and advancement of gifted children in industry. A committee on "Gifted Children in Industry" was set up in 1923 by the executive committee of the Associated Industries. The terms of reference of the committee were, firstly, to find out whether there were in the factories of the members of the Associated Industries some boys and girls with such conspicuous talents and strong character that further education might be expected to make of them industrial leaders or persons of marked and unusual usefulness to the community, and secondly, if such children were discovered, to make recommendations as to any plan for providing financial assistance for them in order that they might secure the training which would best develop their talents.

Printing School at Montreal

A trade school for printers is to be opened in connection with the Montreal Technical School in the near future. The school is to be operated by an advisory committee composed of the Provincial Director of Technical Education, the Principal of the Technical School, and representatives from the printing industry. Sub-committees have been appointed to deal with the selection of a staff, the organization of a course of study and the drafting of an agreement to be entered into by apprentice, employer and school. The printing industry which requested the provincial government to establish the school appears to be solidly behind the undertaking and it is expected that the new school will be a success from the beginning.

Vocational Schools in British Columbia

Mr. John Kyle, organizer of technical education for the province of British Columbia, referring to the development of vocational schools in British Columbia, says:—

"That the Junior High School will ultimately develop into a vocational school seems almost certain, for already in Vancouver Technical School vocational classes are formed in machine-shop practice and electrical engineering; in addition, several individual vocational students are engaged in cabinet-making, printing and sheet-metal work. The formation of such vocational classes is undoubtedly the work of the future; to neglect them would leave industrial training with no finality of purpose. Technical school principals would do well to give more consideration than they do at present to this direct preparation of students for participation in industrial work. Preparation for uni-

versity matriculation examinations tends to prevent teachers from thoroughly correlating academic and technical studies in the technical schools, and therefore academic teachers in technical schools cannot be induced too strongly to become familiar with and interested in workshop operations, activities and experiences."

The good results of the work already established in Vancouver and the need for greater development are indicated by the following extracts from a recent article in the *Daily Province* of Vancouver:—

"The benefits of a technical school education for boys are obvious. Students do not learn trades at the school but they secure the ground work which gives them an intelligent conception of what is required in their chosen vocation and which equips them to make greater progress than would otherwise be the case. This has been amply demonstrated in the boys the school has already graduated. These, for the most part, have made splendid progress and their success has justified the school. More than one employer has stated that 'tech.' boys are the class of material they have been seeking for years. The other day a well-known plumber declared that in the last ten years he had tried out many boys with mediocre results and it was not until he had engaged as apprentices technical school graduates that he began to get satisfactory results.

"Mr. Lister, Principal of the Vancouver Technical School, states that what is required in the Vancouver school system is a well-conducted vocational guidance bureau so that students would learn what trades are demanded and employers would know where to look for well-trained boys. Such a department would place the right kind of boys in the right kind of places, and be of inestimable assistance not only to the boys but to the industrial world as well."

Linking up Industry and Education in Great Britain

The London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, at a recent meeting considered the problem of the relation between school training and industrial employment. The chairman of the Council, Mr. Max Bonn, dealing with the progress recently made, said that for the first time they had a workable and live scheme of organization for London inaugurated during the past year. Month by month through 1924 they had made steady progress, and they were now placing juveniles at the rate of 50,000 to 60,000 a year. As to the future, they were faced with four great problems—(1) the raising of the school-leaving age; (2) the compulsory day continuation schools; (3) the lowering the age of unemployment insurance to meet (1) or (2); and (4) the compulsory notification by employers of engagements and dismissals. He hoped that before long a deliberate, considered policy on those lines would enjoy the full backing of His Majesty's Government.

Lord Eustace Percy, the president of the Board of Education of England and Wales, said they should not regard the question of juvenile unemployment, as it was too often regarded, merely as an emergency problem in a period of acute unemployment resulting from the war. It was nothing of the kind. It was the weak spot in our system of education. It was a humbling thought that outside a comparatively narrow limit there had not been until recently—and there was not very much even now—any really close touch between either employers or employed in industry and the type of education given in our schools. There were some exceptions, such as the junior technical or trade schools, and it was perfectly true that many large firms in the city did require from boys entering their offices as clerks a secondary education completed up to 16. That was a very healthy requirement. It was quite clearly impossible to consider the raising of the school age to 15, the establishment of compulsory day continuation schools, a great extension of secondary school education, or the establishment of central schools, unless the provision they were going to make in that way was going to be definitely recognized by the employers and trade unions of the country as a contribution which they were prepared to recognize and adapt themselves to in the management of industry; and unless that education was something which industry not only acquiesced in, but something that industry actually demanded as advisable in the interests of industry. When he said that, he was not adumbrating any view of education as being purely vocational or subservient to the needs of industry, but —and this was the great thing which educationists had to realize—no education could be regarded as a sound one, and no education authority or schoolmaster could feel they had done their duty to a child unless the child issued from school straight into either some further preparation for definite employment or into some definite employment. They all knew they were very far from the realization of those things. He was going to say something indiscreet, something which would probably get him into hot water. There were a great many members of trade

unions in the country who were always pressing, and rightly pressing, for more free places in secondary schools, more secondary school accommodation, but too often those very men were not prepared to recognize, so far as they were concerned with laying down the rules for the industry, that a boy entering an industry with a secondary education at the age of 16 was better fitted for industry or more competent in industry, or that he brought any more of a trained mind to bear in industry than if he had left school at 14 and had received no further education. The real solution of the problem existed in closer co-operation between the Minister of Labour and the President of the Board of Education, and in the closer co-operation throughout the country of the two things which they officially represented in Whitehall—namely, the schools and employment. He should certainly do everything in his power to get that better co-ordination.

As to what the chairman had said about the raising of the school age and about continuation schools, he (Lord E. Percy) regarded it as his prime duty as President of the Board of Education to see that children over the age of 14, as well as under the age of 14, had educational facilities offered to them appropriate to their age and appropriate to their future in life, and when he had satisfied himself that those facilities were in a fair way to be offered, then was the moment to consider the question of compulsion.

Apprentices in London

At a meeting of the National Institution of Apprenticeship, held in the Mansion House of London in February, 150 boys and girls who had recently completed their apprenticeship to skilled trades were presented with certificates of merit. These young people had been apprenticed to engineers, scientific instrument makers, opticians, printers, bookbinders, tailors, court dressmakers, diamond mounters and sellers, jewellers, and watchmakers. The Lord Mayor said that the National Institute of Apprenticeship was formed in 1898, and had apprenticed 3,719 young people to skilled trades. Last year, 203 boys and girls were apprenticed. Many more would have been selected, but parents were unable to accept the lower wages paid during the first two years. During the year 1,249 applications for assistance toward apprenticeship were made. Those whom it was impossible to assist otherwise were given advice as to the best means of seeking employment. Other organizations whose resources were available for the purpose co-operated with the Institution in finding suitable candidates.

Unemployment Among Apprentices in New York Building Trades

Mr. Francis Mahoney, trade analyst and supervisor of apprentice work, New York Building Congress, gives the following information showing the extent of unemployment among apprentices in certain trades:—

At the present time, there are at least 500 carpenter apprentices out of work in New York City. Out of 31,504 carpenters (registered), there are only 1,496 apprentices employed by the various employers. This, too, in spite of the fact that the union is allowing one apprentice to every two or more men.

During the peak demand for woodworkers, there were an average of 150 of these apprentices out of employment all the time.

The bricklayers, with an estimated membership of 8,500, and absolute control of employment conditions, have approximately 1,400 apprentices, and of these an average of more than 300 are constantly out of employment. During the peak demand, at least 200 of these young apprentices were out of work. This, too, in spite of the fact that employers may apprentice two to a firm and have three on every job.

Nearly two-thirds of the bricklaying apprentices are indentured with their fathers, the employers refusing to accept the responsibility of these young workers.

The plasterers, who have come in for a great deal of condemnation, with 5,000 union members, show only 620 indentured apprentices, whereas the union allows one to every five men. At the present time there are at least 200 out of the 620 indentured apprentices out of work, and, in fact, all of these boys have, on the average, lost fully one-quarter time during the so-called boom years.

The painters and decorators, with 10,000 members in District Council No. 9, have but 190 apprentices. It is taking the continued effort of one employee in the office of the apprenticeship commission to keep even this small number, 90 per cent, employed.

The cement masons, with 600 members and an allowance of 50 apprentices, seem never to have succeeded in keeping more than 38 steadily employed.

The conditions in electrical work as regards apprenticeship are so bad that we are finding a great majority of the apprentices leaving that trade and going back to errand boy, stock clerk and other such jobs.

These are facts that are taken from the files of an active and statistically permanent organization. These are only a few facts that concern some of the important trades.

Chamber of Trades Promotes Apprenticeship and Vocational Education in France

To develop in the general public a taste and respect for the manual professions, to organize and to control apprenticeship, to establish manual training schools and aid in the development thereof, and to open a vocational training bureau to assist children in the choice of a manual profession to which they are adapted by taste or aptitude—these are the objectives of the Chamber of Trades of the Department of the Aube, according to an official report made by the American Consul in Nancy, France. The Chamber was established in 1921 by the municipal authorities, the local Chamber of Commerce and repre-

sentatives of both the workingman's and employers' syndicate at Troyes. The Chamber first directed its activities toward a more rational organization of apprenticeship, drawing up a special form of contract between the employer and the apprentice. A clause thereof provides that the employer must deposit with the Chamber a sum equal to one-fifth of the wages of the apprentice. This sum, together with the interest thereon, is paid over to the apprentice when he has completed his contract. Within two years, nearly 500 contracts were signed. In only four cases were any of the contracts broken.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Work in Saskatchewan

THE Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan, in his report for the year ending April 30, 1924, appeals for more co-operation on the part of all those who are interested in the various safety regulations in force in the province.

Investigations of the elevators installed show that a large percentage of elevator accidents may be prevented if the automatic or semi-automatic safety devices are maintained in proper working order. Both the employer who will allow these appliances to remain inoperative, and the employee who has a knowledge of their faulty condition, are subjecting all persons using the elevator to considerable risk of personal injury. If the apparatus is kept under proper observation and repair, accidents in a large measure, could be prevented. The operator of an elevator should do his share in the endeavour to maintain the installation in proper working order by immediately reporting defects which come to his notice.

In regard to safety in building operation, he says:—

The responsibility for the safety of the workman on construction rests primarily with the employer. The degree of safety must be set by him and supervised to ensure that the standard set is lived up to. The workman is frequently willing to take a chance, but the employer cannot afford to assume a single risk.

The effort to prevent accidents and ensure safety in construction work should be directed to eliminate every risk as far as possible. The equipment should be carefully examined and tested. The construction of scaffolds, ladders, horses, guard rails and runways should be to a standard of safety.

One of the more frequent causes of accident is the ever present litter of waste material plentifully supplied with projecting nails, and although recognized as dangerous, little effort is ever made to collect this debris into piles at a safe distance from the building.

The ladder is of considerable use in construction and is not without its dangers if the rungs or treads are loose, crooked, or if it is placed with an insecure footing, then accidents are liable to occur.

The absence of guard rails on scaffolds is also a source of danger.

Illness Amongst Workers

Dr. T. C. Routley, general secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, in a paper entitled "The Worker and His Worst Enemy—Illness," expresses the opinion that the economic losses due to sickness among industrial workers in Canada is parallel to that of other countries. He bases his opinion upon information obtained by the Division of Industrial Hygiene in the Ontario Provincial Department of Health, a division which compiles information to be applied to the solution of health problems among industrial workers in Canada. The records of the Department showed that a big iron and steel plant in Ontario employing 1,270 last year made a health survey of its plant and found that there had been 7,423 days lost through illness during the year. Of these, 1,068 days were lost through accidents and 6,365 from sickness. Nor was this the full contrast, for the 1,068 days lost from accident included all time lost, while the 6,365 days lost from illness included only the time after the sixth day of absence, and only the sickness among employees who had been in the firm over three months. A pulp and paper mill in Ontario which employs between 600 and 700 men, in a similar survey, found that lost time from sickness amounted to two and a half times that lost from accidents.

Dr. Routley states that "so persuaded are large employers of labour becoming of the urgent need of knowing the extent of losses caused through avoidable illness among their workers, that the most foresighted among them in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, have instituted either health departments under medical men or very far reaching systems of welfare nurses." In the United States there are some 900 establishments with such departments and the number is constantly increasing because employers have found by practical experience that the money spent in the prevention of illness among workers is money invested in more contentment and greater productivity. A Toronto plant, he states, had an average lost time from sickness per man per year, of 6.5 days in 1918. In 1919, 1920 and 1921 by the application of preventive measures, it was reduced to 2.92. He also draws attention to

the fact that blood poisoning from wounds shows less formidable figures than formerly attributing this to the education of the workers in the scientific use of iodine immediately after wounds are made and in the need for skilled attention to such wounds at the plant dispensary. One firm in Massachusetts reported in 1917 that during the five years since their medical department was established there had been an average of 241 accidents a month but not a single case of sepsis.

Accidents in Ontario

A noticeable decrease was shown in the number of industrial accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during the first quarter of 1925, as compared with the same period of 1924. The total number of accidents decreased from 14,144 to 12,655, while deaths due to accidents decreased from 92 to 46. Ontario has averaged over 30 deaths a month for the past several years, and in the past three years compensation payments for accidents have cost industry an average of over six million dollars yearly.

Injuries to Eyes in Welding

The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council at a meeting early in March, instructed its legislative committee to draft an amendment to the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act that would add to the list of diseases compensable under that Act defects in eyesight arising among workers in electrical and other kinds of welding.

Industrial Diseases in Australia

Under the Workmen's Compensation Amendment Act of Western Australia compensation is provided in cases of injury or death resulting from certain industrial diseases. Such diseases are treated in the same manner as injury by accident, provided they are due to the nature of the work in which the worker was employed at any time within twelve months previous to the date of his disablement.

International Study of Safety Devices

The International Labour Office has lately published the first of a series of studies of safety devices in industry, as required by the laws of various countries. The purpose of the series is outlined in a general introduction as follows:—

"Accident prevention is an essential feature in the protection of the worker, yet it is almost more difficult to secure precise information on this subject than on any other. Progress in industrial safety depends entirely on technical research and practical experience, but little general idea of either can be gained from the infrequent publications which too often treat the subject in a fragmentary fashion. Hence there is a danger that valuable experiments for the prevention of a given industrial risk may be carried on simultaneously in several countries, each investigator being cut off from the results of the research of others, and from the possibility of modifying or improving his own work in the light of these, simply by the lack of information."

The first publication in the new series is a monograph describing the safety devices for woodworking machinery used in Great Britain and Switzerland, reports on this subject having been recently published in these countries. A description is given of the methods taken for guarding circular saws, and for the safe use of band saws, planing machines, spindle moulders, mortising machines, frame saws and other machinery. Numerous illustrations are given of the various devices.

The International Labour Office expresses the hope that manufacturers, workers, and technical staff, for whose benefit this report is published, will forward to the Office any comment they may have to make and suggestions for increasing the value of future publications. On the reception which they accord to this volume depends the progress of the new type of work which the Office has undertaken.

Inquiries concerning the International Labour Office and its publications may be addressed to the Office at Geneva, Switzerland.

Proposed Labour Safety Division in the United States

The Secretary of Labour of the United States in the annual report of the Department which was outlined in the January issue of the Labour Gazette, calls attention to the urgent necessity for developing the accident prevention work of the Federal Government. In order that a definite forward step may be taken in this work, he recommends that a Division of Labour Safety be created in the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Such a division he says, would promote uniformity in the accident prevention laws of the several States, and in the methods of gathering and compiling accident statistics, so that the Secretary of Labour would eventually be able to bring these together on a national scale, show the actual number of accidents, and compute accident rates in all the principal industries. He quotes from a recent bulletin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics as follows:—

There are five things which must be known regarding groups of accidents if their study is to be of the greatest service in accident prevention. These are (1) the number of accidents occurring, (2) the industries in which they occur, (3) the causes of accidents,

(4) the amount of exposure to hazard, (5) the severity of the accidents.

The difficulty is that the States do not limit what shall be regarded as an accident in the same way. Some exclude those causing disability of one day or less, some those causing disability of two days or less, and some those causing disability of two weeks and less. This lack of uniformity regarding what shall be recorded greatly impairs the value of the record as an index of the precise conditions. It is not a matter of great concern to one attempting to formulate national statistics from these State records as to just what the definition shall be, but it is of great importance that it shall be uniformly adopted.

It is evident that the gross total of accidents occurring in a State with varied industries leads nowhere. It is only when the matter is traced back to the industrial conditions under which the accidents occur that a beginning is made toward a knowledge of the proper remedial measures and their application. When, however, accidents in the various industries are separated, some hint is offered regarding the points where accident-prevention effort is needed.

While an industrial classification gives some indication as to where efforts for prevention may be usefully applied, it does not in the least help in determining what the effort shall be. To gain some notion of what to do in the premises a classification by accident causes is needed. The number of States which have made some efforts at such cause classification is evidence that there is some appreciation of its importance.

Woodworking Safety Code

A safety code for woodworking plants has been published by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics (Bulletin No. 378), having been prepared by a sectional committee which included representatives of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions and the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, representative makers of safeguards, users of woodworking machinery, workmen and others. The code is primarily intended to cover the hazards of the "point of operation" in woodworking machinery, from the crude lumber to the finished product. It is one of a series intended ultimately to cover all American industry, which is in course of preparation in accordance with the standard fixed by the American Engineering Standards Committee, and is in form to be adopted by States and municipalities, or promulgated by order of an industrial commission. It may also be used by industrial establishments which use woodworking machinery as a means to test and standarize their safety equipment. The purpose of the code is to create conditions that would ensure reasonable safety for life, limb and health. Where practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship would result from following the code it is suggested that enforcing authority may grant exceptions from its literal requirements, or permit the use of other devices or methods, but only when it is clearly evident that equivalent protection is thereby afforded.

The Department has also received safety pamphlet No. 9 "Fencing and Other Safety Precautions for Power Presses" published by the British Stationery Office, also a pamphlet "Safety Standards for Elevators, Escalators, Dumbwaiters and Hoists," published by the Department of Labour and Industries of Pennsylvania, United States.

Posture and Rest in Muscular Work

The British Industrial Fatigue Research Board has recently published its report No. 29 showing the decisions arrived at as the result of two experimental investigations into the influence of rest pauses and changes of posture on capacity for muscular work. It points out that in spite of the general tendency to displace manual work by machine work, there still remain many occupations where the demands made upon the workers are mainly physiological, and that it would be in the best interest of both workers and employers that heavy manual tasks should be performed in such a way as to ensure the minimum of fatigue and consequently the greatest efficiency. The experiments were conducted with the dynamometer, a machine for testing the strength of the back and arm muscles. A summary of the results is given as follows:—

The strength of pull, or weight-lifting power shows considerable variations at different heights above floor level. Taking the floor level value as 100, it gradually sinks to a minimum value of 72 to 81 at 14 to 17 inches above the floor, and then increases until it attains a maximum of 107 to 142 at a height of 28 inches above the floor. At greater heights it falls rapidly. The weight-lifting power is only 2 per cent less when the subject stands on one leg instead of two, but it is just over half as great when he uses one hand instead of two.

When the dynamometer is pulled at regular intervals the initial strength of pull falls rapidly for about 4 minutes, and then for a long time keeps at a nearly constant level (the "steady state"). The height of this depends on the frequency of the rhythm, being 53 per cent on the initial height when contractions were made every 1½ seconds, and 85 per cent on it when made every 4 seconds.

In most of the experiments on rest pauses, the duration of the rest periods was to that of the work periods as 1 to 4, or as 2 to 3. If the subject of experiment remained motionless during the rest period, the total work done was always less (sometimes 28 per cent less) than when no rests whatever were taken; but if the subject gently bent his shoulders back and moved his arms about, these changes of posture caused a tremendous reduction in the fatigue effect. The total work done was 2 to 14 per cent greater than when no rests were taken, and the strength of pull remained at a constant level for as long as the experiment was continued (e.g., 88 minutes). When no changes of posture were made during the rests, the strength of pull continued to fall for most if not all of the experiment.

The posture effect is probably due in chief part to the influence of the postural changes on the circulation, as was suggested by the following experiments. (1) It was found that if the strength of pull was determined (*a*) when standing; (*b*) when sitting, and (*c*) when al-

ternately standing and sitting, the average strength of pull in (*c*) was 6 to 15 per cent greater than the average of (*a*) and (*b*). Presumably the alternate standing and sitting movements, being of a somewhat different character, promoted the circulation. (2) If an occasional pull were made during the rest pauses of a "posture-unchanged" experiment, the fatigue effect was considerably diminished in spite of the extra work done, as each pull of itself promotes the circulation. (3) If the shoulders were bent back about 2½ inches during each individual pull, instead of being kept immovable, the fatigue effect was greatly diminished, and the strength of pull was almost as great when no postural changes were made during the rest pauses as when they were made. (4) If a hot bath were taken 20 minutes before an experiment the fatigue effect was very much more pronounced, presumably because some of the usual blood supply was diverted from the muscles to the skin.

Rest pauses of the same relative duration to the work periods were taken at intervals of 2½ seconds, 10 seconds, 40 seconds, 2 minutes, and 5 minutes. It was found that the capacity for work is very little affected by the length of the interval.

The pulse showed no greater acceleration in the experiments when the posture was changed during rest pauses than when it was not changed, in spite of the fact that 30 per cent more work was being done.

Standard and Scheduled Hours for Women in United States Industry

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, in its sixth annual report, gives the conclusions reached through an investigation conducted by the Bureau into the scheduled working hours of women employed in the industries of thirteen States on September 15, 1922. The States covered by the investigation were as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia; and two cities outside these States, Philadelphia and Chicago were also included in the inquiry.

Information was secured on the scheduled hours of 162,792 women, employed in 1,709 plants. Almost one-fifth of these women had an eight-hour day or less, over one-third a 9-hour day, and nearly one-fourth more than 9 hours. In South Carolina, over four-fifths of the women, and in Georgia over three-fifths, had a daily schedule of 10 hours or more, while Iowa and Maryland, with practically one-third or more of the total number of the women included in the inquiry, were scheduled for a day of eight hours or less. The other States fell between these extremes.

A 50-hour week was the standard for the largest group of women, and over one-third had a week of 48-hours or less. In respect to the 48-hour week Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Maryland took the lead, with approximately 68 per cent, 55 per cent, and 52 per cent respectively, of the women reported in each, showing such a schedule. An overwhelming majority of the South Carolina women, on the other hand, regularly put in more than 54 hours a week, while in both Georgia and Alabama practically two-thirds of the women had a weekly schedule of more than 54 hours.

Differences were shown in the hour policies of two industries employing large numbers of women—namely, the manufacture of textiles and clothing. While a day of between 8 and 9 hours was most common in the clothing industry, a 10-hour day was customary for the largest group of textile workers. Only 6 per cent of the textile workers had a week of 44 hours or less, in contrast with one-third of the clothing workers showing such a schedule. Practically one-half of the women in the various textile industries had a week of 55 hours or more, as compared with less than 3 per cent in the clothing industry.

The report also gives information with regard to experiments in the reduction of the work day in certain industries to conform with the 8-hour standard. These experiments showed that businesses which have shortened their working week have not suffered by the reduction, judging by such records as had been kept of the output of the plant before and after the change. In certain types of industries where the attention of the worker is of greatest importance, reductions of one or more hours a day brought no decrease in daily production.

Two of the States included in the study, Missouri and Ohio, have laws limiting the day's work in most industries to 9 hours, while three—Alabama, Indiana and Iowa—place no limitation upon the hours of work in any industries.

Correction

Mr. George Wilkinson, chief inspector of mines of British Columbia, writes to correct a statement as to the cause of one of the fatal accidents given in the report on Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in the last quarter of 1924, which appeared in the February issue of the Labour Gazette, on page 232. This statement referred to the death of a miner at Lantzville, British Columbia, on October 29, the cause of death being given as "electrocution when head touched live wire" Mr. Wilkinson gives the correct cause as found by the coroner's jury in their verdict: "Death due to heart failure, no blame being attached to any person."

THE MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1924

THE annual report recently published by the Nova Scotia Department of Public Works and Mines on the mines in the province contains full records of the mining operations during the year ending on September 30, 1924. In addition to the usual statistics as to the employment, production and shipments, the report contains much valuable descriptive material regarding general conditions and equipment in the individual mines. The full text is also given of the important report made by Mr. George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, on the "Occurrence of Bumps in the Springhill Colliery". (This report was reviewed in the February issue of the Labour Gazette).

The number of days worked in the coal mines of the province in 1924 was 26 per cent less than in the previous year, while the production of coal was only 19 per cent less. The total number of days worked was 2,480,004 in 1924, as compared with 3,330,204 in 1923. The number of men employed at the collieries was 12,376 and 12,806 for the two years respectively. During the fiscal year 1924 there were 2,139 men working at the surface of the mines, 4,621 were engaged in actual coal cutting, and 5,616 in other labour underground. In addition to these colliery men there was also an average of 2,706 men employed in accessory operations during the year.

The output of coal per man in 1924 was 369 short tons (330 long tons), as compared with 540 short tons (482 long tons) in the previous year. This was the lowest production per man in any year during the past sixteen years, for which period the average rate of production was 543 short tons. In the United States the average production per man in a 15-year period is given as 726 short tons.

The demand for coal had slackened at the close of the 1923 period and the decline continued throughout the year under review, but with some improvement during the latter months. The most noticeable decrease was in the Nova Scotia market, where the sales decreased 335,000 tons, most of this decrease being in the amount consumed in the manufacture of steel and steel products. Shipments to the United States also showed a decided decrease, from 278,978 tons in 1923, to 5,706 tons in 1924. Sales to New Brunswick showed a falling off of 280,000 tons and coal sales for bunker use of 44,000 tons. There was also a slight decrease in the exportations to Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and St. Pierre. The shipments to the St. Lawrence market in the fiscal year were 1,570,733 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with 1,604,675 tons in the previous year.

The report also deals with fatal accidents in the coal mines, their number, causes and percentages. Comparative figures of fatalities in the coal mines in the United States are given for the period from 1908 to 1922 as well as certain recommendations for the prevention of accidents, including the recommendations contained in the report already referred to in regard to "bumps" at the Springhill Colliery. Thirty fatalities occurred underground and one at the surface. Falls of roof or face accounted for twenty deaths, mine cars or locomotives for five, gas and dust explosions for four, explosive substances for one and electricity for one. One accident, the result of an explosion of gas in Dominion No. 14 Colliery, New Waterford, in July last, led to the following recommendations being made by the Department and adopted by the Dominion Coal Company: (1) That the practice of using electric signals be discontinued in all development places; (2) that where electric bells are used, the battery and cell should be located at a point not higher than thirty inches from the floor; (3) that the maximum voltage for electric bells be specified.

The quantity of coke manufactured in the province during the year was 332,538 tons as compared with 356,657 tons in the previous year. There was also a falling off in the quantity of tar and of benzol gas manufactured from coal.

Seven hundred and fifty ounces of gold was produced during the year, an increase of 215 ounces as compared with the previous year. There were 1,269 tons of arsenical concentrates, containing approximately 288 tons of metallic arsenic shipped during the year. The report states that while this may be considered a fair start in this industry, the interest in, and demand for, white arsenic appear to be keen and firm, but those interested have not secured sufficient working capital to develop mines or install the necessary equipment to mine or prepare this mineral at a cost and in a quantity to give adequate returns.

Increases were shown in the quantity of silicate brick manufactured during the year of 64,000; in the mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum of 104,921 tons; and in the production of salt of 1,328 tons.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Dates of Coming Conventions

Dominion Railway Mail Clerks, at Toronto, in June.

Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, in June.

Associated Actors and Artists at New York, N.Y., on May 1 to 10.

United Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, at New York, N.Y., May 1 to 10.

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees at Kansas City, Missouri, May 1 to 14.

Order of Railway Conductors at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on May 4.

American Federation of Musicians at Niagara Falls, New York, on May 11 to 16.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, at Denver, Colorado, on May 11.

Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees, at Manchester, New Hampshire, on May 12.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 12.

American Wire Weavers' Protective Association (executive board meeting) at New York, N.Y., on May 15 and 16.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union at Montreal, Quebec, on May 18.

New Brunswick Federation of Labour

The twelfth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held at Fredericton on March 17, 18 and 19, with president J. E. Tighe in the chair.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Federation:—

1. Requesting the Government to redraft the Factories Act.
2. Urging on the Government the need for passing Mothers' Allowance and Minimum Wage Acts at this session of the Legislature.
3. Requesting amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide that in all cases of death payments to widows and children the amounts shall be $30 and $7.50 respectively.
4. Requesting that the New Brunswick Power Act be amended to make it lawful for the City of St. John to sell hydro current in the county of St. John.
5. Urging the Government to provide free school books in all public schools.
6. Urging the Government to pass legislation giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into Mothers' Allowance.
7. Requesting amendments to the City of St. John Commission Act to provide that a majority vote of the mayor and commissioners will be all that is necessary to pass a bond issue.
8. Urging the Government to pass the necessary legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into Minimum Wage Act for Women and Children.
9. Requesting the Government to give labour representation on all public boards and commissions appointed by it.
10. Requesting that the Educational Act be amended to provide for election of the members of school boards appointed by the municipalities.
11. Instructing the officers of the Federation to approach the Government with a view to having them increase the salaries of the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board to at least that paid the members of the Nova Scotia Board.
12. Expressing the sympathy of the Federation for the Nova Scotia miners and urging the delegates and local unions to do all in their power financially for them.
13. Expressing the Federation's appreciation of the Government in advancing vocational education in the province and for passing the necessary orders in council to provide for the examination and licensing of master and journeymen plumbers.

In the report of the special committee on the mothers allowance and minimum wage acts, the committee endorsed the recommendations of the Royal Commission with respect to mothers' allowances (Labour Gazette, June 1924, page 481), the committee however recommending that the administrative board consist of five persons two of whom should be women.

A delegation from the Federation subsequently waited upon the provincial government and presented its requests for legislation as outlined in the foregoing resolutions. A cordial hearing was given them by the Government which expressed its intention to go through with the development of the Grand Falls under public ownership as recommended last year, to look carefully into the recommendations regarding the Workmen's Compensation Act and other matters including the provision of free school books up to about Grade Five. The Government stated that it was committed to Mothers' Allowances and in favour of a Minimum Wage Act, but did not think legislation would be passed at the present session.

The next convention will be held in Fredericton.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of Mr. J. E. Tighe of Saint John, as president, and Mr. George R. Melvin, Saint John, as secretary-treasurer.

Fishermen's Union in Prince Edward Island

A fishermen's union has been organized in Prince Edward Island under authority of a statute passed at the last session of the legislature of the province (chapter 26). The act

provides that fifteen or more fishermen in any district may become incorporated as a local "station" of the Fishermen's Union of Prince Edward Island. The objects of the unions are stated as follows:—

(*a*) to procure information as to the best methods of curing and preparing fish for markets; the transportation and marketing of fish and fish products and the purchasing of fishing material and fishermen's supplies on a co-operative basis.

(*b*) to take united action upon matters arising in respect to the welfare of the fishermen and the regulations pertaining to the fisheries and to make representations and furnish information to the proper authorities upon all matters of interest to fishermen.

(*c*) to assist in the protection and conservation of the fisheries.

(*d*) generally to improve and elevate the material, intellectual and social welfare of the members of the union.

A similar organization came into existence in Nova Scotia in 1905 as the result of legislation passed by the Nova Scotia legislature providing means for the incorporation of such associations. In 1913 the union was practically dissolved, most of the branches ceasing to operate. Early in 1919 the branch at Clark's Harbour was reorganized and a few months later the branch at Canso was revived, both these unions now operating as independent units. Another independent union of fishermen is that of the weir owners of St. John and Charlotte counties, New Brunswick. These fishermen's associations are not exactly similar to the ordinary union of wage-earners, being rather organizations of producers. They exist for the purpose of protecting the interests of their members, to take co-operative action on matters arising in respect to the fisheries, make representations and furnish information to the proper authorities in respect to the fishing industry.

Edmonton Trades and Labour Council

The Edmonton Trades and Labour Council, at a recent meeting referred to its executive committee the question of notification of minor accidents. Many such accidents, it was stated, were never reported to the employers, as the law requires, because of their apparent triviality. But in some instances these mishaps develop into serious complications, such as blood poisoning, sometimes with the result that the disabled man gets no compensation because of the difficulty of establishing proof as to origin. Some of the speakers explained the necessity of having valid corroborative evidence of all accidents, no matter how trivial, and urged that in all cases of accident a report should be made to the employer.

Vancouver Trades and Labour Council

At a recent meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council it was reported that a scheme of health insurance for British Columbia was in preparation which was expected to meet with the approval of the Medical Association. The parliamentary committee of the Council reported that its members had met with the doctors and discussed with them a proposed bill on this subject. Efforts are now being made to collect all health insurance statutes and bills of other provinces and countries. When these have been secured the committee will draft a health insurance bill which it will present to the council for recommendation or submission to the Provincial Government.

Central Council of Catholic Syndicates

At a meeting of the Central Council of Catholic Syndicates, at Three Rivers in March, it was reported that the organization of a union of stationary engineers and of chauffeurs holding government certificates was practically complete. The butchers also had completed an organization.

Miners' Officials confer on Working of Co-operative Plan

A conference was recently held at Indianapolis, Indiana, between John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and officers of District 11 and members of seven local unions, operating under a co-operative plan in the mining and selling of coal, to learn whether the system seeks to evade the union wage scale. An examination will be made into the financial condition of the mines in question. According to press reports President Lewis said that pending the examination no further action would be taken. Under the co-operative plan miners do not receive a guaranteed wage but divide the profits from the sale of coal with the operators. Union officials claim that in some instances under this plan miners have received less than the union wage scale. The union, it is stated, has no objection to co-operative mining where the union wage scale is paid.

President Green on "Joint Responsibility" in Industry

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, in an address on March 21 to the undergraduates at Harvard University on "Modern Trade Unionism," referred with approval to recent efforts to find common grounds upon which employers and workmen might meet. He said trade unionism refused "to accept the oft-expounded theory that the differences between capital and labour, between employer and employees, are irreconcilable." Maintaining the right of workers to organize and to practise collective bargaining,

he also declared the right of employers "to control, direct and manage industry and to receive a fair return upon invested capital." He said: "In expounding this philosophy I am conscious of the fact that there are employers of labour (so-called captains of industry) and workers in industry (so-called members of the proletariat) who take sharp issue with the views here expressed and the conclusions reached. That is to be expected. It is both logical and natural. . . . . Obviously modern trade unionism is opposed to these two extremes, and of necessity is forced to contend against the vigorous opposition which emanates from these groups. Confronted by hostile employers and the workers' revolutionary group, trade unionism is pursuing its own policy, fighting for public acceptance of its creed and philosophy. . . . " "The new idea of joint responsibility in approaching the solution of industrial problems on the part of the employers, management and employees is being tried in various lines of industry. As a result of the shopmen's strike in 1922, the management and employers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been working together in a constructive way, and with what seems to be most successful results. In these and in various other ways the organizations of labour are adjusting themselves to the marked changes which have come through education and the modernization of industry. The union of the workers is not standing still. It is consolidating the gains of the past and pressing courageously along the highway of progress. . . . Working men and women are no longer mere fixtures in industry, but instead are intelligent, understanding human beings, with a concept of life which emphasizes the cultural and spiritual rather than the material."

Trade Union Organization in Great Britain

The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress has instituted an inquiry into methods of trade union organization, in accordance with a decision of the Hull Congress last September. (Labour Gazette, October, 1924, page 863). The Hull resolution insisted particularly on the following points: (1) That the number of trade unions should be reduced to an absolute minimum; (2) That organization by industry should be aimed at as far as possible; (3) That a united front should be formed for improving the standards of life of the workers.

The International Federation of Trade Unions in a communication recently issued to the press, states that in view of the rapid growth of organizations of transport workers, unskilled workers, municipal workers, etc., which are outside the scope of trade organizations pure and simple, a strictly industrial basis of organization in Great Britain would appear to be almost impossible. The development of the organizations mentioned has already led to difficulties, and the General Council is now attempting to adopt a fixed policy which will facilitate the united front without endangering to too great an extent the principle of purely occupational or purely industrial organizations.

Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Board Reorganized

The Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan was reorganized during March, the members now being as follows: Mr. John A. Mathers, of Moose Jaw, chairman; Mr. J. K. R. Williams, of Regina, Mrs. F. M. Eddie, Regina; Mr. Joseph Keleher, Moose Jaw; and Mrs. W. Allan, Moose Jaw; Mr. Thomas Witby, of the staff of the Bureau of Labour and Industries, has been appointed secretary of the Board. Mr. W. F. Dunn, of Moose Jaw, the retiring chairman, had held this position since the Board was established under the Minimum Wage Act of 1919. New orders issued by the Board last year were noted in the December issue of the Labour Gazette. These orders reduced by $1 the existing minimum rate of wages for experienced female employees in shops and stores, in laundries and factories, mail order houses, and hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms.

Brickmakers Claim Exemption from Eight-Hour Day

Representatives of the brickmaking industry in British Columbia appeared early in March before the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, to ask exemptions from the eight-hour day provision. They declared that the "open-air process" in brickmaking could not be carried on for more than eight months out of every twelve, and claimed that it would be in the best interests of employers and employees that a greater number of hours be allowed during the working season. The board of adjustment promised careful consideration of the application reserving their decision.

The legislatures of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta concluded their sessions in the early part of the present month, many important measures affecting labour having been enacted. An account of these measures will be given in a future issue of the Labour Gazette.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Seventh Session Opens on May 19

PREPARATIONS for the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference, to be held in Geneva on May 19, are well advanced.

The session will be devoted mainly to a category of questions to which the attention of the International Labour Organization has frequently been called, but which has not so far been dealt with, namely, social insurance. Provisional reports on various branches of social insurance, prepared by the International Labour Office, will be presented to the Conference in order to facilitate a general discussion on the problems involved. One department of social insurance, namely, Workmen's Compensation, will be the subject of special consideration, with a view to the possible adoption, provisionally, of a Draft Convention for final adoption at the 1926 Session. In accordance with the usual practice, the Office has collected, by means of a questionnaire, the opinions of Governments on this matter, and has published them, together with suggestions for a Draft Convention in conformity with them. (Labour Gazette, November, 1924, page 961; December, page 1069).

The Conference will also consider, for final vote, the three Draft Conventions and the Recommendation, provisionally adopted at the last Session, concerning equality of treatment as regards workmen's compensation, weekly rest in glassworks and night work in bakeries. The text of these proposed Draft Conventions was given in the Labour Gazette for August, 1924. The vote will be taken in the light of the observations and proposals for amendments received from governments and published by the Office.

Apart from these questions, the Conference will in the usual way be called on to deal with a number of matters relating to the general working of the Organization; for example, the Report of the Director, covering the year 1924, the Election of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and certain Amendments to the Standing Orders.

Great Britain and the Maritime Draft Conventions

A Government bill to give effect to the Draft Conventions for the amelioration of conditions of labour at sea is before the British Parliament under the title "Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Bill." When an amendment was proposed in the House of Lords, to make the act effective only when other powers have enacted similar legislation, Lord Peel, First Commissioner of Works, defined the position of the British Government on the question as follows: If Great Britain, as a great shipping Power, did not ratify the Conventions, probably they would die altogether, for other countries were rather apt to wait for and follow the example set by Great Britain in these cases. While he agreed that it was generally best that Conventions should be ratified simultaneously by the various countries, he suggested that in a comparatively small case like the present it would be a mistake for Great Britain to lag behind and not to take action at once. "If you ratify with reservation," he continued, "it is almost an invitation—especially coming from a great shipping power like Great Britain—for other countries to ratify with other reservations; and the result is that these Conventions fall to the ground."

Canadian Delegate to Second Conference of Labour Statisticians

The Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians will meet at Geneva on April 20, under the auspices of the International Labour Office. The purpose of the conference is to continue the work begun at the conference held at Geneva in the month of October, 1923, by way of discussing methods of facilitating the exchange between countries of comparable data regarding labour conditions, and in this instance to discuss more particularly the following questions: 1. Classification of industries; 2. Cost of living index numbers; 3. Statistics of real wages; 4. Unemployment statistics.

Mr. W. R. Tracey, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, will represent the Government of the Dominion of Canada at the Conference. Mr. Tracey was already in Geneva by arrangement with the Health Section of the League of Nations. He is familiar with labour statistics, having been for several years in the Statistical Branch of the Department of Labour at Ottawa. The proceedings at the first International Conference of Labour Statisticians were outlined in the issue of the Labour Gazette for December, 1923.

Coming Empire Labour Conference

Mr. J. S. Middleton, Assistant Secretary of the Labour Party of Great Britain, states that a provisional agenda has been drawn up for a British Empire Labour Conference to be held next July. The final agenda will be settled by the labour parties of the Dominions concerned, but one of the subjects which the labour party of Great Britain proposes for discussion is the ratification of the International Labour Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting and the question of the prevention of anthrax.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CERTAIN TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS IN CANADA, 1920-1924

THE accompanying tables of wages and hours of labour are supplementary to the information given in the bulletin entitled "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920-1924" issued with the January, 1925, number of the Labour Gazette which contained information on this subject applicable to various classes of trades and occupations as follows:—building trades, metal trades, printing, electric railway operation, electric light and power production, the manufacture of textiles, clothing, packed meats, pulp and paper, carriages, furniture, sash and doors, rubber, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, and tobacco, also lumbering and saw milling, steam railways and mining. The bulletin referred to is No. 7 of a series of reports dealing with wages and hours of labour in Canada which has been issued by the Department of Labour containing wage rates and hours back to 1901 in certain cities throughout Canada. Apart from the wage rates and hours these bulletins contain index numbers for the different years applicable to the various industrial groups to which the reports relate.

The main object of these reports is to show the changes in wage rates and in hours during the periods covered. In each report the figures given constitute as far as is possible a continuous record and in each instance throughout the report the figures are from the same source, continuity being thereby assured within reasonable limits. Information is secured from representative employers, from labour organizations and from industrial agreements each year.

Since the compilation of the material for Report No. 7 tables have been compiled covering a number of other branches of industry and the different occupations involved therein. The information obtained for these additional compilations is presented herewith; the returns in question relate to establishments and occupations as follows: flour mills, bakeries and confectionery, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, cartage and other local transportation, grain elevators, longshoremen, laundries, telephones, electric power, and civic labourers, policemen and firemen. In most instances wages are shown by samples for the various industries.

TABLE I—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN FLOUR MILLS

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Millers—											
No. 1	Week...	20 00	60	20 00	60	20 00	60	20 00	60	20 00	60
No. 2	Week...	26 00	60	30 00	60	30 00	60	30 00	60	30 00	60
No. 3	Week...	21 00	60	21 00	60	21 00	60	21 00	60	25 00	60
No. 4	Week...	22 00	60	25 00	60	25 00	60	25 00	60	25 00	60
No. 5	Hour...	50	66	54	66	54	66	54	66	54	66
No. 6	Week...	28 00	60	28 00	60	28 00	60	28 00	60	28 00	60
No. 7	Week...	30 00	60	30 00	60	25 00	60	25 00	60	25 00	60
No. 8	Week...	26 00	59	27 00	59	27 00	59	27 00	59	27 00	59
No. 9	Day....	5 25	48	5 25	48	5 25	48	5 25	48	5 25	48
No. 10	Week...	27 00	60	27 00	60	25 00	60	25 00	60	24 00	60
No. 11	Week...	34 65	60	40 00	60	40 00	60	42 00	60	42 00	60
No. 12	Week...	31 70	48	31 70	48	31 70	48	30 60	60	30 60	60
No. 13	Week...	25 00	66	28 80	66	26 40	66	26 40	66	26 40	66
No. 14	Day....	5 00	48	5 00	48	5 00	48	5 00	48	5 00	48
No. 15	Week...	37 50	60	37 50	60	37 50	60	37 50	60	37 50	60
No. 16	Hour...	72½	48	65	48	65	48	65	48	65	48
No. 17	Day....	5 00	59	6 00	59	6 00	59	6 00	59	6 00	59
No. 18	Week...	39 60	48	31 20	48	31 20	48	31 20	48	31 20	48
No. 19	Month..	175 00	54	185 00	54	185 00	54	185 00	54	185 00	54
No. 20	Hour...	68½	48	65	48	65	48	65	48	65	48
No. 21	Hour...	62½	48	62½	48	62½	48	62½	48	62½	48
No. 22	Month..	125 00	60	100 00	60	85 00	60	90 00	60	100 00	60
No. 23	Day....	5 00	48	4 55	49½	4 55	48	4 25	48	4 50	48
No. 24	Month..	125 00	50	120 00	50	120 00	50	120 00	50	120 00	50
Bolters—											
No. 1	Week...	18 50	60	19 50	60	19 50	60	19 50	60	19 50	60
No. 2	Hour...	70	60	65½	60	65½	60	65½	60	65½	60
No. 3	Hour...	60	60	60	60	64	60	64	60	64	60
No. 4	Hour...	60	48	60	48	60	48	60	48	60	48
No. 5	Hour...	59	48	55	60	55	60	55	60	55	60
No. 6	Hour...	45	60	40	60	36	60	40	60	40	60
No. 7	Week...	19 50	60	21 00	60	19 50	60	19 50	60	25 00	60
No. 8	Hour...	65	60	55	60	55	60	55	60	50	60

TABLE I—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN FLOUR MILLS—*Concluded*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Bolters—Con.											
No. 9	Week...	27 00	60	27 00	60	27 00	60	27 00	60	27 00	60
No. 10	Week...	20 00	48	28 00	48	28 00	48	28 00	48	28 00	48
No. 11	Day....	4 00	48	4 00	48	4 00	48	4 00	48	4 00	48
No. 12	Hour...	67½	48	63	48	63	48	63	48	63	48
No. 13	Day....	4 25	59	5 25	59	4 00	59	4 50	59	4 50	59
No. 14	Hour...	52	48	52	48	52	48	52	48	52	48
No. 15	Day....	5 40	48	5 04	48	5 04	48	5 04	48	5 04	48
No. 16	Month..	100 00	60	125 00	60	125 00	60	125 00	60	125 00	60
Packers—											
No. 1	Week...	16 00	60	16 00	60	16 00	60	16 00	60	16 00	60
No. 2	Hour...	50	60	50	60	45	60	45	60	45	60
No. 3	Hour...	45	60	45	60	45	60	45	60	45	60
No. 4	Hour...	42½	60	42½	60	42½	60	42½	60	42½	60
No. 5	Day....	3 00	60	3 00	60	3 00	60	3 00	60	3 00	60
No. 6	Hour...	48	66	50	66	50	66	50	66	50	66
No. 7	Week...	23 00	60	23 00	60	23 00	60	23 00	60	23 00	60
No. 8	Hour...	42½	48	42½	48	42½	60	42½	60	42½	60
No. 9	Day....	4 25	48	4 25	48	4 25	48	4 25	48	4 25	48
No. 10	Week...	24 00	60	24 00	60	22 50	60	22 50	60	18 00	60
No. 11	Hour...	55	60	45	60	45	60	45	60	40	60
No. 12	Week...	27 00	60	27 00	60	21 00	60	24 00	60	24 00	60
No. 13	Week...	24 00	48	28 00	48	26 00	60	26 00	48	26 00	48
No. 14	Day....	4 25	48	4 25	54	4 25	54	4 25	54	4 25	54
No. 15	Hour...	58	48	45	48	45	48	45	48	45	48
No. 16	Hour...	62½	48	55	48	50	48	50	48	50	50
No. 17	Hour...	42½	60	47½	60	35	60	41	60	41	60
No. 18	Week...	34 80	48	26 40	48	24 00	48	24 00	48	24 00	48
No. 19	Hour...	53	48	53	48	53	48	53	48	53	48
No. 20	Day....	4 00	49½	3 50	49½	3 45	49½	4 00	48	4 25	49½
Grinders—											
No. 1	Hour...	60	60	56	60	48	60	48	60	50	60
No. 2	Hour...	65½	48	65½	48	65½	48	65½	48	65½	48
No. 3	Hour...	56½	48	56½	48	56½	48	56½	48	56½	48
No. 4	Hour...	60	48	60	48	60	48	60	48	60	48
No. 5	Hour...	65½	48	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
No. 6	Hour...	55	60	50	60	45	60	45	60	42	60
No. 7	Hour...	70	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
No. 8	Hour...	67½	48	63	48	63	48	63	48	63	48
No. 9	Day....	5 90	48	5 75	48	5 75	48	5 75	48	6 00	48
No. 10	Day....	5 40	48	5 04	48	5 04	48	5 04	48	5 04	48
Purifiers—											
No. 1	Hour...	45	60	45	60	47½	60	47½	60	47½	60
No. 2	Hour...	50	48	50	60	50	60	50	60	50	60
No. 3	Hour...	45	60	40	60	40	60	40	60	37½	60
No. 4	Hour...	56	48	50	48	50	48	50	48	50	48
No. 5	Day....	4 50	48	4 00	48	4 00	48	4 00	48	4 00	48

TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN DISTILLERIES

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Coopers—											
No. 1	Week ..	30 00	56	30 00	56	30 00	56	30 00	56	30 00	56
No. 2	Week...	.....	.....	25 00	50	22 27	50	22 00	50	35 00	50
Mashmen—											
No. 1	Day....	3 50	60	3 50	60	3 50	60	3 50	60	3 50	60
No. 2	Week...	24 00	56	24 00	56	24 00	56	24 00	56	21 00	56
No. 3	Week...	31 82	50	30 00	50	31 80	50	30 60	50	33 42	50
Spirit Runners—											
No. 1	Day....	3 50	60	3 50	60	3 50	60	3 50	60	3 50	60
No. 2	Week...	29 00	56	29 00	56	29 00	56	29 00	56	25 00	56
No. 3	Week...	30 00	50	30 00	50	28 41	50	27 58	50	32 75	50
Yeastmen—											
No. 1	Day....	3 50	60	3 50	60	3 50	60	3 50	60	3 50	60
No. 2	Week...	30 00	56	30 00	56	30 00	56	30 00	56	25 00	56
No. 3	Week...	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	36 00	50

TABLE III.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN BAKERIES AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Mixers—											
No. 1	Week...	38 00	48	36 00	48	36 00	48	36 00	48	36 00	48
No. 2	Week...	.....	.....	26 00	56	26 00	56	26 00	56	26 00	56
No. 3	Week...	28 00	48	28 00	48	26 00	48	26 00	48	26 00	48
No. 4	Week...	35 00	54	32 00	54	30 00	54	30 00	54	30 00	54
No. 5	Week...	33 00	50	33 00	50	36 00	50	36 00	50	36 00	50
No. 6	Week...	32 00	50	35 00	50	32 00	50	32 00	50	32 00	50
No. 7	Week...	33 00	50	33 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50
No. 8	Week...	41 00	48	35 50	48	34 50	48	34 50	48	34 50	48
No. 9	Week...	36 00	48	35 00	48	33 00	48	33 00	48	33 00	48
No. 10	Week...	27 00	50	29 00	50	27 00	50	27 00	50	27 00	50
Bench Workers—											
No. 1	Week...	38 00	48	36 00	48	36 00	48	36 00	48	36 00	48
No. 2	Week...	.....	.....	25 00	56	25 00	56	23 00	56	23 00	56
No. 3	Week...	25 00	54	23 00	54	23 00	54	23 00	54	23 00	54
No. 4	Week...	30 00	50	30 00	50	31 00	50	31 00	50	31 00	50
No. 5	Week...	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50
No. 6	Week...	30 00	50	30 00	50	27 00	50	27 00	50	27 00	50
No. 7	Week...	35 00	48	29 50	48	30 50	48	30 50	48	30 50	48
No. 8	Week...	32 00	48	30 00	48	31 00	48	31 00	48	31 00	48
No. 9	Week...	33 00	48	30 00	48	30 00	48	30 50	48	30 00	48
No. 10	Week...	34 00	48	33 00	48	33 00	48	31 00	48	31 00	48
No. 11	Week...	30 00	54	28 00	54	28 00	54	28 00	54	28 00	54
No. 12	Week...	26 00	54	25 00	54	24 00	54	23 00	54	23 00	54
No. 13	Week...	27 00	55	27 00	55	27 00	55	27 00	55	27 00	55
No. 14	Week...	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50
No. 15	Week...	30 00	50	28 00	50	28 00	50	28 00	50	28 00	50
No. 16	Week...	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50
Oven Tenders—											
No. 1	Week...	36 00	48	35 00	48	36 00	48	36 00	48	36 00	48
No. 2	Week...	.....	.....	23 00	56	23 00	56	23 00	56	24 00	56
No. 3	Week...	30 00	54	28 00	54	27 00	54	27 00	54	27 00	54
No. 4	Week...	24 00	50	32 20	50	28 00	50	28 00	50	28 00	50
No. 5	Week...	32 00	50	32 00	50	36 00	50	36 00	50	36 00	50
No. 6	Week...	33 00	50	33 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50
No. 7	Week...	32 00	50	33 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50
No. 8	Week...	33 00	50	33 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50
No. 9	Week...	38 00	48	32 50	48	33 50	48	33 50	48	.....	.....
No. 10	Week...	37 00	48	33 00	48	33 00	48	33 00	48	33 00	48
Machine Operators—											
No. 1	Week...	.....	.....	28 00	48	28 00	48	25 00	48	25 00	48
No. 2	Week...	30 00	54	27 00	54	25 00	54	25 00	54	25 00	54
No. 3	Week...	28 00	50	28 00	50	28 00	50	28 00	50	28 00	50
No. 4	Week...	30 00	50	30 00	50	27 00	50	27 00	50	27 00	50
No. 5	Week...	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	26 00	50	26 00	50
Spongers—											
No. 1	Day....	3 50	55	3 50	55	3 50	55	3 50	55	3 50	55
No. 2	Week...	28 00	50	33 00	50	28 00	50	28 00	50	28 00	50
No. 3	Week...	32 00	50	32 00	50	35 00	50	35 00	50	35 00	50
No. 4	Week...	23 00	47	23 00	47	23 00	47	23 00	47	23 00	47
No. 5	Week...	26 00	49½	26 35	49½	26 75	49½	26 00	49½	26 00	49½
No. 6	Week...	36 00	48	35 00	48	35 00	48	33 00	48	33 00	48
No. 7	Week...	35 00	48	31 00	48	30 00	48	30 00	48	32 00	48
Delivery Employees—											
No. 1	Week...	.....	.....	24 00	56	24 00	56	24 00	56	25 00	56
No. 2	Week...	.....	.....	20 00	56	20 00	56	20 00	56	20 00	56
No. 3	Week...	20 00	54	20 00	54	20 00	54	20 00	54	20 00	54
No. 4	Week...	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50
No. 5	Week...	21 00	54	22 00	54	21 00	54	24 00	54	23 00	54
No. 6	Week...	23 00	60	23 00	60	23 00	60	23 00	60	23 00	60
No. 7	Week...	23 00	57	23 00	56	22 50	54	23 00	54	23 00	54
No. 8	Week...	26 00	60	24 00	50	24 00	50	24 00	50	24 00	50
No. 9	Week...	24 00	48	24 00	48	24 00	48	28 00	48	28 00	48
No. 10	Week...	32 95	50	28 90	50	26 00	50	27 00	50	26 75	50
No. 11	Week...	27 00	50	27 00	50	22 00	50	22 00	50	24 00	50
No. 12	Week...	29 00	60	29 00	60	27 00	60	27 00	60	26 00	60
No. 13	Week...	.....	.....	20 00	54	20 00	54	20 00	54	20 00	50
No. 14	Week...	26 00	44	26 00	48	24 00	48	24 00	48	24 00	44
No. 15	Week...	28 00	48	28 00	48	26 00	50	26 00	50	*26 00	50
No. 16	Week...	33 00	48	26 50	48	26 50	48	26 50	44	26 50	48
No. 17	Week...	30 00	48	26 00	48	26 00	44	26 00	44	26 00	44
No. 18	Week...	32 00	48	25 50	48	25 50	44	25 50	48	25 50	48
No. 19	Week...	30 00	48	27 00	48	27 00	48	25 00	48	25 00	48
No. 20	Week...	32 00	54	28 50	54	26 50	54	26 50	54	26 50	54

*Plus commission.

TABLE III.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS—*Concluded*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
Biscuit Mixers—		$		$		$		$		$	
No. 1	Week ..	18 00	59	18 00	59	18 00	59	18 00	59	18 00	59
No. 2	Day....	5 00	55	5 00	55	5 00	55	5 00	55	5 00	55
No. 3	Week...	27 50	55	27 00	55	22 00	55	25 85	55	25 85	55
No. 4	Week...	17 00	47½	17 00	47½	17 00	47½	17 00	47½	17 00	47½
No. 5	Week...	25 00	47	25 00	47	25 00	47	25 00	47	25 00	47
No. 6	Week...	20 00	44	20 00	44	20 00	44	20 00	44	22 00	44
No. 7	Hour...	47¾	44	50	44	52½	44	52½	44	52½	44
No. 8	Week...	20 00	50	20 00	50	19 00	55	18 00	55	20 00	55
No. 9	Week...	26 00	49½	29 00	49½	27 00	49½	26 00	49½	26 00	49½
No. 10	Week...	20 00	48	20 00	48	20 00	48	20 00	48	20 00	48
No. 11	Week...	24 20	44	19 75	44	21 00	44	24 00	44	24 00	44
No. 12	Week...	22 00	47½	22 00	47½	30 00	47½	30 00	47½	30 00	47½
Oven Tenders—											
No. 1	Week...	18 00	59	18 00	59	19 00	59	19 00	59	19 00	59
No. 2	Day....	3 50	55	3 50	55	3 50	55	3 50	55	3 50	55
No. 3	Week...	18 00	53½	18 00	49½	15 50	49½	15 50	49½	15 50	49½
No. 4	Hour...	64	44	61½	44	64	44	64	44	64	44
No. 5	Week...	22 00	44	22 00	44	22 00	44	22 00	44	24 00	44
No. 6	Week...	23 00	47	23 00	47	23 00	47	23 00	47	23 00	47
No. 7	Week...	20 00	50	20 00	50	19 00	55	19 00	55	19 00	55
No. 8	Week...	27 00	49½	26 35	49½	25 00	49½	25 00	49½	27 00	49½
No. 9	Week...	22 00	48	22 00	48	20 00	48	20 00	48	20 00	48
No. 10	Week...	25 00	48	25 00	48	24 00	48	24 00	48	24 00	48
No. 11	Week...	30 00	48	30 00	44	30 00	44	30 00	44	30 00	44
No. 12	Week...	22 00	47½	22 00	47½	22 00	47½	22 00	47½	22 00	47½
Biscuit Packers—											
No. 1	Week...	9 00	59	9 00	59	8 40	59	7 20	59	7 20	59
No. 2	Week...	8 10	55	8 10	55	8 10	55	8 10	55	8 10	55
No. 3	Week...	9 00	50	9 00	50	9 00	50	9 00	50	9 00	50
No. 4	Week...	9 25	44	11 25	45	11 25	45	11 70	45	11 70	45
No. 5	Week...	16 00	44	15 75	45	15 75	45	15 75	45	15 75	45
No. 6	Hour...	28	46½	26	46½	26	49½	26	49½	27	49½
No. 7	Hour...	34	44	37½	44	37½	44	37½	44	37½	44
No. 8	Week...	12 50	45½	12 50	45½	12 50	45½	12 50	45½	12 50	45½
No. 9	Week...	11 00	46½	13 00	46½	10 00	46½	10 00	46½	11 00	46½
No. 10	Week...	12 00	48	12 00	48	12 00	48	12 00	48	12 50	48
No. 11	Week...	14 00	48	14 00	48	14 00	48	14 00	48	15 00	48
No. 12	Week...	10 00	47½	10 00	47½	10 00	47½	14 00	47½	14 00	47½
Candy Makers—											
No. 1	Week...	20 00	54	19 00	54	19 00	54	19 00	49½	19 00	49½
No. 2	Week...	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50
No. 3	Week...	20 00	56	20 00	56	25 00	56	25 00	56	25 00	56
Candy Makers-con.—											
No. 4	Week...	25 00	56	30 00	56	28 00	56	28 00	56	28 00	56
No. 5	Week...	24 00	56	25 00	56	26 00	56	26 00	56	26 00	56
No. 6	Week...	24 00	55	19 00	55	21 00	55	22 50	55	22 50	55
No. 7	Week...	.....	.....	27 00	46½	27 00	46½	23 00	46½	23 00	49½
No. 8	Week...	20 56	46½	19 12	46½	18 16	46½	18 57	46½	18 92	46½
No. 9	Hour...	60	50	64	50	64	50	64	50	64	50
No. 10	Week...	25 90	46½	25 00	46½	23 00	46½	22 70	46½	22 70	46½
No. 11	Week...	16 00	49	16 00	49	17 00	49	17 00	49	17 00	49
No. 12	Week...	.....	.....	25 00	44	25 00	44	25 00	44	.....	.....
No. 13	Week...	20 00	48	20 00	48	20 00	48	20 00	48	20 00	48
No. 14	Week...	20 00	44	25 00	44	25 00	44	25 00	44	25 00	44
Chocolate Dippers—											
No. 1	Week...	10 00	51	9 50	51	9 50	51	12 00	49½	12 00	49½
No. 2	Week...	14 00	50	14 00	50	14 00	50	14 00	50	14 00	50
No. 3	Week...	12 00	50	14 00	50	14 00	50	14 00	50	14 00	50
No. 4	Week...	15 00	50	15 00	50	15 00	50	15 00	50	15 00	50
No. 5	Week...	13 00	55	12 00	55	12 00	55	13 00	55	13 00	55
No. 6	Week...	12 00	48	12 00	48	15 00	48	15 00	48	17 00	48
No. 7	Week...	.....	.....	16 00	46½	15 00	46½	16 00	46½	16 00	46½
No. 8	Week...	15 00	44	15 00	44	15 00	44	15 00	44	15 00	44
No. 9	Week...	13 88	46½	13 33	46½	12 30	46½	12 90	46½	13 10	46½
No. 10	Hour...	36	44	31½	44	31¾	44	31½	44	28½	44
No. 11	Week...	18 30	46½	17 10	46½	16 95	46½	16 70	46½	17 50	46½
No. 12	Week...	15 00	49	15 00	49	15 00	49	15 00	49	15 00	49
No. 13	Week...	.....	.....	23 00	44	23 00	44	20 00	44	.....	.....
No. 14	Week...	16 00	48	16 00	48	16 00	48	16 00	48	16 00	48
No. 15	Week...	18 00	40	16 00	40	16 00	40	16 00	40	18 00	40
Packers—											
No. 1	Week...	9 00	51	11 50	51	8 00	51	10 00	49½	8 00	49½
No. 2	Week...	12 00	50	12 00	50	12 00	50	12 00	50	12 00	50
No. 3	Week...	10 00	50	11 00	50	11 00	50	11 00	50	11 00	50
No. 4	Week...	11 00	50	12 00	50	12 00	50	12 00	50	12 00	50
No. 5	Week...	8 00	50	8 00	50	8 00	50	8 00	50	8 00	50
No. 6	Week...	10 00	55	6 00	55	6 00	55	11 25	55	11 25	55
No. 7	Week...	.....	.....	11 00	46½	12 00	46½	12 00	46½	11 00	46½
No. 8	Week...	.....	.....	13 00	46½	13 00	46½	13 00	46½	14 00	46½
No. 9	Week...	11 67	46½	11 41	46½	12 33	46½	12 50	46½	12 80	46½
No. 10	Hour...	31¾	44	28½	44	31¾	44	28½	44	28½	44
No. 11	Hour...	20½	.....	18	44	18	44	18	44	18	44
No. 12	Week...	14 20	46½	13 20	46½	13 30	46½	13 35	46½	13 35	46½
No. 13	Week...	12 00	49	12 00	49	12 00	49	12 00	49	12 00	49
No. 14	Week...	14 00	48	14 00	48	14 00	48	14 00	48	14 00	48

TABLE IV.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN BREWERIES

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Brewers—											
No. 1	Day	7 00	55	7 00	55	8 33	55	10 00	55	10 00	55
No. 2	Week	30 00	59	30 00	59	30 00	59	30 00	58	40 00	58
No. 3	"	49 80	60	52 00	60	52 00	60	56 00	60	58 75	60
No. 4	Month	250 00	59	250 00	50	250 00	50	250 00	50	250 00	50
No. 5	"	210 00	60	250 00	45	250 00	54	250 00	54	265 00	54
No. 6	"	200 00	50	200 00	50	200 00	50	208 00	50	300 00	50
No. 7	Week	47 00	50	60 00	50	65 00	50	65 00	50	65 00	50
No. 8	Year	1,500 00	54	2,500 00	54	2,500 00	54	2,500 00	54	2,000 00	54
No. 9	Month	312 50	60	312 50	60	312 50	60	375 00	60	583 32	60
No. 10	"	225 00	60	225 00	60	225 00	55	225 00	49	250 00	44
No. 11	Week	75 00	60	75 00	60	75 00	60	75 00	60	75 00	60
No. 12	"	76 92	48	83 33	70	83 33	70	83 33	70	104 16	70
No. 13	"	66 66	48	66 66	48	60 00	45–50	60 00	45–50	60 00	45–50
Bottlers (Machine)—											
No. 1	Week	18 00	59	16 00	59	16 00	59	18 00	58	18 00	58
No. 2	Hour	47½	60	47	60	42	55	42	55	44	55
No. 3	"	32	56	33	56	33	56	33	56	34	56
No. 4	"	40–45	60	45–50	45	45	54	35–40	54	30–40	54
No. 5	Week	26 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50
No. 6	"	20 00	50	20 00	50	17 60	44	17 60	44	17 60	44
No. 7	Day	5 00	54	5 00	54	5 00	54	5 00	54	5 00	54
No. 8	Hour	35	60	40	44	40	55	40	49	40	55
No. 9	Week	24 50	53	22 00	53	22 00	53	22 00	53	25 00	53
No. 10	"	42 48	48	30 00	48	30 00	48	30 00	48	30 00	48
No. 11	Day	5 65	48	5 65	48	5 15	48	5 15	48	5 15	48
No. 12	Week	27 00–30 00	48	30 00	48	30 00	48	30 00	48	27 00	48
No. 13	"	28 00	50	28 00	50	28 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50
Bottlers (Others)—											
No. 1	Week	20 00	52	20 00	50	20 00	50	20 00	50	20 00	50
No. 2	"	13 00	59	18 00	59	20 00	59	16 00	58	18 00	58
No. 3	Hour	35	60	35	60	48	55	48	55	48	55
No. 4	Week	24 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50
No. 5	"	.....	.....	21 00	44	21 00	45	21 00	45	21 00	45
No. 6	Hour	.....	.....	45	50	45	50	45	50	45	50
No. 7	Day	4 50	60	5 00	60	5 50	60	5 00	60	5 50	60
No. 8	Hour	44	50	44	50	45	50	45	50	35	50
No. 9	"	.....	.....	40	44	40	55	40	49	40	55
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	22 00	53	20 00	53	22 00	53	22 00	53
No. 11	"	24 30	54	21 60	54	21 60	54	21 60	54	23 00	55
No. 12	"	.....	.....	24 00	48	25 00	48	25 00	48	25 00	48
No. 13	"	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	23 00	50	23 00	50
Cellarmen—											
No. 1	Week	20 00	50	20 00	50	23 00	50	24 00	50	25 00	50
No. 2	"	20 00	59	21 00	59	21 00	59	20 00	58	21 00	58
No. 3	Hour	37	60	37	60	37	60	37	55	38	55
No. 4	Week	27 00	59	27 00	59	21 00	55	21 00	55	21 00	55
No. 5	Hour	56	50	49	50	49	50	49	50	49	50
No. 6	Day	5 83	54	5 27	54	5 65	54	5 65	54	5 00	54
No. 7	Hour	40	60	40	44	40	55	40	49	40	55
No. 8	Week	26 00	53	24 50	53	22 00	53	25 00	53	22 00	53
No. 9	"	27 00	54	30 00	54	30 00	54	27 00	54	27 00	55
No. 10	"	48 80	48	36 00	48	36 00	48	39 00	48	39 00	48
No. 11	Day	6 00	48	6 25	48	5 75	48	5 75	48	5 75	48
No. 12	Week	28 50	48	28 50	48	28 50	48	28 50	48	28 50	48
No. 13	"	29 00	50	29 00	50	29 00	50	26 10	50	26 10	50
Coopers—											
No. 1	Week	21 50	50	21 50	50	21 50	50	21 50	50	21 50	50
No. 2	"	21 50	59	30 00	59	30 00	59	30 00	58	25 00	58
No. 3	Hour	38	60	38	60	38	60	55	55	55	55
No. 4	Week	20 00	60	20 00	60	20 00	60	20 00	60	20 00	60
No. 5	"	40 00	59	36 00	59	27 00	55	27 00	55	27 00	55
No. 6	"	32 00	50	31 00	50	31 00	50	31 00	50	30 00	50
No. 7	"	26 00	44	26 00	44	26 00	45	26 00	45	26 00	45
No. 8	Hour	.....	.....	61	50	61	50	61	50	61	50
No. 9	"	35	60	40	44	40	55	40	49	40	55
No. 10	Week	25 65	54	27 00	54	27 00	54	27 00	54	27 50	55
No. 11	"	28 00	44	28 00	44	28 00	44	25 00	44	26 40	44
No. 12	"	48 80	48	36 00	48	36 00	48	36 00	48	36 00	48
No. 13	Day	6 00	48	6 50	48	6 00	48	6 00	48	6 00	48
Kettlemen—											
No. 1	Hour	36	60	36	60	41	70	41	70	42	70
No. 2	Week	25 00	60	25 00	60	23 00	60	23 00	60	24 00	60
No. 3	"	22 00	59	22 00	59	18 00	55	21 00	55	30 00	55
No. 4	"	24 00	44	24 00	44	24 00	45	24 00	45	24 00	45
No. 5	"	20 00	50	20 00	50	22 00	50	22 00	50	20 00	50
No. 6	Hour	.....	.....	49	50	49	50	49	50	49	50
No. 7	Week	30 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50

TABLE V.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN BREWERIES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Kettlemen—Con											
No. 8	Hour	56	50	49	50	49	50	49	50	49	50
No. 9	Day	5 83	54	6 20	54	6 20	54	6 20	54	5 00	54
No. 10	Week	27 50	53	27 50	53	27 50	53	30 00	53	30 00	53
No. 11	"	27 00	54	30 00	54	25 00	54	25 00	50	30 25	65
No. 12	"	28 00	44	28 00	44	28 00	44	25 00	44	23 85	44
No. 13	"	31 00	50	31 00	50	31 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50
Wash-house Men—											
No. 1	Week	20 00	50	20 00	50	18 00	50	19 00	50	20 00	50
No. 2	Hour	35	60	35	60	35	60	35	55	35	55
No. 3	"	35	56	35	56	35	56	35	56	36	56
No. 4	Week	15 00	60	18 00	60	18 00	60	17 00	60	17 00	60
No. 5	"	20 00	59	15 00	59	13 50	55	15 00	55	18 00	55
No. 6	"	26 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50	25 00	50
No. 7	"	24 00	44	23 00	44	23 00	45	24 00	45	24 00	45
No. 8	Hour	56	50	49	50	49	50	49	50	49	50
No. 9	Day	5 00	54	5 30	54	5 80	54	5 80	54	5 00	54
No. 10	Week	22 00	53	22 00	53	20 00	53	22 00	53	22 00	53
No. 11	"	24 30	54	23 00	54	25 00	54	27 00	54	27 00	54
No. 12	Hour	61½	50	61½	50	61½	50	61½	50	62	50
No. 13	Week	29 00	50	29 00	50	29 00	50	26 10	50	26 10	50

TABLE VI.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Labourers—											
No. 1	Hour	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54
No. 2	"	.60	60	.60	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 3	"	.62½	60	.52½	60	.52½	60	.52½	60	.52½	60
No. 4	"	.60	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 5	"	.60	60	.50	60	.50	65	.50	65	.50	75
No. 6	"	.60	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 7	"	.45	60	.42½	60	.37	60	.37	60	.37	60
No. 8	"	.50	54	.55	60	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 9	"	.50	55	.55	50	.50	45	.50	50	.50	50
No. 10	"	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44
No. 11	"	.57½	44	.57½	44	.55	44	.50	44	.50	44
Millwrights—											
No. 1	Hour	.70	60	.62	60	.58	60	.62	60	.66	60
No. 2	"	.45	54	.45	54	.45	54	.53½	54	.50	54
No. 3	Week	46.25	60	46.25	60	46.25	60	46.25	60	46.25	60
No. 4	Month	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60
No. 5	"	200.00	56	200.00	56	200.00	56	175.00	56	175.00	56
No. 6	"	210.00	60	210.00	60	210.00	60	210.00	60	210.00	60
No. 7	Hour	.65	60	.67	60	.62	60	.62	60	.62	60
No. 8	"	.65	54	.65	60	.80	48	.80	48	.80	48
No. 9	Month	140.00	55	165.00	50	165.00	45	165.00	45	165.00	45
Weighmen—											
No. 1	Hour	.62	60	.56	60	.53	60	.55	60	.60	60
No. 2	"	.47	54	.47	54	.47	54	.47	54	.51	54
No. 3	Week	48.75	60	48.75	54	48.75	54	48.75	54	48.75	54
No. 4	Hour	.55	60	.52½	60	.60	60	.60	60	.60	60
No. 5	"	.60	54	.60	54	.60	54	.60	60	.60	60
No. 6	Month	165.00	56	165.00	56	165.00	56	175.00	56	175.00	56
No. 7	"	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60
No. 8	Hour	.50	60	.52	60	.47	60	.47	60	.47	60
Winchmen—											
No. 1	Hour	.55	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 2	Month	150.00	60	150.00	60	165.00	60	165.00	60	165.00	60
No. 3	"	165.00	56	165.00	56	165.00	56	165.00	56	165.00	56
No. 4	"	168.00	60	168.00	60	168.00	60	168.00	60	168.00	60
No. 5	"	130.00	55	150.00	50	150.00	50	150.00	45	150.00	50

TABLE VII.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TANNERIES

Occupation.	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Fleshers—											
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	18·00	50	19·00	50	19·00	50	19·00	50
No. 2	Day	4·18	55	3·63	55	3·50	55	3·45	55	3·45	55
No. 3	"	4·00	60	4·00	60	3·60	60	3·60	60	3·60	60
No. 4	"	5·00	50	3·78	50	3·78	50	3·78	50	3·78	50
No. 5	"	3·78	54	3·24	54	3·24	54	3·60	54	3·80	54
No. 6	"	4·75	51	3·75	51	3·75	51	3·50	51	3·50	51
Bark Grinders—											
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	19·00	50	15·00	50	17·50	50	17·50	50
No. 2	Day	3·00	60	3·00	60	2·70	60	2·70	60	2·70	60
No. 3	"	3·60	54	3·00	54	3·00	54	3·30	54	3·00	54
No. 4	"	3·50	51	3·00	51	3·00	54	3·00	51	3·00	51
No. 5	Hour	·50	46½	·45	46½	·45	46½	·45	46½	·45	46½
Liquormen—											
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	18·00	50	17·50	50	13·50	50	13·50	50
No. 2	Day	4·18	55	3·63	55	3·20	55	3·20	55	3·20	55
No. 3	"	3·00	60	3·00	60	2·70	60	2·70	60	2·70	60
No. 4	"	4·05	50	3·42	50	3·42	50	3·42	50	3·42	50
No. 5	"	3·78	54	3·42	54	3·24	54	3·60	54	3·24	54
No. 6	"	4·00	51	3·00	51	3·00	54	3·00	51	3·00	51
Scarrers—											
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	21·00	50	19·00	50	17·50	50	17·50	50
No. 2	Day	3·00	60	3·00	60	2·70	60	2·70	60	2·70	60
Curriers or Stuffers—											
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	24·00	50	19.00-25.00	50	20·00	50	20·00	50
No. 2	Day	4·25	54	.....	.....	4·00	54	4·25	54	3·82	54
No. 3	Hour	·55	46½	·45-·50	46½	·43-·45	46½	·43-·45	46½	·43-·45	46½
Softeners—											
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	19·00	50	.....	.....	20·00	50	20·00	50
No. 2	Day	4·73	55	4·55	55	4·50	55	4·80	55	4·80	55
No. 3	"	3·50	60	3·50	60	3·15	60	3·15	60	3·15	60
No. 4	"	4·00	54	3·60	54	3·60	54	3·75	54	3·37	54
No. 5	"	4·00	54	4·00	51	4·00	51	4·00	51	4·00	51
Seasoners—											
No. 1	Day	3·27	55	3·27	55	2·70	55	3·00	55	3·00	55
No. 2	"	3·00	60	3·00	60	2·70	60	2·70	60	2·70	60
No. 3	"	5·00	50	2·88	50	2·88	50	5·00	50	5·00	50
No. 4	"	4·00	54	4·00	51	4·00	51	4·00	51	4·00	51
Soakers—											
No. 1	Day	4·18	55	3·63	55	3·27	55	3·45	55·	3·45	55
No. 2	"	3·00	60	3·00	60	2·70	60	2·70	60	2·70	60
No. 3	"	4·50-4·95	50	3·42	50	3·42	50	3·42	50	3·42	50
No. 4	"	3·60	54	3·24	54	3·00	54	3·30	54	3·00	54
No. 5	"	4·50	51	3·00	51	3·00	54	3·50	51	3·50	51
Rippers—											
No. 1	Day	3·00	60	3·00	60	2·70	60	2·70	60	2·70	60
No. 2	"	4·50	50	3·42	50	3·42	50	3·42	50	3·42	50
No. 3	"	3·78	54	3·24	54	3·00	54	3·30	54	3·24	54
No. 4	"	4·50	51	3·50	51	3·50	54	3·50	51	3·50	51
Splitters—											
No. 1	Day	7·00	60	4·00-5·00	60	3·60-4·50	60	3·60-4·50	60	2·48-2·85	60
No. 2	"	4·05-5·00	50	3·42-4·95	50	3·42-4·50	50	4·05-4·50	50	3·42-4·50	50
No. 3	"	4·50	51	4·00	51	4·00	54	4·00	51	4·00	51
No. 4	Hour	·55	46½	·50	46½	·50	46½	·50	46½	·50	46½
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	30·00	50	25·00	50	25·00	50	25·00	50
Beamers—											
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	3·00-3·25	48	2·50-3·00	48	3·00-3·50	48	3·00-3·50	48
No. 2	Hour	·42	50	·42	50	·42	50	·42	50	·42	50
No. 3	Hour	·58	46½	·50	46½	·50	46½	·45-·50	46½	·45-·50	46½
No. 4	Day	3·75	51	3·75	51	3·50	51	3·00	51	3·00	51
Blackers and colourers—											
No. 1	Day	3·00	60	3·00	60	2·70	60	2·70	60	2·70	60
No. 2	Hour	·35	60	·35	50	·35	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 3	Day	4·05	50	3·42	50	2·88	50	2·88	50	2·88	50
No. 4	"	3·60	54	3·24	54	3·00	54	3·60	54	3·24	54
No. 5	"	4·00	51	4·00	51	4·50	51	5·00	51	5·00	54
No. 6	Hour	·65	46½	·65	46½	·65	46½	·65	46½	·65	46½

TABLE VIII.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Electricians—											
No. 1	Hour	·65	60	·60	54	·55	54	·55	54	·52	54
No. 2	"	·45	52½	·45	52½	·45½	53½	·46¼	53½	·47½	60
No. 3	"	·60	60	·45	60	·40	60	·50	48	·50	60
No. 4	"	·72½	54	·72½	54	·72½	54	·72½	54	·72½	54
No. 5	"	·70	48	·67	48	·62	48	·65	50	·65	48
No. 6	"	·68–·78	49½	·68–·78	49½	·65–·74	49½	·70–·80	49½	·70–·80	49½
No. 7	Month	185·00	54	185·00	54	185·00	54	185·00	54	185·00	54
No. 8	"	150·00	54	150·00	54	150·00	54	170·00	54	170·00	54
No. 9	Hour	·80	50	·80	50	·80	44	·80	44	·80	44
No. 10	"	·85½	44	·85½	44	·85½	44	·90	44	·85½	44
No. 11	Month	161·30	44	161·30	44	145·17	44	145·17	44	145·17	44
Groundmen—											
No. 1	Hour	·56½	57	·51½	50	·47	50	·45	60	·45	60
No. 2	"	·45	54	·45	54	·45	48	·44	48	·40	48
No. 3	"	·55	55	·40	55	·35	55	·35	55	·45	55
No. 4	"	·50	49½	·50	49½	·45	49½	·45	49½	·50	49½
No. 5	"	·40	54	·40	54	·40	54	·40	54	·40	54
No. 6	"	·40	50	·40	50	·45	50	·50	44	·50	44
No. 7	"	·60	49½	·62	49½	·50	60	·55	60	·55	60
No. 8	"	·60	48	·60	48	·60	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 9	"	·59½	47	·59½	47	·55	47	·55	47	·55	47
Linemen—											
No. 1	Hour	·66⅔	50	·66⅔	50	·61⅔	50	·58⅓	54	·58⅓	54
No. 2	"	·57	54	·57	54	·57	54	·57	54	·57	54
No. 3	"	·70	48	·54¾	48	·52	48	·55	48	·55	48
No. 4	"	·55	60	·50	60	·45	60	·45	60	·45	60
No. 5	"	·65	54	·65	54	·65	48	·65	48	·60	48
No. 6	"	·80	49½	·80	49½	·72	49½	·72	49½	·77	49½
No. 7	"	·70	44	·70	44	·70	44	·70	44	·70	44
No. 8	"	·72½	54	·72½	54	·72½	54	·72½	54	·72½	54
No. 9	"	·65	54	·65	54	·60	54	·60	54	·60	54
No. 10	"	·70	49½	·72	49½	·62	60	·67	60	·67	60
No. 11	"	·42½	54	·42½	54	·42½	54	·45	54	·50	54
No. 12	"	·92½	44	·92½	44	·89	44	·89	44	·89	44
No. 13	"	·90	48	·90	48	·90	48	·90	48	·90	48
No. 14	"	·85	44	·85	44	·78½	44	·78½	44	·78½	44
Switchboard Operators—											
No. 1	Month	130·00	48	135·00	48	120·00	48	127·00	48	110·00	48
No. 2	Hour	·52½	56	·52½	56	·50	56	·57	56	·57	56
No. 3	Month	140·00	56	135·00	56	130·00	56	117·00	56	117·00	56
No. 4	"	135·00	54	130·00	54	130·00	54	135·00	54	135·00	54
No. 5	"	115·00	72	115·00	72	115·00	49½	115·00	49½	115·00	49½
No. 6	"	100·00	70	100·00	70	100·00	70	100·00	70	100·00	70
No. 7	Week	34·00	48	30·00	56	28·50	56	35·00	52	35·00	52
No. 8	Hour	·70	56	·70	56	·65	56	·70	56	·70	56
No. 9	Month	200·00	49½	200·00	49½	200·00	49½	205·00	49½	205·00	49½
No. 10	"	132·00	56	132·00	56	132·00	56	132·00	56	132·00	56
No. 11	Hour	·75	56	·75	56	·75	56	·80	56	·80	56
No. 12	Month	152·50	48	152·50	48	148·80	48	144·45	48	149·45	48

TABLE IX—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR LONGSHOREMEN (GENERAL CARGO)

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1921		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per day	Wages	Hours per day	Wages	Hours per day	Wages	Hours per day	Wages	Hours per day
			$		$	$		$		$	
Charlottetown	Hour	.60	9	.60	9	.60	9	.60	9	.70	9
Halifax	"	.65	9–10*	.65	9–10*	.55	9–10*	.55	9–10*	.65	9–10*
St. John	"	.60	9	.55	9	.55	9	.55	9	.65	9
Quebec	"	.65	9	.65	9	.60	9	.65	9	.65	9
Montreal	"	.70	10	.60	10	.50	10	.50	10	.62	10
Pt. Edward	"	.40	10	.35	10	.30	10	.40	10	.35	10
Port McNicoll	"	.55	10	.40	10	.35	10	.35	10	.35	10
Fort William	"	.46	10	.43	10	.35	10	.40	10	.40	10
Vancouver	"	.90	8	.90	8	.80	8	.80	8	.90	8
Victoria	"	.90	8	.80	8	.80	8	.80	8	.80	8
Prince Rupert	"	.90	8	.90	8	.80	8	.80	8	.80	8

* Hours of labour per day: Winter, 9; Summer, 10.

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
Checkers and Markers—		$		$		$		$		$	
No. 1	Week	9.00	48	9.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 2	"	.....	.....	9.50	47	10.00	47	9.50	45	9.50	45
No. 3	"	10.00-11.00	48	10.00-11.00	48	10.00-11.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 4	"	9.00	54	9.00	54	9.00	54	10.00	54	10.00	54
No. 5	"	20.00	60	22.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55
No. 6	"	20.00	52	12.00-30.00	52	12.00-30.00	50	15.00-35.00	50	13.00-35.00	50
No. 7	"	7.00	54	7.00	55	8.00	54	8.00	54	8.00	54
No. 8	"	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
No. 9	"	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½
No. 10	"	13.00	60	13.00	49	11.92	40	11.92	42½	11.25	38
No. 11	"	.....	.....	11.04	48	11.00	48	11.05	48	11.05	48
No. 12	"	18.00	54	16.00	48	12.96	48	13.50	45	13.50	48
No. 13	"	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	10.00-15.00	50	11.00-20.00	50
No. 14	"	12.50	49½	12.50	49½	12.00	49½	12.00-14.00	49½	12.00-14.00	49½
No. 15	"	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45
No. 16	"	14.50	48	15.00	48	16.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 17	"	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 18	"	16.00	48½	14.00-16.00	48½	14.00-16.00	48½	14.00-16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 19	"	15.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 20	"	15.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	46	17.00	46	17.00	46
No. 21	"	15.00-18.00	48	15.00-18.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 22	"	13.50-26.00	46	14.00-27.00	48	14.00-27.00	48	14.00-27.00	48	14.00-27.00	48
No. 23	"	13.30-18.00	46	13.30-18.95	46	14.40-17-30	46	14.00-15.25	46	14.50-15.05	46
No. 24	"	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 25	"	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 26	"	17.30	45	17.00	46	14.00	45½	14.00	46	14.00	46
Menders—											
No. 1	"	10.00	48	10.00	48	10.00	48	9.00	48	9.00	48
No. 2	"	.....	.....	12.00	55	9.00	55	9.00	55	9.00	55
No. 3	"	.....	.....	18.00	52	18.00	52	16.00	50	16.00	50
No. 4	"	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½
No. 5	"	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	15.00	46½	15.00	46½
No. 6	"	.....	.....	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	45	12.00	48
No. 7	"	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50
No. 8	"	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 9	"	13.50	50	13.50	50	13.50	50	15.00	48	12.50	48
No. 10	"	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 11	"	.....	.....	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 12	"	9.00	48	9.00	48	9.00	48	12.00	48	13.50	48
No. 13	"	12.00	45	13.00	46	14.00	45½	14.00	46	14.00	46
Washers—											
No. 1	"	21.50	48	22.00	48	22.00	48	22.50	48	24.00	48
No. 2	"	.....	.....	21.70	47	23.00	47	21.00	43	21.00	43
No. 3	"	22.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 4	"	20.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54
No. 5	"	20.00	60	20.00	55	20.00-22.00	55	18.50-22.00	55	18.50-22.00	55
No. 6	"	30.00	55	40.00	52	24.00-40.00	52	24.00	50	18.00	50
No. 7	"	25.00	54	25.00	55	23.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 8	"	26.00-31.00	49½	26.00-31.00	49½	26.00-31.00	40	26-00-31.00	40	26.00-31.00	40
No. 9	"	26.00	47½	26.00	47½	26.00	47½	26.00	47½	26.00	47½
No. 10	"	25.00	46½	25.00	46½	25.00	46½	25.00	46½	26.00	46½
No. 11	"	26.00	60	25.00	49½	25.00	40	26.00	42½	24.87	38
No. 12	"	.....	.....	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 13	"	23.00	54	26.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	48
No. 14	"	20.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50	20.00-30.00	50	22.00-30.00	50
No. 15	"	21.00	49½	21.00	49½	20.00	49½	20.00	49½	21.00	49½
No. 16	"	20.00-25.00	45	20.00-25.00	45	25.00-30.00	45	20.00-30.00	45	20.00-30.00	48
No. 17	"	28.00	48	28.00	48	28.00	48	28.00	48	25.00	48
No. 17	"	28.00	48	28.00	48	23.00	48	22.00	48	22.00	48
No. 18	"	25.00	48½	17.00-30.00	48½	17.00-30.00	48½	17.00-30.00	48	18.00-23.00	48
No. 19	"	32.50	50	30.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 20	"	30.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	46	27.50	46	27.50	46
No. 21	"	27.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 22	"	25.00-27.00	46	25.00-27.00	48	25.00-27.00	48	25.00-27.00	48	25.00-27.00	48
No. 23	"	20.50	46	20.45	46	23.95	46	25.00	46	23.75	46
No. 24	"	22.00	48	22.00	48	23.70	48	23.70	48	23.35	48
No. 25	"	22.00	48	22.50	48	22.50	48	22.50	48	23.00	48
No. 26	"	35.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 27	"	23.23	45	21.50	46	25.00	45½	26.00	46	24.00	46
Starchers—											
No. 1	"	8.50	48	9.00	48	9.00	48	8.50	48	7.50	48
No. 2	"	.....	.....	10.00	47	10.00	47	9.00	43	9.00	43
No. 3	"	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 4	"	13.00	60	15.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55
No. 5	"	18.00	55	15.00-18.00	52	15.00-18.00	52	15.00-18.00	50	15.00-18.00	50
No. 6	"	10.00	54	10.00	55	10.00	54	10.00	54	10.00	54
No. 7	"	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½
No. 8	"	14.00	41½	13.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½
No. 9	"	.....	.....	11.50	48	11.00	48	11.00	48	11.05	48

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Starchers—Con.											
No. 10	" ...	15.00	54	12.00	48	12.00	48	11.25	45	12.00	48
No. 11	" ...	15.00	50	15.00	50	15.00	50	12.00	50	13.00	50
No. 12	" ...	12.00	49½	12.00	49½	11.50	49½	10.50	49½	12.00	49½
No. 13	" ...	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	48
No. 14	" ...	16.00	48	17.00	48	14.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 15	" ...	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 16	" ...	10.50	50	10.50	50	11.50	50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 17	" ...	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	46	14.00	46	14.00	46
No. 18	" ...	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 19	" ...	14.00	46	14.50	46	14.50	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 20	" ...	14.00	46	14.10	46	15.40	46	13.50	46	14.80	46
No. 21	" ...	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.25	48	14.25	48	14.25	48
No. 22	" ...	13.50	48	14.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 23	" ...	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 24	" ...	15.00	45	15.00	46	13.00	45½	13.00	46	12.00	46
Ironers' hand—											
No. 1	" ...	9.00	48	9.00	48	9.00	48	9.00	48	10.00	48
No. 2	" ...	.....	.....	9.70	47	9.00	47	9.50	43	9.50	43
No. 3	" ...	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 4	" ...	9.00–10.00	54	10.00	54	10.00	54	10.00	54	8.50	54
No. 5	" ...	12.00	60	12.00	55	12.00	55	12.00	55	12.00	55
No. 6	" ...	18.00	55	12.00	52	15.00	52	15.00	50	15.00	50
No. 7	" ...	7.00	54	7.00	55	7.00	54	7.00	54	7.00	54
No. 8	" ...	16.00	47½	16.00	47½	16.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
No. 9	" ...	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½
No. 10	" ...	13.00	60	13.50	49	12.38	40	11.00	42½	10.00	38
No. 11	" ...	.....	.....	10.00	48	13.00	48	11.05	48	11.05	48
No. 12	" ...	14.00	54	14.00	48	12.00	48	11.25	45	12.00	48
No. 13	" ...	11.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50	12.00–15.00	50	12.00–15.00	50
No. 14	" ...	13.00	49½	13.00	49½	12.50	49½	11.50	49½	11.00–12.00	49½
No. 15	" ...	12.00	45	12.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	48
No. 16	" ...	15.00	48	15.50	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 17	" ...	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 18	" ...	12.00	48½	12.00	48½	12.00	48½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 19	" ...	9.75	50	9.75	50	9.75	50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 20	" ...	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	46	14.00	46	14.00	46
No. 21	" ...	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 22	" ...	15.00	46	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 23	" ...	17.25	46	17.45	46	14.90	46	13.00	46	13.40	46
No. 24	" ...	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 25	" ...	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 26	" ...	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 27	" ...	14.00	45	13.00	46	12.00	45½	12.00	46	12.00	46
Mangle Room Workers—											
No. 1	Week...	7.50	48	8.00	48	7.00	48	7.75	48	7·75	48
No. 2	" ...	.....	.....	8.43	47	8.43	47	8.00	43	8.00	45
No. 3	" ...	7.50– 9.00	54	7.50– 9.00	54	7.50– 9.00	54	7.50– 9.00	54	7.50– 9.00	54
No. 4	" ...	10.00–18.00	60	10.00–18.00	55	10.00–18.00	55	10.00–18.00	55	10.00–18.00	55
No. 5	" ...	.....	.....	12.00–16.00	52	12.00–18.00	52	14.00	50	14.00	50
No. 6	" ...	6.50	54	6.00	55	6.00	54	6.00	54	6.00	54
No. 7	" ...	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½
No. 8	" ...	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½
No. 9	" ...	.....	.....	10.00	48	9.00	48	8.15	48	8.15	48
No. 10	" ...	.....	.....	11.00	48	12.00	48	12·00	48	12·00	48
No. 11	" ...	11.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50	10.00–13.00	50	10.00–13.00	50
No. 12	" ...	12.00	49½	12.00	49½	11.50	49½	10.00	48	10·50–11·00	49½
No. 13	" ...	12.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	48
No. 14	" ...	.....	.....	14.50	48	14.50	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 15	" ...	13.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 16	" ...	12.00	48½	12.00	48½	12.00	48½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 17	" ...	13.45	44	13.45	44	13.45	46	13.45	46	13.45	46
No. 18	" ...	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 19	" ...	13.50	46	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 20	" ...	13.50	46	13.75	46	13.90	46	14.65	46	13.55	46
No. 21	" ...	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 22	" ...	14.05	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 23	" ...	12.15	45	11.90	46	12.00	45½	12.00	46	12.00	46

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES—*Concluded*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Shirt and collar finishers—											
No. 1	Week...	9.00	48	9.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	7.00-8.25	48
No. 2	" ...	.....	.....	9.00	47	9.00	47	9.00	43	9.00	43
No. 3	" ...	9.00-9.50	54	9.00-9.50	54	9.00-9.50	54	9.00-10.00	54	8.00-10.00	54
No. 4	" ...	20.00	60	15.00-20.00	55	15.00-20.00	55	15.00-20.00	55	12.00-20.00	55
No. 5	" ...	25.00	45	25.00	45	25.00	45	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 6	" ...	7.00	54	7.00	55	7.00	54	7.00	54	7.00	54
No. 7	" ...	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
No. 8	" ...	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½
No. 9	" ...	.....	.....	12.00	49	11.00	40	11.00	42½	11.00	38
No. 10	" ...	.....	.....	11.00	48	11.00	48	11.05	48	11.05	48
No. 11	" ...	.....	.....	10.00	54	12.40	48	14.40	48	13.50	45
No. 12	" ...	12.00-14.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	13.00	50
No. 13	" ...	12.00	49½	12.00	49½	12.50	49½	11.00	49½	12.00	49½
No. 14	" ...	12.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	48
No. 15	" ...	14.00	48	14.50	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	12.00	48
No. 16	" ...	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 17	" ...	16.00	48½	16.00	48½	16.00	48½	16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 18	" ...	11.00	50	11.50	50	10.00	50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 19	" ...	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	46	14.00	46	14.00	46
No. 20	" ...	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	13.50	48
No. 21	" ...	14.25	46	14.35	46	13.65	46	13.50	46	14.00	46
No. 22	" ...	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 23	" ...	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 24	" ...	12.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 25	" ...	14.00	45	14.00	46	14.00	45½	14.00	46	13.00	46
Sorters—											
No. 1	" ...	9.50	48	10.00	48	10.00	48	9.00	48	9.50	48
No. 2	" ...	.....	.....	9.50	47	10.00	47	9.50	43	9.50	45
No. 3	" ...	23.00	60	15.00	55	22.00	60	15.00	60	15.00	60
No. 4	" ...	.....	.....	22.00	52	22.00	52	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 5	" ...	14.00	49½	14.00	49½	14.00	40	14.00	40	14.00	40
No. 6	" ...	.....	.....	14.00	48	14.00	48	16.00	48	13.00	45
No. 7	" ...	.....	.....	12.00	50	12.00	50	13.00	50	13.00	50
No. 8	" ...	12.50	49½	12.50	49½	12.00	49½	10.00	49½	10.00-12.00	49
No. 9	" ...	12.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	48
No. 10	" ...	14.50	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 11	" ...	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 12	" ...	12.00	48½	12.00	48½	12.00-16.00	48½	12.50-16.00	48	12.50-16.00	48
No. 13	" ...	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 14	" ...	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 15	" ...	17.00	46	17.00	48	17.00	48	17.00	48	18.00	48
No. 16	" ...	15.00	48	18.00	48	18.00	48	18.00	48	18.00	48
Drivers—											
No. 1	Week...	22.00	48	23.00	48	23.00	48	23.00	48	22.00	48
No. 2	" ...	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 3	" ...	16.00-18.00	54	16.00-18.00	54	16.00-18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 4	" ...	35.00	60	20.00	52	20.00	60	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 5	" ...	17.00	54	17.00	55	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 6	" ...	25.00	49½	25.00	49½	25.00	40	25.00	40	25.00	40
No. 7	" ...	28.00	47½	28.00	47½	28.00	47½	28.00	47½	28.00	47½
No. 8	" ...	25.00	46½	28.00	46½	28.00	46½	28.00	46½	28.00	46½
No. 9	" ...	.....	.....	25.00	49	25.00	40	25.00	42½	30.00	38
No. 10	" ...	.....	.....	22.50	48	22.30	48	22.30	48	15.00	48
No. 11	" ...	.....	.....	25.00	50	27.00	48	24.00	45	24.00	48
No. 12	" ...	30.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	22.00-35.00	50	24.00-35-00	50
No. 13	" ...	23.00	49½	23.00	49½	23.00	49½	30.00	49½	30.00	49½
No. 14	" ...	30.00	45	30.00	45	30.00	45	30.00	45	30.00	48
No. 15	" ...	27.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	25.00	48
No. 16	" ...	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 17	" ...	25.00-40.00	48½	25.00-40.00	48½	25.00-40.00	48½	25.00-40.00	48	25.00-40.00	48
No. 18	" ...	*24.00	60	*24.00	60	*23.00	60	*18.00	54	*20.00	54
No. 19	" ...	30.00	46	30.00	44	30.00	46	30.00	46	30.00	46
No. 20	" ...	26.00-30.00	54	26.00-30.00	54	26.00-30.00	54	26.00-30.00	54	27.00-30.00	54
No. 21	" ...	26.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48
No. 22	" ...	30.00	46	31.05	46	30.95	46	30.20	46	32.40	46
No. 23	" ...	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 24	" ...	26.00	48	26.85	48	26.85	48	26.50	48	26.50	48
No. 25	" ...	24.40	45	24.40	46	28.00	46	27.00	46	27.00	46

*Plus 5% on all collections.

TABLE XI.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CARTAGE, ETC.

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Motor Truck Drivers—											
Fredericton	Week	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
Moncton	"	22.00-24.00	50-53	22.00-24.00	50-53	20.00-24.00	50-53	20.00-24.00	50-53	20.00-24.00	50-53
St. John	"	25.00	54	25.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54
Montreal	"	18.00-30.00	48-63	18-00-33.00	48-63	18.00-26-25	48-63	18-00-27.00	48-63	18.00-27.00	48-63
Sherbrooke	"	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55
Hamilton	"	18.00-27.00	45-60	20-00.28.00	45-60	20.00-28.00	45-60	20.00-30.00	45-60	23.00-28.80	45-60
London	"	20.00-30.00	44-60	20.00-30.00	44-60	20.00-30.00	44-60	20.00-30.00	44-60	20.00-30.00	44-60
Ottawa	Day	3.60-4.50	53-54	3.60-4.00	53-54	3.60-4.00	53-54	3.60-4.00	53-54	3.60-4.00	53-54
Port Arthur	Month	105-113.00	50-55	113-115.00	50-55	113-115.00	50-55	113-115.00	50-55	110-115	50-55
Sault Ste. Marie	Week	20.00-24.00	54-60	20.00-24.00	54-60	20.00-24.00	54-60	20.00-24.00	54-60	20.00-24.00	54-60
Toronto	"	20.00-29.00	.....	20.00-29.00	.....	20.00-29.00	.....	20.00-29.00	.....	20.00-	.....
Windsor	Day	2.85-5.25	48-55	4.35-5.00	48-55	4.10-5.00	48-55	4.35-5.00	48-55	4.50-5.00	48-55
Winnipeg	Week	.....	.....	22.50-27-50	45-50	18.00-27.50	45-50	18.00-26.00	45-50	18.00-25.00	.....
Moose Jaw	Month	95.00-100.00	46½-50	95.00-115.00	46½-50	90.00-115.00	46½-50	90.00-115.00	46½-50	95.00-115.00	46½-50
Regina	Week	23.00-25.00	48	23.00-25.00	48	23.00-24.00	48	23.00-24.00	48	23.00-25.00	48
Saskatoon	"	25.00-27.50	54-60	25.00-27.50	54-60	25.00-27.50	54-60	25.00-27.50	54-60	24.00-27.50	54-60
Calgary	"	22.50-27.50	46-54	22.50-27-50	46-54	20.75-25.50	46-54	20.00-25.50	46-54	20.00-25.50	46-54
Edmonton	"	21.00-23.00	48	22.00-23.00	48	20.00-20.75	48	19.75-20.00	48	19.75-20.00	48
New Westmin'r.	"	35.00	54	35.00	54	35.00	54	35.00	54	35.00	54
Vancouver	"	24.50-30.00	48-54	24.50-27.00	48-54	24.50-27.00	48-54	24.50-27.00	48-54	24.00-27.00	48-54
Victoria	"	27.00	54-56	27.00	54-56	27.00	54-56	27.00	54-56	27.00	54-56
Teamsters— Horse-drawn vehicles—											
Halifax	Week	25.00	60	21.00	60	21.00	60	18.00	60	18.00	60
Moncton	"	21.00-27.00	50-60	21.00-27.00	50-60	18.00-25.00	50-60	18.00-25.00	50-60	18.00-25.00	50-60
St. John	"	23.00	54	23.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
Montreal	"	18.00-22.50	48-60	18.00-24.00	48-60	18.00-24.00	48-60	18.00-24.00	48-60	18.00-24.00	48-60
Sherbrooke	"	20.00	55	21.00	55	21.00	55	21.00	55	21.00	55
Hamilton	"	26.00	54	26.00	54	24.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54
London	"	19.50-22.00	50-55	19.00-22.00	50-55	18.00-22.00	50-55	18.00-22.00	50-55	18.00-21.00	50-55
Ottawa	Month	85.00	48	85.00	48	80.00	48	80.00	48	80.00	48
"	Week	19.00	54	19.00	54	19.00	54	17.00	54	18.00	54
Port Arthur	Hour	.80	50	.90	50	.90	50	.90	50	.90	50
Sault Ste. Marie	Week	20.00-21.00	54-70	20.00-24.50	54-70	20.00-24.50	54-70	20.00-24.50	54-70	20.00-24.50	54-70
Toronto	"	24.00-28.00	49½-60	23.00-27-25	49½-60	21.00-27-64	49½-60	21.00-27-52	49½-60	21.00-27.00	49½-60
Windsor	Day	3.60-4.50	48-55	4.00-4.28	48-55	4.17-4.50	48-55	4.16-4.50	48-55	4.35-4.50	48-54
Winnipeg	Month	135.00	54	135.00	54	115.00	54	115.00	54	.....	.....
Moose Jaw	Day	3.70	50	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	3.75	48
Regina	Hour	.50	50	.50	50	.43	50	.43	50	.43	50
Saskatoon	Day	4.50	60	4.00	60	4.00	60	4.00	60	4.00	60
Calgary	Week	24.00-27.50	54	24.00-27.50	54	24.00-25.50	54	24.00-25.50	54	24.00-25.50	54
Edmonton	"	27.50	50	24.75	50	22.00	50	22.00	50	22.00	50
New Westmin'r.	"	30.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	54
Vancouver	"	22.00-27.00	44-54	22.00-27.00	44-54	22.00-27.00	44-54	22.00-27.00	44-54	22.00-27.00	44-54
Victoria	Day	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
Drivers— (Single horse-drawn vehicles)											
Halifax	Week	18.00-22.00	48-53	18.50-22.00	48-53	18.50-22.00	48-53	18.50-22.00	48-53	18.50-22.00	48-53
Fredericton	"	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
Moncton	"	18.00-23.00	50	18.00-23.00	50	18.00-21.00	50	20.40-21.00	50	20.40	50
St. John	"	21.00	54	21.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
Montreal	"	19.00-21.00	54-63	17.00-22.00	54-63	15.00-22.00	54-63	17.00-22.00	54-63	17.00-22.00	54-63
Hamilton	"	24.00	54	24.00	54	22.00	54	23.00	54	23.00	54
London	"	20.00-21.00	55-56	19.00-21.00	55-56	18.00-23.00	55-56	18.00-23.00	55-56	18.00-21.00	55-56
Toronto	"	18.00-27.00	48-55	18.00-25.00	48-55	18.00-26.00	48-55	18.00-26.00	48-55	18.00-26.00	48-55
Ottawa	Day	3.50-4.00	54	3.50	54	3.50	54	3.50	54	3.50	54
Moose Jaw	Month	100.00	46½	115.00	46½	115.00	46½	115.00	46½	115.00	46½
Regina	Hour	.50	50	.50	50	.43	50	.43	50	.43	50
Chauffeurs (Taxi):											
St. John	Week	25.00	70	25.00	70	25.00	70	25.00	70	25.00	70
Hamilton	"	14.00-17.00	63-70	14.00-21.00	63-70	15.00-19.00	63-70	15.00-20.00	63-70	15.00-20.00	63-70
London	"	20.00-23.00	70	20.00-23.00	70	20.00-23.00	70	20.00-23.00	70	20-00-23-00	70
Toronto	"	18.00	84	17.00-18.00	70-84	17.00-20.00	70-84	17.00-20.00	70-84	17.00-20.00	70-84
Moose Jaw	"	25.00	.....	25.00	.....	22.50	.....	21.00	.....	21.00	.....
Saskatoon	Month	85.00	84	85.00	84	85.00	84	85.00	84	85.00	84
Vancouver	Week	28.00	60	28.00	60	28.00	60	28.00	60	28.00	60

TABLE XII.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES*

Industry and Occupation		1921		1922		1923		1924	
Sample	Unit	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$	
Operators—									
No. 1	Week...	8.88	52	9.13	52	9.36	52	9.88	52
No. 2	Month..	61.00	54	47.00	54	46.00	54	45.00	54
No. 3	Week...	9.50-14.50	48	9.50-15.50	48	9.50-15.50	48	9.50-15.50	48
No. 4	Week...	13.50-19.00	48	12.00-19.00	48	12.50-19.00	48	12.50-19.00	48
No. 5	Week...	10.50-16.50	48	10.50-16.50	48	10.50-16.50	48	10.50-16.50	48
No. 6	Week...	13.00-19.00	48	12.50-19.00	48	12.50-19.00	48	12.50-19.00	48
No. 7	Week...	10.50-16.50	48	11.00-16.50	48	10.00-16.50	48	11.00-16.50	48
No. 8	Month..	40.00-67.00	50	40.00-67.50	50	40.00-67.50	50	45.00-70.00	50
No. 9	Week...	13.50-19.00	48	13.00-19.00	48	12.50-19.00	48	12.50-19.00	48
No. 10	Week...	20.00-21.25	48	19.37-20.62	48	19.37-20.62	48	19.37-20.62	48
No. 11	Month..	62.50-95.00	39	57.50-90.00	39	52.50-85.00	39	52.50-85.00	39
Installers—									
No. 1	Hour...	.31½	55	.31½	55	.37	55	.37	55
No. 2	Day....	3.34-4.09	54	3.38-4.09	54	4.41-6.21	54	4.32-5.22	54
No. 3	Hour...	.60-.68	50	.55-.63	50	.63-.70	50	.63-.70	50
No. 4	Hour...	.60-.85	44	.55-.80	44	.55-.80	44	.55-.83	44
No. 5	Hour...	.60-.68	50	.63	50	.68-.70	50	.63-.70	50
No. 6	Hour...	.75-.85	50	.62-.80	50	.62-.80	50	.55-.80	50
No. 7	Hour...	.60-.75	50	.55-.70	50	.55- 70	50	.55-.78	50
No. 8	Hour...	.70-.80	49½	.66-.72	49½	.66-.72	49½	.77	49½
No. 9	Hour...	.50-.75	50	.63-.70	50	.63-.70	50	.63-.73	50
No. 10	Hour...	.92½	44	.87	44	.87	44	.87	44
No. 11	Hour...	.75-.80	44	.69-.80	44	.77	44	.77	44
Linemen—									
No. 1	Hour...	.42½	55	.42½	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 2	Day...	3 69-4.45	54	3.74-4.50	54	2.84-3.46	54	2.88-3.87	54
No. 3	Hour...	.64	50	.54	50	.43-.57	50	.57	50
No. 4	Hour...	.57-.77	44	.54-.67	44	.48-.67	44	.48-.70	44
No. 5	Hour...	.57-.67	50	.62	50	.62	50	.62-.67	50
No. 6	Hour...	.60-.80	50	.65-.75	50	.55-.75	50	.55-.75	50
No. 7	Hour...	.55-.70	50	.50-.65	50	.57-.65	50	.65-.68	50
No. 8	Hour...	.70-.80	49½	.66-.72	49½	.66-.72	49½	.77	49½
No. 9	Hour...	.62-.70	50	.57-.65	50	.57- .65	50	.57-.68	50
No. 10	Hour...	.85	44	.74-.89	44	.74- .89	44	.80	44
No. 11	Hour...	.85	44	.78½	44	.77	44	.77	44
Repairmen—									
No. 1	Hour...	.42	55	.42	55	.37	55	.37	55
No. 2	Day....	3.60	54	3.60	54	4.10	54	3.95	54
No. 3	Hour...	.75-.80	44	.70-.75	44	.70	44	.62-.83	44
No. 4	Hour...	.83-.85	44	.75-.80	44	.80	44	.83	44
No. 5	Hour...	.70	50	.65	50	.65	50	.68	50
No. 6	Hour...	.....	.....	.94	44	.94	44	.87	44
No. 7	Hour...	.75	44	.58-.69	44	.68-.77	44	.68-.77	44
Cablemen—									
No. 1	Hour...	.48½	55	.48½	55	.55	55	.55	55
No. 2	Day....	4.00-4.59	54	5.00-5.59	54	3.96-.4.86	54	4.59	54
No. 3	Hour...	.70-.75	50	.70	50	.65-.80	50	.65-.83	44
No. 4	Hour...	.67-.75	50	.65-.70	50	.65-.70	50	.65-.73	50
No. 5	Hour...	.80-.85	50	.75-.80	50	.75-.80	50	.75-.83	50
No. 6	Hour...	.62-.75	50	.65-.70	50	.57-.70	50	.65-.73	50
No. 7	Hour...	.85	49½	.77	49½	.77	49½	.82	49½
No. 8	Hour...	.76-.75	50	.65-.70	54	.65-.70	54	.65-.73	50
No. 9	Hour...	.83-.98	44-48	.79½-.94½	44-48	.79½-.94½	44-48	.79½-.94½	44
No. 10	Hour...	.92	44	.84	44	.83	44	.83	44

* Localities are numbered from East to West.

TABLE XIII.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES

Locality	Unit	Labourers									
		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—											
Sydney	Hour	.35 -.42	54	.35 -.42	52	.35 -.42	54	.35 -.42	54	.35 -.42	54
Amherst	"	.40	48	.30 -.38	48	.30 -.33⅓	54	.32½	54	.32½	48
Halifax	"	.40	54	.30	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54
Truro	"	.30	54	.33⅓	54	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54
New Brunswick—											
Moncton	"	.40	54	.45	54	.45	52	.45	52	.40	52
St. John	"	.39	54	.39	54	.36	54	.36	54	.36	54
Fredericton	"	.40	54	.35	54	.25	54	.25 -.30	54	.30	54
Quebec—											
Quebec	Hour	.33	60	.35	60	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54
Three Rivers	"	.40	60	.40	60	.30	60	.30	60	.40	60
Sherbrooke	"	.40	60	.25 -.30	.....	.25 -.30	.....	.25 -.30	.....	.30	.....
Sorel	"	.35	60	.30	60	.30	60	.25	60	.25	60
Montreal	"	.37½	60	.37½	60	.37½	60	.37½	60	.37½	60
Hull	"	.50	54	.50	54	.50	54	.50	54	.50	54
Ontario—											
Ottawa	Hour	.58	44	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
Brockville	"	.50	54	.40	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54
Kingston	"	.40	54	.40 -.45	48	.35	54	.35	54	.35 -.40	54
Belleville	"	.45 -.50	60	.40	60	.40	60	.40	60	.40	60
Peterborough	"	.40 -.55	48	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54
Orillia	"	.30	54	.30	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54
Toronto	"	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44
Niagara Falls	"	.50	54	.40	54	.40	50	.40 -.50	50	.45 -.60	50
St. Catharines	"	.55	54	.37	54	.37	54	.37	54	.37	54
Hamilton	"	.55	55	.55 -.60	44-48	.50 -.55	44-48	.50 -.55	44-48	.50 -.55	48
Guelph	"	.40	54	.40	54	.35	54	.35	48	.35	48
Kitchener	"	.....	.....	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54
Woodstock	"	.27½-.45	54	.40	54	.40	54	.35	54	.35	54
Stratford	"	.....	.....	.45	54	.40	54	.45	54	.45	54
London	"	.50	60	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54
St. Thomas	"	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54
Chatham	"	.50	55	.40	55	.35 -.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
Windsor	"	.40 -.55	54	.55	55	.40 -60	54	.40 -.60	54	.50 -.60	54
Sarnia	"	.55 -.60	48	.55 -.60	48	.55 -.60	48	.55 -.60	48	.55 -.60	48
Owen Sound	"	.....	.....	.39	54	.39	54	.39	54	.39	54
North Bay	"	.44⅘	54	.44⅘	54	.35	60	.35	60	.40	60
Cobalt	Day	4.75	50-54	4.25	50-54	3.00-3.75	54	3.00-3.75	54	3.75	54
Sault Ste. Marie	Hour	.37½-.50	48	.45	48	.40	54	.40 -.45	54	.45 -.50	54
Port Arthur	"	.....	.....	.49 -.57½	48	.46 -.52	48	.44 -.52	48	.46 -.52	48
Fort William	"	.....	.....	.40 -.53	50	.43½-.50	50	.35 -.45	48	.35 -.45	52½
Manitoba—											
Winnipeg	Hour	.60	54	.50 -.60	54	.47½-.52	54	.42½-.52	54	.42½-.52	54
Brandon	"	.40	60	.40	60	.35	59	.30 -.41½	59	.35 -.41½	59
Saskatchewan—											
Regina	Hour	.50 -.55	60	.45 -.50	60	.52½	60	.45 -.47½	60	.40	55-60
Saskatoon	"	.50 -.52½	55	.50 -.52½	55	.45 -.52½	55	.40 -.52½	55	.....	.....
Moose Jaw	"	.53	50	.53	50	.47½	50	.40	50	.40	50
Alberta—											
Medicine Hat	Hour	.....	.....	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
Edmonton	"	.60	44	.60	44	.45 -.61	44	.45 -.61	44	.45 -.50	44
Calgary	"	.60	44	.60	44	.....	.....	.50	44	.50	44
Lethbridge	"	.48 -.52	44	.48 -.52	44	.54 -.57	.....	.548	54	.548	48
British Columbia—											
Fernie	Day	4.50	48	4.00	48	3.50	48	3.50-3.75	48	4.00	48
Nelson	"	.....	.....	4.50	48	4.00-4.25	48	4.00-4.25	48	4.00-4.25	48
Trail	"	.....	.....	4.00	48	3.60-3.75	48	3.85-4.00	48	4.00	48
New Westminster	"	4.60	44	4.60	44	4.60	44	4.60	44	4.60	44
Vancouver	Hour	.54⅝-.60⅝	48	.54⅝-.60⅝	44	.54⅝-.60⅝	44	.37½-.65¾	44	.37½-.65¾	44
Victoria	"	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44	.46⅞-.50	44	.46⅞-.50	44
Nanaimo	Day	4.75	44	4.75	44	4.75	44	4.75	44	4.75	44
Prince Rupert	Hour	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44	.57½	44	.50 -.57½	44

TABLE XIII.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES—*Continued*

Locality	Unit	Firemen (Maximum)									
		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—											
Sydney	Year	1,220 00		1,220 00		1,220 00		1,220 00		1,360 00	
Amherst	"	1,100 00		1,100 00		1,100 00		1,100 00		1,100 00	
Halifax	"	1,258 40		1,404 00		1,404 00		1,404 00		1,404 00	
Truro	"	1,080 00‡		1,080 00‡		1,080 00‡		1,080 00‡		1,080 00‡	
New Brunswick—											
St. John	"			1,320 00*		1,260 00*		1,260 00*		1,320 00*	
		1,320 00		1,440 00		1,380 00		1,380 00		1,440 00	
Quebec—											
Quebec	Year	1,180 00*		1,157 00*		1,170 00*		1,170 00*		1,170 00*	
		1,246 00		1,261 00		1,274 00		1,274 00		1,378 00	
Three Rivers	"	1,456 00		1,456 00		1,380 00		1,456 00		1,456 00	
Sherbrooke	"	1,200 00		1,404 00		1,352 00		1,352 00		1,300 00	
Sorel	"	1,200 00		1,200 00		1,200 00		1,200 00		1,200 00	
Montreal	"	1,464 00		1,700 00		1,700 00		1,700 00		1,700 00	
Hull	"	1,150 00		1,150 00		1,150 00		1,150 00		1,200 00	
Ontario—											
Ottawa	Year	1,500 00		1,500 00		1,500 00		1,500 00		1,500 00	
Brockville	"	1,000 00		1,100 00		1,100 00		1,100 00		1,100 00	
Kingston	"	1,095 00		1,140 62		1,140 62		1,140 62		1,140 62	
Belleville	"			1,200 00		1,200 00		1,200 00		1,200 00	
Peterborough	"	1,350 00		1,350 00		1,350 00		1,350 00		1,350 00	
Toronto	"	1,812 00		1,812 00		1,812 00		1,812 00		1,812 00	
Niagara Falls	"	1,500 00		1,500 00		1,500 00		1,500 00		1,500 00	
St. Catharines	"	1,311 00		1,314 00		1,314 00		1,314 00		1,368 75	
Hamilton	"	1,617 00		1,617 00		1,617 00		1,617 00		1,617 00	
Guelph	"	1,000 00		1,000 00		1,080 00		1,080 00		1,200 00	
Kitchener	"	1,060 00		1,260 00		1,320 00		1,350 00		1,350 00	
Woodstock	"	1,423 50		1,423 50		1,423 50		1,423 50		1,423 50	
Stratford	"	1,380 00		1,380 00		1,380 00		1,380 00		1,380 00	
London	"	1,704 55		1,704 55		1,704 55		1,704 55		1,704 55	
St. Thomas	"	1,200 00		1,200 00		1,260 00		1,260 00		1,380 00	
Chatham	"	1,300 00		1,300 00		1,300 00		1,300 00		1,300 00	
Windsor	"	1,723 00		1,848 00		1,848 00		1,848 00		1,848 00	
Sarnia	"	1,380 00		1,380 00		1,380 00		1,380 00		1,380 00	
Owen Sound	"	1,100 00		1,100 00		1,100 00		1,100 00		1,100 00	
North Bay	"	1,300 00		1,300 00		1,200 00		1,200 00		1,320 00	
Cobalt	"			1,500 00		1,440 00		1,440 00		1,440 00	
Sault Ste. Marie	"	1,500 00		1,500 00		1,260 00		1,260 00		1,380 00	
Port Arthur	"	1,440 00		1,440 00		1,380 00		1,440 00		1,440 00	
Fort William	"			1,438 80		1,438 80		1,438 80		1,489 20	
Manitoba—											
Winnipeg	Year	1,740 00		1,740 00		1,656 00					
Brandon	"	1,500 00		1,500 00		1,312 50		1,312 50		1,312 50	
Saskatchewan—											
Regina	Year	1,500 00		1,500 00		1,500 00		1,500 00		1,500 00	
Saskatoon	"	1,680 00		1,680 00		1,680 00		1,650 00		1,650 00	
Moose Jaw	"	1,500 00		1,500 00		1,440 00		1,476 00		1,476 00	
Alberta—											
Medicine Hat	Year					1,320 00		1,320 00		1,320 00	
Edmonton	"	1,680 00		1,680 00		1,620 00		1,620 00		1,620 00	
Calgary	"	1,680 00		1,680 00		1,680 00		1,620 00		1,620 00	
Lethbridge	"	1,798 80		1,798 80		1,620 00		1,620 00		1,620 00	
British Columbia—											
Nelson	"	1,500 00		1,500 00		1,500 00		1,500 00		1,500 00	
Trail	"	†		†		†		†		†	
New Westminster	"	1,230 00		1,350 00		1,350 00		1,350 00		1,350 00	
Vancouver	"	1,800 00		1,800 00		1,800 00		1,800 00		1,800 00	
Victoria	"	1,584 00		1,584 00		1,584 00		1,473 00		1,473 00	
Prince Rupert	"	1,848 00		1,848 00		1,848 00		1,800 00		1,800 00	

*Higher rate motor drivers. ‡Rent, light and fuel in addition. †On call. †Volunteer.

TABLE XIII.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

Locality	Unit	Policemen (Maximum)									
		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—											
Sydney	Year	1,380 00	.....	1,380 00	.....	1,380 00	.....	1,380 00	.....	1,380 00	.....
Amherst	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,296 00	.....	1,296 00	.....
Halifax	"	1,300 00	*	1,400 00	*	1,400 00	*	1,400 00	*	1,330 00	*
Truro	"	1,128 00	84	1,128 00	84	1,176 00	84	1,250 00	84	1,250 00	84
New Brunswick—											
Moncton	Year	1,460 00	56	1,500 00	56	1,500 00	56	1,500 00	56	1,500 00	56
St. John	"	1,440 00	54	1,440 00	63	1,380 00	63	1,380 00	63	1,440 00	63
Fredericton	"	1,200 00	84	1,200 00	77	1,200 00	77	1,200 00	77	1,200 00	77
Quebec—											
Quebec	Year	1,118 00	84	1,150 00	84	1,150 00	84	1,170 00	84	1,222 00	84
Three Rivers	"	1,275 00	.....	1,460 00	.....	1,375 92	.....	1,370 70	.....	1,460 00	77
Sorel	"	1,404 00	.....	1,404 00	.....	1,352 00	.....	1,352 00	.....	1,300 00	.....
Sherbrooke	"	1,040 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,092 00	.....	1,092 00	.....	1,040 00	.....
Montreal	"	1,464 00	.....	1,700 00	.....	1,700 00	.....	1,700 00	.....	1,700 00	.....
Hull	"	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....
Ontario—											
Ottawa	Year	1,630 00	48	1,630 00	48	1,725 00	48	1,725 00	48	1,725 00	48
Brockville	"	1,095 00	84	1,095 00	84	1,095 00	84	1,095 00	84	1,095 00	84
Kingston	"	1,200 00	60	1,200 00	60	1,200 00	60	1,300 00	60	1,200 00	60
Belleville	"	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00	.....	1,300 00	70	1,400 00	70	1,400 00	70
Peterborough	"	1,400 00	54	1,400 00	54	1,400 00	50	1,400 00	54	1,400 00	60
Orillia	"	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	84
Toronto	"	1,950 00	48	1,950 00	48	1,950 00	48	1,950 00	48	1,950 00	48
Niagara Falls	"	1,550 00	60	1,627 50	60	1,627 50	60	1,627 50	60	1,627 50	60
St. Catharines	"	1,733 75	60	1,733 75	60	1,733 75	60	1,733 75	60	1,733 75	60
Hamilton	"	1,617 00	48	1,617 00	48	1,617 00	48	1,617 00	48	1,617 00	48
Guelph	"	1,200 00	48	1,200 00	56	1,200 00	65	1,300 00	56	1,400 00	56
Kitchener	"	1,200 00	60	1,400 00	60	1,400 00	60	1,400 00	60	1,400 00	60
Woodstock	"	1,200 00	63	1,200 00	63	1,200 00	63	1,200 00	63	1,200 00	63
Stratford	"	1,380 00	48	1,380 00	48	1,380 00	48	1,380 00	48	1,380 00	48
London	"	1,761 55	48	1,761 55	48	1,761 55	55	1,761 55	48	1,761 55	48
St. Thomas	"	.....	.....	1,680 00	60	1,680 00	60	1,680 00	60	1,680 00	60
Chatham	"	1,344 00	66	1,344 00	66	1,344 00	66	1,344 00	66	1,344 00	66
Windsor	"	1,932 00	.....	1,932 00	48	1,932 00	48	1,932 00	48	1,932 00	48
Owen Sound	"	1,440 00	54	1,440 00	54	1,440 00	54	1,440 00	54	1,440 00	54
Sarnia	"	1,300 00	63	1,500 00	63	1,550 00	63	1,550 00	63	1,550 00	63
North Bay	"	1,008 00	63	1,008 00	63	1,320 00	63	1,320 00	63	1,320 00	63
Sault Ste. Marie	"	1,320 00	60	1,800 00	70	1,680 00	70	1,680 00	70	1,800 00	70
Port Arthur	"	1,620 00	63	1,620 00	63	1,680 00	60	1,680 00	60	1,680 00	60
Fort William	"	.....	.....	1,669 80	63	1,669 80	63	1,669 80	63	1,669 80	63
Manitoba—											
Winnipeg	Year	1,860 00	48	1,860 00	48	1,776 00	48	1,776 00	48	1,776 00	48
Brandon	"	1,500 00	48	1,500 00	48	1,260 00	48	1,260 00	48	1,260 00	48
Saskatchewan—											
Regina	Year	1,680 00	48	1,740 00	48	1,740 00	48	1,740 00	48	1,740 00	48
Saskatoon	"	1,680 00	51	1,680 00	51	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48
Moose Jaw	"	1,800 00	56	1,800 00	56	1,800 00	56	1,800 00	56	1,800 00	70
Alberta—											
Medicine Hat	Year	1,434 00	48	1,508 00	48	1,500 00	48	1,500 00	48	1,500 00	48
Edmonton	"	1,740 00	48	1,740 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48
Calgary	"	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48
Lethbridge	"	1,608 00	56	1,788 00	56	1,563 84	56	1,563 84	56	1,563 84	56
British Columbia—											
Fernie	Year	1,440 00	84	1,680 00	84	1,680 00	84	1,680 00	84	1,800 00	84
Nelson	"	1,500 00	56	1,500 00	56	1,500 00	56	1,620 00	56	1,620 00	56
Trail	"	1,500 00	63	1,500 00	63	1,500 00	63	1,500 00	63	1,500 00	63
New Westminster	"	1,500 00	54	1,500 00	54	1,500 00	54	1,500 00	54	1,500 00	54
Vancouver	"	1,800 00	48	1,800 00	48	1,800 00	48	1,890 00	48	1,890 00	48
Victoria	"	1,620 00	48	1,710 00	48	1,620 00	48	1,620 00	48	1,620 00	48
Nanaimo	"	1,690 00	56	1,690 00	56	1,690 00	56	1,690 00	56	1,690 00	56

*Eight hour day with one day off in turn

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports on the coffee and spice industry, the wine industry, and the flour milling industry in Canada during 1923. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries were outlined in the Labour Gazette for March, 1925, and previous issues.

Coffee and Spice Industry, 1923

The number of active establishments in the coffee and spice industry in Canada in 1923 was 51, located as follows: Ontario, 17; Quebec, 11; British Columbia, 7; Manitoba, 6; Alberta, 3; New Brunswick, 5; and Nova Scotia, 2. The amount of capital invested in the industry in 1923 was $7,964,532 as compared with $8,032,569 in 1922, this being a decrease of $68,037. The province of Ontario led in the amount of capital invested with $2,766,384, Manitoba had $1,788,534; Quebec, $1,530,898; British Columbia, $486,036; Alberta, $73,317; and the maritime provinces, $1,319,363. The total value of all products for the year 1922 was reported at $14,868,283, whilst for 1923 it was $14,177,068, a decrease of $691,215, this being largely accounted for by a decrease in value of some of the principal products.

The total number of employees was the same as in 1922, namely 1,116 (701 males and 415 females) but the total payroll was $28,376 less than the amount reported for the previous year, the total amount paid in salaries and wages in 1923 being $1,423,383. There were 56 salaried officers of corporations, who received $205,033, 36 general superintendents and managers, who received $99,648; 27 technical experts, accountants, etc., who received $56,938; 307 clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc., who received $488,498; and 690 employees on wages, who received $573,266. The height of maximum employment was reached in the month of October with a total of 722 wage earners employed, whilst the minimum employment was reached in January with a total of 639. The average number of days each establishment was in operation on full time during the year was 272.7, on part time 15.0, and idle, 16.3. The number of hours worked by wage-earners per day or shift was 8.4 and per week 47.5.

The Wine Industry, 1923

There were 16 establishments reporting operations in the wine industry of 1923, of which 13 were in Ontario, 2 in British Columbia, and one in Manitoba. The total capital employed in the industry was $2,257,413, this being an increase over the amount reported for the previous year of $317,582. Of the total capital investment, $2,177,828 was invested in Ontario and $79,585 in the other provinces. The total value of the products on rose from $1,136,075 in 1922, to $1,624,382 in 1923.

The total number of employees rose from 175 in 1922 to 189 in 1923, an increase of 14, whilst the total payroll also rose from $189,549 in 1922 to $197,728 in 1923. Salaried officers of corporations numbering 10 received in salaries $3,280, general superintendents and managers numbering 6 received $19,460; technical experts, accountants, etc., numbering 5 received $8,990; clerks, stenographers and salesmen numbering 38 received $51,271; wage earners numbering 100 received $84,858; and outside piece workers numbering 30 received $340. The month of maximum employment was October with a total of 175 wage earners, whilst the month with the minimum number of wage earners at employment was February with 76. The number of days in operation on full time in 1923 was 244, on part time 3.4, and the number of days idle was 56.6. The number of hours worked per day or shift was 8.7 and per week, 49.9.

Flour and Grist Milling Industry, 1923

The report on the flour and grist milling industry during the year 1923 covers the operations of 1,387 plants. Of these 560 were flour mills and 827 were grist and feed mills. There were 679 of these mills in Ontario, 436 in Quebec, 66 in Saskatchewan, 61 in Alberta, 46 in New Brunswick, 37 in Manitoba, 30 in Nova Scotia, 25 in Prince Edward Island and 7 in British Columbia. Compared with 1922 there was a decrease of $9,502,314 in the capital invested, the total capital investment for the year being $60,556,587, of which $56,426,207 was in flour and grist mills, and $4,130,380 in feed mills. The total value of production in the industry fell from $166,881,455 in 1922 to $154,895,991 in 1923, or a decrease of over 7.7 per cent, which is accounted for in the cheaper cost of grains in the latter year. The various grades of flour showed decreases in the average selling price per barrel ranging from 27 per cent for fall and winter to 15 per cent for spring. Chopped feed, low grade or feed flour and offal not specified, showed decreases in selling price per ton of approximately 11.3, 9 and 7 per cent respectively.

The total number of persons employed in the industry was 6,786, of whom 1,286 were salaried employees and 5,500 were wage-earners. Total payments for services amounted to $7,450,428, of which $2,321,738 was for salaried and $5,128,690 for wages. The average salary paid was $1,805 and the average wage $932. Maximum employment reached the highest point in the month of November and the minimum in July. The average employment for the year in flour and grist mills was 4,524 males and 98 females. In feed mills the maximum of employment was reached in April and the minimum in July. The average number of employees by months in the feed and chopping mills was 878. The average number of days each establishment was in operation on full time during the year was 216.28 in flour and grist mills and 190.98 in feed and chopping mills. The average hours worked per day were 9.7 and per week 57.9.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1925, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THE trend of employment at the beginning of March was favourable; the upward movement, though not pronounced, contrasts with a very slightly downward tendency indicated on the same date of last year. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,696 firms, employing 715,158 persons, or 6,921 more than were on their pay-rolls in the preceding month. The index number, reflecting this comparatively small increase, rose from 86.1 in the preceding month to 87.0 on March 1, as compared with 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on March 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The changes in employment since the beginning of 1923 are illustrated in the accompanying chart.

Manufacturing was decidedly more active, but employment in other industries on the whole showed declines, partly seasonal in character.

Employment by Provinces

Firms in all except the Prairie Provinces reported improvement; the gains in Ontario were most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.—Employment in manufactures, particularly in the iron and steel, sugar, confectionery and textile divisions, increased extensively, while there was also greater activity in coal mining on March 1. Construction, however, was slacker. Statements were tabulated from 500 employers, whose pay-rolls aggregated 60,832, as compared with 58,998 on February 1. Reductions in personnel were registered at the beginning of March, 1924; the index numbers for the two dates are, however, very much the same.

Quebec.—Logging and construction showed curtailment, but there were gains in manufacturing and transportation. Within the manufacturing division, the largest increases were in the textile, iron and steel, pulp and paper and lumber industries. Additions to staffs on a somewhat smaller scale took place in leather, biscuit, sugar, confectionery, clay, stone and some other groups. There was an increase of 1,243 workers in the pay-rolls of the 1,225 reporting firms, who employed 196,818 persons on March 1. The situation at the beginning of the same month of last year was somewhat more favourable; the expansion then provided work for a slightly larger number of workers.

Ontario.—In Ontario, 5,681 persons were added to the working forces of the 2,608 employers whose returns were tabulated and who had 301,265 employees on the date under review. Iron and steel showed marked recovery; improvement was also noted in textile, edible plant product rubber, lumber and non-ferrous metal factories, and in transportation, mining and construction. On the other hand, logging was decidedly less active and trade and communication also registered reductions. Although employment on March 1, 1924, had declined, the index number then was higher than at the period under review.

Prairie Provinces.—There was a generally unfavourable movement in this district; manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, construction and trade all recorded curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal character. Reports were compiled from 771 firms, employing 90,621 workers as compared with 94,161 on February 1. The contraction is rather larger than that indicated on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

British Columbia.—Manufacturing reported increased activity, the lumber industry showing the greatest gains. Logging, highway construction and water transportation also afforded considerably more employment than in the preceding month, while trade and railway construction were slacker. A combined pay-roll of 65,622 persons was employed by the 592 firms whose returns were received. On

February 1 they had 63,919 employees. This increase of 1,703 persons was somewhat smaller than that registered on March 1, 1924, but conditions were slightly better than at the earlier date.

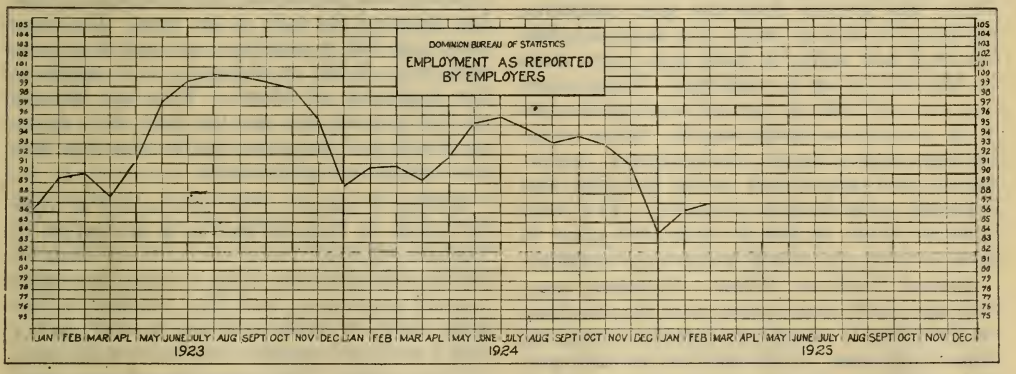
The following table gives the index numbers of employment in the five economic areas into which the country is divided:—

(Base January, 1920=100)

District	Relative Weight	Mar. 1, 1925	Feb. 1, 1925	Mar. 1 1924	Mar. 1, 1923	Mar. 1, 1922	Mar. 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces	8·5	81·7	79·1	82·4	90·7	80·7	90·7
Quebec	27·5	89·6	89·1	93·5	87·9	80·6	88·7
Ontario	42·1	85·0	83·4	89·8	90·8	81·7	86·2
Prairie Provinces	12·7	85·0	88·4	89·6	88·9	84·4	91·0
British Columbia	9·2	98·1	95·1	97·1	92·0	85·3	87·3
Canada	100·0	87·0	86·1	90·7	89·9	81·9	88·0

Toronto.—Employment in Toronto was in less volume than on February 1, manufacturing, communication and trade showing curtailment. Within the manufacturing industry, printing, meat packing and slaughtering establishments recorded the largest losses, while offsetting increases took place in chocolate and confectionery works. Construction reported slight improvement. The pay-rolls of the 756 employers making returns declined by 1,156 persons to 87,794 on the date under review. Employment had also shown a downward tendency on March 1, 1924.

Ottawa.—Firms in Ottawa indicated moderate improvement, the largest increases being in iron and steel and lumber factories. Reports were compiled from 118 employers, whose staffs aggregated 9,061 persons as compared with 8,937 at the beginning of February. These additions to staff exceeded those



Employment by Cities

Improvement was recorded in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, but the situation was less favourable in Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg.

Montreal.—Manufacturing generally (particularly textile, iron and steel works), and building construction showed increased activity, while road construction and maintenance afforded less employment. Statements were tabulated from 679 firms, whose staffs rose from 96,682 on February 1 to 98,090 at the beginning of March. This improvement is a good deal larger than that noted at the same time in 1924, but the index number then was one point higher.

Quebec.—Construction registered decided losses in Quebec, while the changes in other industries were not large. A combined working force of 8,175 persons was employed by the 90 firms reporting, who had 8,786 workers in the preceding month.

noted on the corresponding date of last year.

Hamilton.—Iron and steel works were decidedly busier, and there was also gains in textiles. Electrical apparatus plants, however, afforded less employment. The working force of the 196 firms reporting totalled 24,263, or 767 more than in the preceding month. Activity declined on March 1, 1925.

Winnipeg.—There were decreases in meat packing and slaughtering establishments and in retail trade in Winnipeg; other industries showed very little net change. Statements were received from 291 employers, who reduced their pay-rolls from 23,777 persons on February 1 to 23,386 on March 1. An unfavourable tendency was also indicated on March 1, 1924, when the index number stood a little higher.

Vancouver.—Considerably greater activity was indicated in manufacturing, especially of lumber products, and in transportation. An aggregate staff of 22,260 persons was reported by the 229 firms making returns, as compared

with 21,433 at the beginning of February. This increase of 827 workers exceeds that recorded on March 1, 1924, but the situation then was not so favourable.

The following table shows the index numbers of employment in these cities:—

City	Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924	Mar. 1 1923	Mar. 1 1922
Montreal	13·7	86·7	85·3	87·7	85·9	80·5
Quebec	1·1	93·2	101·3	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	12·3	81·8	83·0	84·5	85·7	81·9
Ottawa	1·3	86·6	86·8	89·3	92·2	.....
Hamilton	3·4	80·1	77·3	83·2	89·2	.....
Winnipeg	3·3	82·7	84·2	83·8	86·4	82·6
Vancouver	3·1	101·8	97·4	94·2	90·4	91·1

Manufacturing Industries

The 3,701 manufacturers reporting had 402,539 persons in their employ, an increase since the preceding month of 13,210 workers, which was greater than the gain registered on March 1, 1924 or 1923. The index number, however, was higher in both those years than on March 1 of the present year. The greatest improvement was in iron and steel, particularly in automobile works and in rolling mills. Lumber, sugar, biscuit, confectionery, textile, rubber, and non-ferrous metal factories also indicated considerable increases. The only large reduction in this division took place in meat packing and slaughtering establishments.

Animal Products, Edible.—Abattoirs, meat packing plants and dairies were slacker than on February 1, according to returns from 142 firms employing 12,539 persons as compared with 13,129 in the preceding month. While all provinces except British Columbia shared to some extent in the losses, those in the Prairie District were most extensive. The index number of employment was on practically the same level as on March 1, 1924.

Leather and Products.—Boots and shoes and miscellaneous leather goods afforded more employment than in the preceding month, 208 persons being added to the staffs of the 192 leather firms making returns. They employed 16,437 persons on March 1. Activity increased in Quebec and Ontario. Practically no change in conditions was shown on the same date of 1924, when employment was in somewhat greater volume.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal operations in lumber mills caused a fairly large increase in employment and there was also improvement in vehicle, match and other divisions of the group. These gains exceeded those indicated on March 1 of last year, but the index number then was rather higher than at the present time. Statements were tabulated from 676 manufacturers, having 38,983 workers, as compared with 37,707 on February 1. British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario registered the most pronounced gains.

Plant Products, Edible.—Sugar, syrup, biscuit, chocolate and confectionery works made large additions to staffs, but the production of starch and glucose showed a falling off. Firms in Ontario, the Maritime Provinces and Quebec recorded a large share of the general increase. An aggregate working force of 24,989 persons was employed by the 311 firms making returns, who had 24,077 workers in their employ on February 1. Expansion on a much smaller scale was noted on March 1, 1924, and the index number then was very slightly lower than at the same date this year.

Pulp and Paper.—The production of pulp and paper afforded considerably more employment, but there were offsetting reductions in printing and publishing establishments. Quebec reported the bulk of the gain. The firms reporting, 450 in number, enlarged their paylists from 49,410 on February 1 to 49,666 at the beginning of March. This net increase of 256 persons was greater than that shown on March 1 of last year, but the situation then was rather more favourable.

Rubber Products.—The production of rubber goods in Ontario, and to a less extent in Quebec, afforded more employment than in the preceding month. This upward movement is more pronounced than that reported on the same date in 1924, and the index number this year stood several points above its level at that time. Thirty-one manufacturers of rubber goods employed 11,314 workers as compared with 10,951 on February 1.

Textile Products.—Cotton, woollen, knitting and garment factories registered considerable improvement, according to returns from 515 textile firms. They increased their working force by 1,579 persons to 67,455 on March 1. There were gains in all provinces, those in Quebec being most noteworthy. Slight curtailment was indicated at the beginning of March of last year and the index number then was lower.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—There were moderate increases in activity in chemical works in Quebec and Ontario, the expansion exceeding that noted on March 1, 1924. Reports were received from 114 employers, whose staffs totalled 6,261 persons as compared with 6,139 at the beginning of February.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Some recovery from earlier losses was indicated on the whole in these industries, although glass plants recorded a slight reduction. The working

force of the 107 firms making returns stood at 6,729, or 145 more than in February 1. Additions to staffs were indicated in Quebec, while firms in Ontario showed declines. The index number at the beginning of March, 1924, stood a good deal higher, but the tendency on that date was retrogressive.

Electrical Apparatus.—Factories turning out electrical appliances in Ontario were rather less busy. According to reports from 35 firms in Canada, their pay-rolls declines from 9,226 persons on February 1 to 9,084 at the beginning of the month under review. No change in employment was reported on March 1, 1924; the index number then was below its present level.

Iron and Steel Products.—Pronounced recovery was indicated in the iron and steel industry, particularly in the automobile works and rolling mills. There was also noted improvement in agricultural implement, railway car, shipbuilding, heating appliance, wire, pipe and sheet metal works and in foundries and machine shops. Ontario firms recorded a large percentage of the gain, while increased activity was also shown in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Statements were received from 637 iron and steel firms, employing 109,212 workers as compared with 100,548 on February 1. Employment continues to be in smaller volume than on the same date of last year, despite the fact that the increases on the date under discussion were considerably larger than on March 1, 1924.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—There were general but moderate increases in these industries; smelters and refineries, aluminium, gold, silver, platinum, lead, tin and zinc works showed heightened activity. A combined working force of 10,623 persons was employed by the 99 reporting firms, as compared with 10,276 on February 1. This gain was not quite so large as that noted on March 1, 1924.

Miscellaneous Manufactures.—Roofing factories in Quebec recorded larger pay-rolls than in the preceding month. The number of workers employed by the 63 firms making returns in the miscellaneous group was 3,762 on March 1, as against 3,617 in the preceding month.

Logging

Except in British Columbia, there were seasonal losses in logging throughout the country, repeating the movement indicated in recent years in logging. Employment, however, was lower than on March 1, 1924. According to 225 firms they employed 32,166 persons on the date under review as compared with 34,542 on February 1.

Mining

Coal Mining.—The western coal fields registered reductions in employment that were partly offset by increases on March 1 in the Maritime Provinces. The result was a decrease of 327 men in the staffs of the 91 mine operators reporting who employed 25,108. Very much more pronounced contractions were noted on March 1 of last year, but the index number then was higher.

Metallic Ores.—Metallic ore mines in Ontario and British Columbia showed increased activity, the gains being rather larger than those reported on the same date of last year, when employment was in smaller volume. Statements were tabulated from 44 employers, whose staffs increased from 13,217 employees on February 1 to 13,521 at the beginning of March.

Communication

Telephones showed further declines, while no change was indicated in telegraphs. The 164 employers reporting had 21,837 persons on pay-roll as compared with 22,109 at the beginning of February. The greater part of this decrease took place in Ontario.

Transportation

Steam Railways.—In spite of moderate improvement in Quebec and Ontario, there were, on the whole, large reductions in employment in steam railway operation, this occurred chiefly in the Prairie Provinces. The working force of the 103 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns declined by 1,373 persons to 71,482 on March 1. This reduction affected a slightly larger number of workers than did the contraction recorded on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the index number was higher.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a considerable increase in employment in this division in British Columbia and minor gains in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Returns tabulated from 47 employers showed that they had 9,334 workers as compared with 8,636 on February 1. The gain was greater than that registered on March 1, 1924.

Construction and Maintenance

Buildings.—Firms in Ontario recorded increased activity in building construction, while elsewhere the general changes were small. A combined working force of 16,954 persons was employed by the 284 firms reporting, who employed 16,685 persons in the preceding month. The expansion contrasts with an important decrease at the beginning of March of last year and the index number then was decidedly lower.

Highways.—Employment in this division in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario declined, while in British Columbia improvement was noted. The 76 employers making returns reported 5,656 persons, or 690 less than on February 1.

establishments, employing 54,970 persons, or 1,245 less than in the preceding month. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces recorded a large share of the decrease in personnel. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the beginning of March of a year ago,

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	*Relative Weight	Mar. 1, 1925	Feb. 1, 1925	Mar. 1, 1924	Mar. 1, 1923	Mar. 1, 1922	Mar. 1, 1921
Manufacturing	**56·3**	**81·9**	**79·3**	**86·0**	**87·5**	**78·1**	**84·6**
Animal products—edible	1·8	80·8	84·7	80·7	78·2	76·8	80·3
Fur and products	·1	72·4	73·1	89·7	80·0	90·6	79·3
Leather and products	2·3	75·8	74·8	81·0	84·0	83·7	69·7
Lumber and products	5·4	78·1	75·5	82·1	85·8	70·8	72·4
Rough and dressed lumber	3·2	82·3	79·0	87·1	89·4	69·0	71·3
Lumber products	2·2	72·7	71·1	75·8	81·1	73·0	73·9
Musical instruments	·4	58·9	57·7	58·8	75·9	66·1	67·0
Plant products—edible	3·5	89·5	86·3	88·6	88·8	85·2	83·4
Pulp and paper products	6·9	97·3	96·7	100·3	97·7	88·9	97·3
Pulp and paper	3·4	101·4	98·1	105·1	99·0	85·8	99·6
Paper products	·8	85·4	86·3	89·5	90·6	84·7	81·8
Printing and publishing	2·7	96·6	98·4	98·3	98·5	94·0	98·9
Rubber products	1·6	79·1	76·6	73·9	82·2	72·7	66·4
Textile products	9·4	87·8	85·8	86·4	92·0	88·5	81·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·6	101·3	99·3	94·1	104·7	98·7	86·2
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	89·4	86·7	90 8	96·4	87·2	77·8
Garments and personal furnishings	2·8	71·2	70·6	75·0	79·0	80·4	78·6
Others	1·2	99·7	98·0	96·1	94·2	90·4	82·8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	94·4	93·8	95·7	90·8	95·3	90·3
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	114·9	150·3	115·3	93·1	84·4	81·4
Chemicals and allied products	·9	80·6	78·9	85·4	89·5	85·0	80·6
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	68·1	66·5	80·6	81·7	74·7	87·6
Electric current	1·6	122·4	125·0	115·9	109·9	106·7	101·2
Electrical apparatus	1·3	114·9	116·5	112·0	96·9	72·2	104·0
Iron and steel products	15·3	70·8	65·2	80·8	82·5	68·5	88·0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	55·1	44·7	70·6	73·2	50·7	80·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	66·0	65·3	73·8	72·1	60·4	80·1
Agricultural implements	·7	49·7	46·1	61·5	59·7	53·3	101·5
Land vehicles	7·5	89·4	81·9	99·3	102·3	90·4	96·1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·5	29·0	25·3	34·4	30·2	21·5	64·5
Heating appliances	·6	76·5	67·0	83·1	86·5	80·0	85·8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·6	69·7	70·1	92·2	86·8	68·2	98·8
Foundry and machine shop products	·7	71·1	68·6	74·2	83·6	65·0	87·7
Others	2·0	67·0	64·9	73·9	76·4	61·1	82·8
Non-ferrous metal products	1·5	79·2	76·1	85·2	83·0	62·5	78·4
Mineral products	1·3	97·8	96·0	96·0	92·4	85·0	93·3
Miscellaneous	·5	83·5	80·7	88·0	89·5	86·5	84·5
Logging	**4·5**	**81·0**	**86·8**	**90·8**	**88·8**	**54·8**	**81·8**
Mining	**6·0**	**92·9**	**93·1**	**99·7**	**98·6**	**90·3**	**92·8**
Coal	3·5	80·5	81·5	89·2	99·1	94·5	96·5
Metallic ores	1·9	151·3	148·2	144·7	107·2	88·2	79·3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·6	71·6	72·2	86·8	82·9	71·0	98·7
Communication	**3·1**	**106·3**	**107·6**	**105·4**	**97·4**	**97·5**	**104·1**
Telegraphs	·6	97·4	97·3	98·9	93·3	87·5	97·3
Telephones	2·5	108·6	110·3	107·2	98·5	100·1	105·7
Transportation	**13·8**	**97·6**	**98·4**	**103·1**	**99·8**	**97·1**	**95·8**
Street railways and cartage	2·5	107·5	107·5	111·1	109·5	109·2	102·2
Steam railways	10·0	92·2	94·0	97·8	94·5	90·1	94·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	134·4	124·9	141·9	136·7	155·3	104·9
Construction and maintenance	**6·8**	**95·8**	**98·3**	**93·1**	**83·8**	**83·7**	**89·2**
Building	2·4	91·8	89·1	80·6	63·8	59·0	71·2
Highway	·8	718·7	826·8	406·3	612·2	388·4	1275.1
Railway	3·6	82·7	86·2	92·9	91·6	87·3	87·0
Services	**1·8**	**106·2**	**106·8**	**106·2**	**93·4**	**93·0**	**96·3**
Hotels and restaurants	1·0	109·4	109·0	111·8	90·8	92·5	95·2
Professional	·2	109·6	111·9	108·3	100·4	87·2	78·0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	100·6	102·0	99·0	94·9	94·0	99·1
Trade	**7·7**	**92·0**	**94·2**	**91·2**	**88·9**	**88·2**	**92·0**
Retail	5·0	90·9	93·6	89·5	86·8	85·6	88·1
Wholesale	2·7	93·9	95·3	94·1	92·8	92·7	99·0
All Industries	**100·**	**87·0**	**86·1**	**90·7**	**89·9**	**81·9**	**88·0**

*The term "Relative Weight," is explained in the text.

Railways.—Large reductions in employment were indicated by the 31 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns in this group; they employed 25,996 workers as against 27,102 in their last report. Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia suffered most of the loss. The situation on March 1, 1924, was more favourable than at the present time.

Trade

Retail trade showed large declines and there were minor reductions in the wholesale division. Statements were tabulated from 582 when contractions on a smaller scale were registered.

The accompanying table shows the index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of March and February, 1925, as compared with March 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921. The columns headed "Relative Weight" in the tables in this article show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated district or industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on March 1, 1925.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1925

THE business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of February was considerably less in volume than during the preceding month, the decline being general throughout the various provinces, in casual, temporary and work of a more permanent nature. A comparison with the corresponding month of the preceding year shows a marked reduction in the transactions, due largely to the casual work offered during the unusually severe weather of February, 1924. The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1923, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements rose slightly in relation to applications during the first half of February, followed by a decline during the latter half of the month. A lower level of employment is represented during this year than in the same period of 1924, the curves then indicating a rapid and marked rise caused by the unusual seasonal conditions in Eastern Canada. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 64.5 and 63.8 during the first and second half of February, 1925. In contrast with a ratio of 80.5 and 84.1 during the same periods in 1924. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review was 61.3 and 58.9, as compared with 77.3 and 78.8 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications reported daily during the first half of February was 1,398, as compared with 1,428 daily during the preceding period, and with 2,058 daily during the corresponding period of 1924. Applicants for work during the latter half of the month registered an average of 1,230 daily, in contrast with 1,930 daily during the latter half of February a year ago. Employers notified the Service of an average of 902 vacancies daily during the first half, and 784 opportunities daily during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,657 and 1,623 vacancies during the month of February, 1924. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of January, 1925, average 913 daily. The Service effected an average of 857 placements daily during the first half of February, of which 509 were in regular employment, and an average of 348 in casual work, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 849 daily and with 1,592 daily during the first half of February, 1924. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 725 daily (428 regular and 297 casual), as compared with an average of 1,521 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During February, 1925, the officers of the Service referred 20,195 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 18,987 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 11,252, of which 8,865 were of men and 2,387 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 7,735. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 14,283 for men and 5,957 for women, a total of 20,240 vacancies. The number of applications for work was 31,537, of which 23,773 were from men and 7,764 from women. The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:—

Year	Placements		Totals
	Regular	Casual	
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925 (2 months).....	25,281	18,614	43,895

Maritime Provinces

A general slackness in construction activities was noted and municipal relief and public works were affording fewer opportunities than formerly. Compared with the same period last year there was a decline of more than 80 per cent in the volume of work offered in this group in Nova Scotia and of 70 per cent in New Brunswick. Logging with 112 placements in Nova Scotia was approximately as reported for January, but registered a decline from 1924, while in New Brunswick with 82 placements, conditions were about the same as a year ago. Manufacturing industries showed little increase from January, but in both provinces there was recorded a marked reduction from the same period in 1924. During February the placements in regular employment in Nova Scotia were 202 men and 53 women and in New Brunswick 195 men and 78 women.

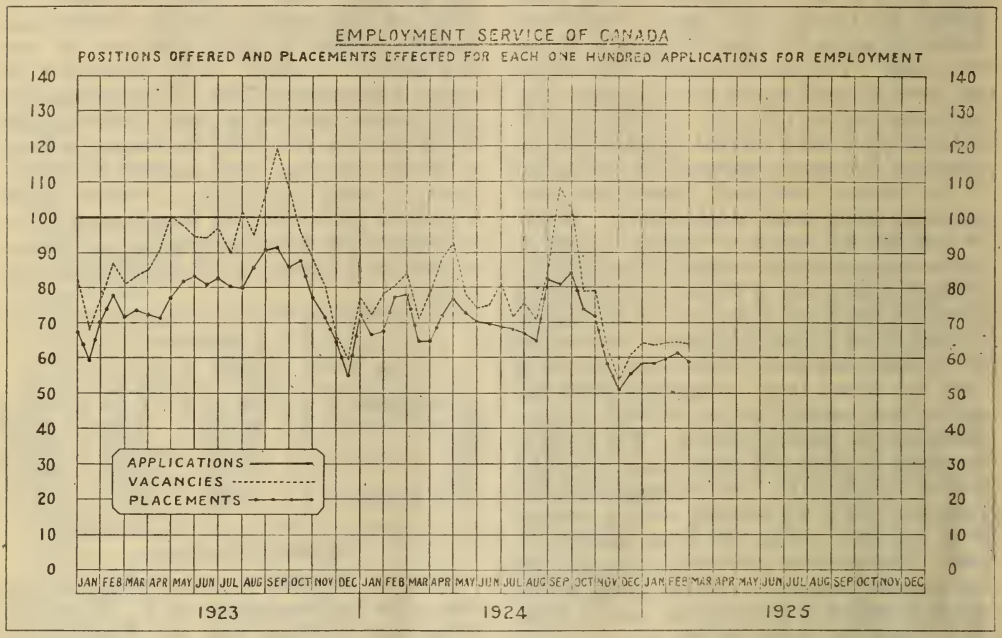
Quebec

Contractions were shown in the manufacturing industries, the work offered being more than 35 per cent lower than at the same time last year. A decline over the preceding period was recorded in logging, and the season was not quite so well advanced this year as during February a year ago. The construction of public works offered employment at

various points, but aside from these and a slight expansion in repairs and small building jobs, very few new opportunities were available. Placements in regular employment numbered 337 men and 392 women.

Ontario

A steady call for farm workers was again shown, the 476 vacancies offered being approximately the same in January, but at this season last year a larger number of helpers had been placed on farms. The logging industry registered an interseasonal decline due to the fact that the winter cutting was nearing completion, while log driving had not yet started; vacancies dropped to 1,380 from 2,488 of the preceding month. Construction including outdoor building was at a standstill and in most municipalities sewer work, road clearing, etc., which had been underway as measures of relief to unemployment, were completed. The decline in the number of vacancies reported by employers shows this fairly clearly, the decrease being from 7,032 during January to 3,623. Placements in regular work in this group were approximately the same as during February of a year ago, but it will be remembered that the casual vacancies and placements incident to the unusually heavy snow storms experienced in the Western Peninsula, were extraordinarily high during that time, especially in the Toronto district. The quietness in the building trades should be brightened shortly, as all districts report a good building program for the spring. Manufacturing industries showed very little change, an increased call for rubber workers at Kitchener and iron and steel mechanics at Toronto and Hamilton being met very satisfactorily. Further declines were shown in the service group and difficulty was felt in securing sufficient experienced household workers to meet the demand. In Ontario placements in regular employment were 4,181 of men and 789 of women.



Manitoba

Industrial conditions showed very little change in this province, the business transacted in manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance and services maintaining approximately the same volume as during the preceding month and during the corresponding month of 1924. Placements in logging numbered 260, being a perceptible decline from the January transactions and a marked reduction from the number of workers sent to camps during February a year ago. The farm group with 545 vacancies and 472 placements showed very little change in business transacted but the superintendents reported favourably for the coming month. Of the placements in regular employment 808 were of men and 300 of women.

Saskatchewan

Greater activity was shown in the farming group, the 707 vacancies offered and 599 placements made registering an increase from last month and the corresponding period a year ago, the gains being shown chiefly in Moose

Jaw, North Battleford, Regina and Saskatoon. Logging, however, with 80 placements, had fallen off considerably during the month. The volume of business transacted in the other industrial groups was about as shown for January, with a perceptible decline in the number of experienced women workers available for household work. Placements in regular employment number 786 men and 289 women.

Alberta

A steady and slightly increasing demand (491 vacancies) was recorded in the farm group, the offices at Calgary and Edmonton reporting favourably for the coming month. A reduction was shown in the work available in the construction groups, the decline being registered chiefly in casual work, only 32 placements being made in contrast with 101 during January. Some sewer work and brush clearing was offered by the municipalities to relieve the unemployment situation. Logging continued active with 491 vacancies offered and a placement of more than 480. The offices placed 980 men and 306 women in regular work.

British Columbia

A slight decline in activities was general throughout February, logging recording only 360 placements as against 516 during the preceding month. An advance in farming was reported, registered mainly near Penticton and Vernon, 157 farm workers being placed as compared with 48 during January and with 104 during the same month a year ago. The construction and maintenance group continued to provide temporary work for a large number of men, although only 612 placements in regular work were recorded. The number of casual jobs filled was 397 as against 175 during the preceding month and 72 during February, 1924. Reports from the Superintendents show a general expansion in the building trades from the preceding year with a brighter outlook for employment in March. The number of men placed in regular employment was 1,376 and of women 180.

Movement of Labour

During February, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 11,252 placements in regular employment, of which 5,902 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 762 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 537 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 225 to other provinces.

In Quebec province 13 bushmen were carried at the low transportation rate to camps within the Quebec zone. From Montreal and Hull 9 bushmen were sent to employment at Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay and Sudbury, Ontario. The transportation certificates issued by Ontario offices numbered 206, all to points within the province. Those who benefited by the reduced rates included 196 bushmen going to Timmins, Fort William, Port Arthur and Sudbury, one boilermaker going from London to North Bay; one boat builder from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie; one cook from North Bay to Timmins; a druggist from Toronto to Timmins, 3 riggers from Toronto to Port Arthur; one rod and chain man from Toronto to Sault Ste. Marie and two farm hands to Guelph, Ontario.. From the office at Winnipeg, Manitoba, 342 special rate certificates were issued, of which 111 were to farm hands to points near Brandon and Dauphin, 8 were to farm housekeepers, 2 to bushmen and 12 to institutional workers destined for various points within the province. Transfers from Winnipeg to the province of Saskatchewan numbered 26, of which 22 were of farm hands and 4 of domestic workers going to points near Yorkton, Moose Jaw and Estevan. To Calgary, Alberta, were transferred at the reduced rate 3 painters and one farm hand. The 179 workers transferred to Ontario included one boiler maker to Toronto, 170 bushmen and loggers, one handy man, a farm housekeeper and 6 lath cutters going to the vicinity of Port Arthur. The office at Regina, Saskatchewan, transferred one bushman to employment near Dauphin, Manitoba. Within the province of Saskatchewan 67 workers benefited by the reduced rate transportation, of which 38 were bushmen, 20 were farm workers going to various points in the outlying districts. One teacher was transferred from Saskatoon and two from Regina to Estevan, the remaining 6 workers being kitchen help and household domestics. Of the 72 persons transferred to other districts in Alberta one was a farm hand going from Edmonton to North Battleford, Saskatchewan. The provincial transfers included 14 bushmen, 15 farm hands, 5 waitresses and household farm workers, 25 plasterers and building workers, 6 marble and tile setters going to the Calgary zone, and one miner, a dairy man, a barber and a watchman going to various points within the province. From British Columbia 52 workers were placed in employment at a distance, 2 waitresses and one houseworker going from Vancouver to Calgary, Alberta, one farm hand from Vancouver to Edmonton, Alberta, and one farm labourer from Vancouver to Saskatoon. Of the 47 provincial transfers 32 were of bushmen, teamsters, millmen and swampers destined to points near Prince George and Prince Rupert, 3 were miners, 3 rock men, the remaining 9 including carpenters, sheet metal

workers and labourers for the districts near Kamloops, Penticton and Nelson.

Of the 762 workers, who were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 522 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 230 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 6 by the Pacific Great Eastern and 4 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1925

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1924
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**598**	**53**	**601**	**599**	**255**	**312**	**1,106**	**417**
Halifax	281	29	302	272	56	213	426	125
New Glasgow	132	16	148	149	114	13	449	136
Sydney	185	8	151	178	85	86	231	156
New Brunswick	**643**	**72**	**862**	**648**	**273**	**365**	**776**	**235**
Chatham	63	59	68	63	18	45	149	43
Moncton	286	13	353	291	126	155	112	75
St. John	294	0	441	294	129	165	515	117
Quebec	**810**	**165**	**2,655**	**934**	**729**	**36**	**1,443**	**776**
Hull	77	9	191	111	111	0	62	66
Montreal	438	74	1,942	429	360	23	1,166	547
Quebec	90	5	220	164	116	8	110	23
Sherbrooke	125	42	143	109	91	5	20	85
Three Rivers	80	35	159	121	51	0	85	55
Ontario	**10,012**	**1,607**	**14,584**	**9,676**	**4,970**	**4,166**	**16,870**	**6,440**
Belleville	68	3	104	65	27	38	58	98
Brantford	380	16	567	376	117	258	531	55
Chatham	201	5	201	195	38	157	24	221
Cobalt	108	4	135	106	99	3	30	228
Fort William	383	7	504	388	357	27	389	245
Guelph	73	20	150	82	37	28	102	41
Hamilton	464	10	929	485	227	258	3,387	259
Kingston	472	6	570	499	53	446	275	69
Kitchener	123	22	187	114	59	43	124	93
London	522	30	600	541	463	35	588	525
Niagara Falls	203	20	171	206	34	166	143	94
North Bay	160	37	254	150	131	16	66	189
Oshawa	160	31	338	105	77	28	234	84
Ottawa	523	124	751	531	257	155	1,064	640
Pembroke	70	22	107	78	62	16	65	159
Peterborough	127	13	120	118	70	31	101	59
Port Arthur	803	357	616	581	556	25	173	513
St. Catharines	156	0	206	155	86	69	570	201
St. Thomas	143	22	172	124	57	67	221	59
Sarnia	79	2	117	75	46	29	143	92
Sault Ste. Marie	170	397	245	155	131	10	73	198
Sudbury	197	12	265	196	194	2	55	409
Timmins	154	17	231	148	134	13	78	219
Toronto	3,460	415	6,246	3,404	1,486	1,619	7,909	1,451
Windsor	813	15	798	799	172	627	467	239
Manitoba	**2,102**	**234**	**2,950**	**2,307**	**1,108**	**1,044**	**1,202**	**1,210**
Brandon	173	33	148	122	110	11	25	106
Dauphin	88	52	73	64	31	27	31	42
Winnipeg	1,841	149	2,729	2,121	967	1,006	1,146	1,062
Saskatchewan	**1,592**	**308**	**1,649**	**1,468**	**1,075**	**334**	**868**	**1,349**
Estevan	69	16	58	46	34	12	13	26
Moose Jaw	340	87	378	339	206	71	278	263
North Battleford	54	17	44	43	24	19	5	34
Prince Albert	158	48	127	105	74	31	41	63
Regina	445	19	525	454	356	101	409	416
Saskatoon	292	29	314	307	263	44	59	445
Swift Current	96	62	79	59	39	20	34	29
Weyburn	83	12	84	70	44	26	24	36
Yorkton	55	18	40	45	35	10	5	37
Alberta	**1,710**	**95**	**2,717**	**1,706**	**1,286**	**369**	**1,261**	**1,469**
Calgary	472	28	1,000	475	365	110	569	332
Drumheller	67	2	217	59	32	27	64	49
Edmonton	908	57	1,151	928	740	137	439	861
Lethbridge	161	8	211	141	100	41	70	119
Medicine Hat	102	0	138	103	49	54	119	108
British Columbia	**2,773**	**128**	**5,519**	**2,857**	**1,556**	**1,109**	**3,701**	**1,227**
Cranbrook	69	0	150	68	64	4	0	35
Fernie	31	6	19	19	20	0	3	0
Kamloops	57	18	200	78	42	1	203	72
Nanaimo	42	2	25	22	13	9	41	5
Nelson	101	1	120	99	93	6	63	66
New Westminster	372	22	384	347	269	78	77	43
Penticton	36	5	69	36	17	11	61	17
Prince George	94	15	85	85	85	0	2	104
Prince Rupert	105	10	166	89	22	67	143	64
Revelstoke	31	0	71	31	28	3	45	15
Vancouver	1,420	32	3,611	1,536	657	776	1,982	595
Vernon	11	3	14	10	4	6	51	33
Victoria	404	14	605	437	242	148	1,030	178
All Offices	**20,240**	**2,662**	**31,537**	**20,195**	**11,252**	**7,735**	**27,227**	**13,249***
Men	14,283	1,664	23,773	14,207	8,865	5,111	23,960	10,641
Women	5,957	998	7,764	5,988	2,387	2,624	3,267	2,608

*126 placements effected by offices since closed.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN FEBRUARY, 1925

ACCORDING to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in 60 cities increased from $5,433,204 in January to $5,781,642 in February, a gain of $348,438 or 6.4 per cent. In February, 1924, the building authorized was valued at $4,027,780; there was, therefore, an increase in the month under review of $1,753,862 or 43.5 per cent in this more significant comparison.

Some 47 cities furnished detailed statements, showing that they had issued nearly 600 permits for dwellings estimated to cost over $2,800,000, and for approximately 900 other buildings valued at more than $2,800,000. As compared with January, 1925, there were increases in the building permits issued in all provinces except Ontario, where there was a decline of $900,494 or 31.4 per cent. Quebec showed the greatest actual gain of $733,978 or 46.5 per cent, but the proportional increases in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia were larger. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta registered reductions as compared with February, 1924; Nova Scotia showed the most pronounced loss of $150,685 or 82.1 per cent. Of the increases recorded elsewhere, that in New Brunswick of $31,700 or 823.4 per cent was proportionately the largest, while Quebec reported the greatest actual gain of $1,575,903 or 214.1 per cent.

The value of the building permits issued during February, 1925, in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver was higher than in the preceding month and also than in February of last year. In Toronto there was a reduction as compared with January, but the value greatly exceeded that registered in February, 1924. The building permits issued in Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Westmount, Belleville, Guelph, Hamilton, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Stratford, Sarnia, York Township, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, New Westminster, Point Grey and South Vancouver had a higher valuation than in January, 1925, or February, 1924.

The aggregate value of estimated building in 60 cities during the first two months of this year was $11,214,846, as compared with $8,481,899 and $9,813,909 in the same two months of 1924 and 1923, respectively; there was, therefore, an increase of 32.2 per cent in the former and of 14.3 per cent in the latter comparison.

The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued in 60 cities during February and January, 1925, and February, 1924. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	February, 1925	January 1925	February 1924
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—			
Charlottetown	nil	nil	8,000
Nova Scotia	**32,860**	**2,190**	**183,545**
*Halifax	32,560	2,190	183,410
New Glasgow	nil	nil	nil
*Sydney	300	nil	135
New Brunswick	**35,550**	**32,300**	**3,850**
Fredericton	4,000	24,000	nil
*Moncton	26,150	2,300	32,000
*St. John	5,400	6,000	650
Quebec	**2,311,863**	**1,577,885**	**735,960**
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,983,668	765,235	671,985
*Quebec	68,420	22,200	45,215
Shawinigan Falls	18,000	nil	nil
*Sherbrooke	20,700	24,000	5,000
*Three Rivers	19,875	714,125	7,760
*Westmount	201,200	52,325	6,000
Ontario	**1,967,375**	**2,867,869**	**2,104,181**
Belleville	7,600	275	nil
*Brantford	3,340	11,500	1,325
Chatham	1,800	nil	9,800
*Fort William	11,060	6,750	12,400
Galt	1,300	5,900	nil
*Guelph	28,550	1,300	7,685
*Hamilton	170,550	59,800	82,850
*Kingston	515	1,325	13,500
*Kitchener	37,860	39,600	13,710
*London	28,525	45,260	61,670
Niagara Falls	30,730	32,325	4,150
Oshawa	8,450	7,720	26,050
*Ottawa	91,017	256,200	93,600
Owen Sound	nil	nil	nil
*Peterboro	5,475	nil	nil
*Port Arthur	3,795	1,325	915
*Stratford	38,840	825	2,730
*St. Catharines	11,200	6,375	11,831
*St. Thomas	830	3,575	1,500
Sarnia	48,310	9,825	21,605
Sault Ste. Marie	2,600	700	18,000
*Toronto	1,054,935	1,843,355	787,289
York Township	167,350	151,300	104,100
Welland	2,905	150	9,050
*Windsor	147,025	104,400	408,201
Other Border Cities	59,675	275,750	409,750
Woodstock	3,138	2,294	2,470
Manitoba	**154,375**	**79,360**	**91,640**
*Brandon	5,000	800	nil
St. Boniface	22,225	60	2,840
*Winnipeg	127,150	79,000	88,800
Saskatchewan	**47,080**	**22,800**	**36,870**
*Moose Jaw	16,650	400	3,395
*Regina	14,050	18,350	13,275
*Saskatoon	16,380	4,050	20,200
Alberta	**61,261**	**58,820**	**126,690**
*Calgary	45,000	48,550	14,800
*Edmonton	11,490	9,875	110,095
Lethbridge	4,471	250	1,570
Medicine Hat	nil	145	225
British Columbia	**1,171,278**	**791,480**	**737,044**
Nanaimo	4,800	3,800	7,800
*New Westminster	46,675	12,775	45,775
Point Grey	547,700	332,700	267,600
Prince Rupert	19,150	7,350	nil
South Vancouver	64,690	32,000	48,637
*Vancouver	458,925	335,610	326,740
*Victoria	29,338	67,245	40,492
Total—60 cities	**5,781,642**	**5,433,204**	**4,027,780**
Total—35 cities*	4,762,748	4,546,660	3,086,133
Accumulative total for 60 cities—first two months	1925	1924	1923
	11,214,846	8,481,899	9,813,909

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing—Iron, Steel and Products

Wingham, Ontario.—Western Foundry Company, Limited, and Local 492, International Moulders' Union of North America.

Agreement to be in effect from February 26, 1925, until February 26, 1926.

Wage basis: on plate and furnace work, percentage shall be 172 per cent. Minimum day rate, $6.

There shall be no other changes in working conditions.

If after January 1, 1926, a conference agreement is made, the same shall supersede this agreement for the unexpired time.

Transportation and Public Utilities—Water Transportation

Vancouver, British Columbia.—The Shipping Federation of British Columbia and the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1925, until December 1, 1930.

Only members of the Association are to be employed when any capable of doing a fair day's work are available.

All dock work except work now being done by certain pilers and specialty workers will be allotted to the Association and all substitutes and additional pilers will be obtained from the Association.

All grain trimming and sacking done by members of the Shipping Federation on boat, in stream or otherwise will be allotted to the Association.

In ordering of gangs for ship work three-fifths of such will be given to the Association, such to be computed on the basis of gross earnings as well as on number of men employed. The one hundred and eighteen ex-employees, now and while in association gangs shall be considered for despatching purposes as members of the Association.

Men employed on Association gangs are to be members of the Association, personnel of the gangs being determined by the Association and the manager of the Shipping Federation.

All gangs must be ordered through and despatched from the despatching bureau.

A member dismissed shall not be prevented from working at another job until case has been dealt with by the Grievance Committee.

No agreement will be entered into by the Federation or any of its members with any other longshoring organization during period of agreement.

Only members capable of doing a fair day's work are to be retained as members of the Association.

The Association will not strike or walk out in sympathy with other employees of the Federation.

A grievance committee, of six members, three appointed by each party shall settle differences or disputes. The committee shall hear, deal with and settle all such differences or if no settlement is reached, dispute shall be referred to a third party satisfactory to both sides whose decision shall be final. Any dispute must first be taken up with the Shipping Federation labour manager, and, if not settled, at once be referred to the grievance committee.

Wages schedules and rules and working conditions of the Shipping Federation shall be maintained and observed during the continuance of the agreement unless altered as provided hereafter.

The working rules and conditions will not be changed except with the consent and approval of both parties.

In the last week of October, 1925, and of each October thereafter during the continuance of the agreement each party shall appoint a committee of three to adjust wages for the ensuing year, as from December 1, following. Wages are to be raised or lowered as conditions at the time of the conference compare with conditions at the time of signing the agreemene. If committees cannot agree the question shall be referred to a board of arbitration of three members, one from each party and a third selected by them, decision of the board to be final.

[Rates of wages in effect when this agreement was entered into were: 80 cents per hour with $1.20 per hour for overtime.]

Montreal, Quebec.—The Shipping Federation of Canada (Incorporated) and the Association of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal.

Agreement to be in effect from March 19, 1925, until until December 31, 1925.

The companies agree to put up a bond of $2,000 for a guarantee of due performance of the following:

Working hours, day work, 7 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., wages per hour, 62 cents. Night work, from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. and from midnight until 5 a.m., wages per hour, 72 cents.

Double time on Sunday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day.

When work is required during any meal hour, double time will be paid at prevailing rate until men are discharged.

Nitrate, bulk sulphur, full cargoes of china clay and full cargoes of coal shall be paid at rate of 77 cents per hour, day work, and 87 cents per hour night work.

Coal handling on general cargo vessels shall be paid at rate of 67 cents per hour for day work and 77 cents for night work.

Grain trimming and bagging, per hour, 77 cents day work and 87 cents night work; the running of grain in pipes to be stopped while men go down into the hold to work; two men to stand on deck during that time if necessary.

Men ordered out at night are to start at 7 p.m., and be paid full time until discharged or set to work, with a minimum of one hour's pay if not commencing work.

Night meals,—between 11 p.m. and midnight, are to be supplied or paid for by the ship.

Fifteen men will constitute a gang for discharging and sixteen men for loading according to the nature of cargo and capacity of ship.

Preference of work is to be given to men who have signed the personal agreement.

The above conditions are to apply to all ocean steamships coming into the port of Montreal under the companies' jurisdiction.

In consideration of the wages and conditions the longshoremen agree to put up a bond of $2,000 as guarantee for due performance of the following:

The union is to supply the necessary men under their jurisdiction to perform work of longshoremen throughout the term of this agreement. Mails and baggage are to be handled at all times at prevailing rates, time to count from time men are ordered. In addition to the contract each longshoreman will sign a personal contract with the company when commencing to work each season.

The two bonds of $2,000 are to be applied by the Trustees in payment in order of priority of time of any and all judgments or orders of any Court in the Province of Quebec in favour of the other party.

The Association is to have the right to appoint a representative on the wharves.

Transportation and Public Utilities—Electric Railways, Etc.

Calgary, Alta.—Corporation of the City of Calgary and Various Trade Unions.—See under Services.

Services—Public and Municipal

Calgary, Alta.—Corporation of the City of Calgary and the Calgary Federation of Civic Employees.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1,-December 31, 1925. Subject to sixty days' notice thereafter of cancellation.

Preamble.—The city Commissioners will at all times receive a grievance committee. No discrimination shall be shown against employees because of their connection with trade organizations.

Hourly employees are to be paid on the fifth full working day after the 15th and last days of the month.

There will be seven legal holidays and a civic half holiday. All permanent employees are to have also two weeks' holiday per year after one year's service.

Overtime, first hour, time and one-quarter; next three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Sundays and holidays, double time; double time for calls after 10 p.m. or emergency work, and not less than two hours for any one call. Overtime for monthly men shall be calculated on the proportional rate.

Men on running, double or revolving shift shall be paid one-fourth of a day's pay extra for holiday work, or one hour's pay extra for Sunday work.

Regular working hours, eight hours per day, 44 per week.

Permanent employees, unless affected by the Workmen's Compensation Act, shall come under sicknss and accident pay scheme, contributing 75 cents per month, city contributing balance needed.

Promotions shall be made from the staff when applicants have necessary qualifications. Permanent employees dismissed except for cause shall have thirty days' notice or one month's pay, and permanent hourly employees two weeks' notice or two weeks' pay.

In event of failure to make a new agreement within 60 days either party, when requested by other party in writing, within the 60-day period, will agree to allow dispute (if any) to be dealt with under any act, federal or provincial, similar in intent to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, that may be in effect within the Province of Alberta.

The agreements between the city of Calgary and the separate trade unions follow:—

Agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, No. 583

Wages per hour, Motormen and Conductors, 1st six months, 53 cents; 2nd six months, 55½ cents; thereafter, 60½ cents. Motor conductors, 1st six months, 55½ cents; 2nd six months, 60½ cents; 3rd six months, 65½ cents. Shop and barnmen: per hour—foreman carpenter, 88 cents; leading hand carpenter, 83 cents; carpenters, 78 cents; air break and wheel lathe operators, 78 cents; painter foreman, 83 cents; painters, 73 cents; cleaners, washers and yardmen, 52½ cents; truck and car repairers, 1st six months, 55½ cents; 2nd six months, 60½ cents; 3rd six months, 65½ cents; leading hand while so acting, 5 cents per hour extra; foreman while so acting, 10 cents. Track maintenance, per hour, switch repair-man, 60 cents; trackman, 57½ cents; greasers and switch cleaners, 52½ cents. Office staff all paid by the month.

Work on Sundays, one hour extra pay; on legal holidays, time and one quarter. Work on regular day off, double time. Motor conductors training students, 5 cents extra per hour.

Working Conditions—

Motor-Conductors and Conductors.—Hours per day, eight when possible, 48 hours per week.

Runs are to be selected by seniority. Promotions to Inspectorship are to be made from the Motor-Conductors who have over one year's service.

Spare men shall be given preference according to seniority of eight hours' work per day or as nearly eight hours as possible. Spare men reporting at or before six a.m. and not allotted a run shall be paid for a period of one and one-half hours, and for reporting after six a.m., one hour. Spare men are to receive regular overtime rates on legal holidays and Sundays.

Uniforms are to be supplied by the city, full cost being paid after one year's service, and in case of men with under one year's service, half cost.

One month's leave of absence within the year is to be the maximum except in special cases. Not more than 30 days' sick leave shall be granted at any one time, but further 30-day periods up to six months in all may be granted with medical evidence.

The chief inspectors and general foremen may discipline employees for all misdemeanors. The employee may have case investigated by a grievance committee of members of the union who may appeal to the superintendent, or further, to the City Commissioners. Division may finally require matter to be referred to a board of arbitration. Employees when exonerated shall be paid for lost time.

Barn Staff.—Eight hours per day, five and one-half days per week. One hour extra for all Sunday work. In reductions of staff, last on shall be first laid off, provided older employees are capable of doing the work.

Track Maintenance Men.—Eight hours per day, six days per week, one day off in seven. One hour extra to be allowed greasers working Sundays when Sunday is regular day off.

Overtime, trackmen and switch repairmen, time and one-half for all Sunday work.

Agreement with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local No. 838

Wages, per hour.—Steam roller engineer, 85 cents; boiler washer, 70 cents; boiler washer's helper, 57½ cents. Other engineers paid per month. Other conditions are governed by the preamble.

Agreement with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, Local Union No. 528

Wages, per hour.—Teamsters, truck drivers, stablemen, 58½ cents; helpers, 55 cents. Garage men are paid per month, $164.

Double time for work done on Sundays and holidays, except for men working on their regular shift.

Teams and trucks shall leave the stable or garage at 8 a.m. and remain on the job until 5 p.m. with one hour off for lunch, or until noon on Saturdays. Necessary attention shall be given to the horses both morning and evening. Not more than 3 days in one year shall be lost to employee on account of inclement weather.

Agreement with the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, Local No. 496

Wages—Minimum rate to be regular union rate. Hours as specified in the preamble.

Agreement with the International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 357

Minimum wage per hour, 78 cents. Leading hand, 5 cents extra while so acting. Minimum rate for Specialists, 70½ cents per hour. Hours of work, overtime and holidays as in the preamble.

Agreement with City Hospital Employees' Association, Local No. 8

Salaries and wages, per month—accountant, $150; collector and investigator, $118.75; admission and discharge clerks, $95; switchboard operators, $85.50; stenographers, female (experienced), $95; other clerical help, female, $85.50; storekeeper and purchasing agent, $166.25; storekeeper bookkeeper, $118.75; butcher-chauffeur, $120; plumbers, $158.10; plumber's helpers, $110; carpenters, painters, laundry foreman, $139.50; washerman, $115. Per week, head ironer, head mangler (female), $16; other, $15. Per month, floor polisher, elevator man, porters, corridor cleaners, $110; orderlies, $120, $115, $110. Chef, general hospital, $139.50 and meals; 1st cook, $103 and meals; 2nd cook, $95 and meals, kitchenmen, $70, room and board; maids, $45, room and board.

In the event of any help being required to live in or out the following allowance shall be made: room allowance, $10 per month; meals, allowance by agreement with hospital manager. The hospital manager shall have the privilege of deciding which employees shall live in or out.

Two weeks' holidays each year with pay after one year's service. An employee who has to work on a holiday will be given another day off instead of extra pay.

The orderlies shall be supplied with uniforms.

Hours per week: for plumber and helper, carpenter, painters, floor polishers, laundry staff, and butcher chauffeur, 44 hours; for clerical or office staff, 47 hours per week; for storekeeper, laundry foreman and chef, as duties may require; for orderlies, cooks, kitchenmen, elevator operators, porters, corridor cleaners and maids, 48 hours per week, with one clear day off in seven.

Agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 348

Wages, per day—journeymen linemen, $6.75; apprentices, $4.60-$6.10; groundmen in gangs, $5.15. Cablemen, journeymen, $7.55; underground conduit men, $7.50. Station and inside wiremen, and repair and testing department, journeyman, $6.75; apprentices, $4.60-$5.95. Maintenance and trouble-men, journeymen, $6.75; arc trimmers, $4.75-$5.55. Operators and meter readers, paid by the month. Electrical workers, street railway, per hour, electric welders, 84 cents; electric welders, track (temporary), 77 cents; beginners, 72 cents; armature winders, 80 cents; motor and controller men, 77 cents.

Hours of work, eight, and four on Saturday. An agreement to shift hours shall be made for not less than fourteen calendar days, or shift hours shall be paid at overtime rate. Work outside of regular hours shall be considered overtime provided maintenance men may work any nine consecutive hours out of the 24 with one hour off for lunch. Maintenance men and arc trimmers, one-half day holiday on the day previous to their day off in lieu of Saturday afternoon.

Overtime—first hour, time and one-quarter; next three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, Sundays and holidays, after 10 p.m., or emergency work (not less than two hours for any one call), double time. Except for men working their regular shift, all time worked on Sundays and Dominion Holidays shall be considered as double time and Saturday afternoon shall be time and one-half, and after 5 p.m. double time.

Ratio of apprentices to journeymen, one to three; in case of inside wiremen and operators, one to one.

All employees shall receive at least one day off each week.

Agreement with the Calgary Civic Employees' Association, No. 37

Wages of caretakers, per month, $120.90 to $142.10. Per hour—gardeners, 60 cents; permanent skilled labourers, 57½ cents; permanent unskilled labourers, 52½ cents. Paving Department, concrete finishers, 65 cents; power department, fitters, 70 cents; helpers, 57½ cents; coal trimmers, 52½ cents. Public Works Department, specialist, 67½ cents; sub-foreman, 60 cents; permanent labour, 52½ cents; street cleaners, 45 cents. Sewer maintenance, pipe layers, etc., 57½ cents; maintenance diggers, 52½ cents. Waterworks, hydrant men, etc., 57½ cents; maintenance diggers, 52½ cents. This agreement does not cover wages for relief work during unemployment periods.

Hours per week, 48.

Agreement with the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop-Forgers and Helpers, Local No. 585

Minimum wage per hour, 78 cents. Floorman to receive rate of pay for horse shoeing while doing that work. A blacksmith must have served an apprentice period of four years, with varied experience, learning to operate a fire and successfully to complete a piece of work within a reasonable length of time. The general preamble will govern hours, overtime holidays, and other conditions.

Agreement with the City Hall Staff Association, Local No. 38

Salaries and wages shall be according to schedules as agreed. Nothing in the schedule shall be deemed to establish a minimum or maximum wage for any position.

Hours of work, from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; one and one-quarter hours off for lunch; Saturday, from 8.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.

Suitable uniforms shall be provided for inspectors.

Other conditions are to be governed by the general preamble.

An eight hour day bill applicable to the building trades and steel plants was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia on April 10 by the member for Cape Breton. The bill provides that no man employed in the industries affected shall work longer than eight hours out of every twenty-four, and not more than six days out of every seven, except in the case of necessary overtime when he may work ten hours a day. The bill was defeated on a division, the Premier stating that the question of jurisdiction on these matters was being considered at Ottawa.

FAIR WAGE CONDITIONS IN WELLAND SHIP CANAL CONTRACTS

THE Minister of Labour issued on March 24 a ruling, effective from April 1, relative to the wages, rates and hours of labour which are observable on the various contracts for the construction of the Welland Ship Canal. This order was based on the labour conditions which are contained in the contracts for Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, respectively. The contracts in question contain fair wages clauses to the effect that all workmen employed in the construction of this work should be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time, during the continuance of the contracts, for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rates in the district, then fair and reasonable rates, and that the hours shall be such as are customary in the trade in the district, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours. The Minister of Labour was also empowered to determine the wages, rates and hours which are current or fair and reasonable and the contractors were required to give effect thereto.

The work of construction on the Welland Ship Canal was begun in 1913, and has been carried on throughout the intervening years with the exception of a short interval during the war. Beginning with contracts for the work at the northern end of the Canal, contracts were awarded from time to time for additional sections extending to the southern terminus at Port Colborne. The work on Section 5, which consists in the main of dredging operations, is practically completed, but no contract has been awarded as yet for Section 6.

The last ruling which was made by the Minister of Labour relative to wages rates, etc., on this work was issued in the spring of 1923, and was based in the main on agreements that had been reached between the contracting firms and representatives of the different classes of labour employed. Application was made to the Minister of Labour during the past winter by the different contracting firms concerned for a revision of the 1923 wages rates, and some of the firms submitted a schedule of rates which in their opinion should be adopted. These proposed rates ranged from a minimum of 25 cents per hour for common labour upward. On receipt of this request the Minister of Labour directed that a special inquiry should be made for the purpose of ascertaining the rates of wages and working hours that are current at present in the district. This inquiry was made by one of the fair wages officers of the Department of Labour, accompanied by a representative of the Department of Railways and Canals, which latter Department is charged with the supervision of the work.

During the course of this inquiry, an opportunity was granted by the Government officers to the contracting firms affected and to the labour representatives to submit all information in their possession as to the standards which were being observed on other work and which were applicable to the Canal construction. Before acting on this report

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR TO BE OBSERVED ON THE CONTRACT FOR SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, OF THE WELLAND SHIP CANAL, EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH 1923-24

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages not less than:			
	Cents per hour		Hours per day	
	1923-24	1925*	1923-24	1925*
Blacksmiths	65	60	10	9
Blacksmiths' helpers	50	45	10	9
Boilermakers	65	60	10	9
Boilermakers' helpers	50	45	10	9
Brakemen	50	45	10	10
Car repairers	55	45	10	10
Carpenters	80	80	9	8
Carpenters' helpers	50	45	10	9
Compressor operators	65	60	10	10
Concrete finishers	55	50	10	10
Conductors	65	60	10	10
Drill runners	50	50	10	10
Drill runners' helpers	42½	37½	10	10
Electricians	75	70	10	9
Electricians' helpers	50	50	10	9
Electric hoist runners	.....	60	.....	10
Firemen, general	50	45	10	10
Firemen, locomotive	50	50	10	10
*Firemen, stationary	50	45	10	10
*Labourers	40	35	10	10
Linemen	75	55	10	10
Locomotive crane operators	80	75	10	10
Locomotive engineers	65	60	10	10
*Locomotive hostlers	50	45	10	10
Machinists	70	65	9	9
Machinists' helpers	50	45	9	9
Pipe fitters	75	65	10	9
Pipe fitters' helpers	50	45	10	9
*Pitmen	45	40	10	10
Plumbers and steamfitters	.....	90	.....	8
Powdermen	50	45	10	10
*Pumpmen	50	45	10	10
Riggers	65	65	10	10
Steam hoist and derrick engineers	75	70	10	10
Steam shovel engineers	92	92	(a)	(a)
Steam shovel cranemen	73	73	(a)	(a)
Steam shovel firemen	55	55	(b)	(b)
Structural iron workers	90	80	10	10
Switchmen	50	45	10	10
*Teamsters	40	40	10	10
Waterboys	15	15	10	10
Welders and burners	60	55	10	9

*Overtime worked in excess of the above mentioned hours to be paid for on the basis of time and one-half except in the case of the classes marked with an asterisk.

(a) Minimum 11 hours' pay.

(b) Minimum 12 hours' pay.

the Minister convened and attended a conference of the contractors and labour representatives in St. Catharines and an opportunity was provided in this way for the fullest discussion of the situation in all respects. An opportunity was also afforded to the contracting firms and to the labour representatives to reach an agreement, if possible, by mutual understanding. Efforts made in this latter direction were, however, successful and the Minister's ruling was issued within a few days thereafter.

On the report submitted by the Government officers as to existing wages standards in the district, certain changes were sanctioned by the Minister of Labour in the schedule from those that had been previously in effect. Changes were also made in the case of some trades in the working hours. The following table contains the rates which have been in force since 1923, as well as those which have just been sanctioned.

The rates as sanctioned in the schedule are subject to further revision from time to time under the terms of contract as may be necessary in accordance with any changes which may occur in current wages, rates and hours in the district.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1925

DURING March the Department of Labour received for insertion in the Labour Gazette the following information relative to six fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works. All of these contracts contain the usual fair wage clause as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

Department of Public Works

Public wharf, Fishermen's Harbour, Nova Scotia. Name of contractor, H. A. Russell Construction Company, Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, February 26, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, $4,420.70.

Wharf, Dauphin Beach, Lake Dauphin, Manitoba. Name of contractor, Isaac Silverwood, Dauphin, Manitoba. Date of contract, February 2, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, $5,990.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in public building, Kamloops, British Columbia. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited, Preston, Ontario. Date of contract, March 10, 1925. Amount of contract, $4,565.

Docking, etc. Dredge No. 303 *Fruhling*. Name of contractor, British Columbia Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Limited, Vancouver, British Columbia. Date of contract, March 3, 1925. Amount of contract, $7,976.

Installation of heating system, Laboratory, Booth street, Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractor, W. G. Edge, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, March 13, 1925. Amount of contract, $2,200.

Repairs to tug *Fredericton*. Name of contractor, the Pictou Foundry and Machine Company, Pictou, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, March 11, 1925. Amount of contract, $7,285.

Department of Railways and Canals

Raising of banks, roads and lock walls west of guard gates above Lock No. 20 of the Cornwall Canal. Name of contractors, Fallon Brothers, Cornwall, Ontario. Date of contract, March 30, 1925. Amount of contract, schedule rates (approximately $28,789.70 estimated from estimated quantities).

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in March, 1925, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to working men and women of fair wages, and the performance of work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	$
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	575 69
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	126 24
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	21,265 05
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	258 70
Mail bag fittings	3,758 30
Scales repaired	165 55
Letter box repairs	67 50

British Bill for Employment of Disabled Ex-Service Men

A bill was introduced in the British Parliament in February to make compulsory upon employers the employment of ex-service men disabled by wounds in the late war, in such proportion to the total number of their employees as may be fixed by the Minister of Labour. A disabled man is defined in the bill as one who is in receipt of a service disability pension. The Minister of Labour may establish in every Employment Exchange district a Committee on the Employment of Disabled Men, consisting of three representatives of employers in that district, three representatives of employees, and three representatives of disabled men. These Committees would supervise the working of the act in their respective districts, fix the special rates of wages to be paid to disabled men when so requested by an employer, issue certificates to men qualified for employment under the act, and withdraw such certificates when it may be advisable to do so.

Employers would not be required to employ particular disabled men or those whom they may consider unsuitable for their work. The ratio of disabled men who must be employed may be varied by the regulations of the Ministry of Labour according to the character of the employment. These regulations, before taking effect, must be approved by Parliament. Employers are not bound to employ their quota of disabled men if a sufficient number of the latter are not unemployed in his district, or if they can prove that disabled men are not suitable for the purpose of their establishments.

The wages to be paid to disabled men would be the standard wages, subject to reductions by the committee on the employers' request. In determining the reduction no account is to be taken of the pension received by a disabled man.

The employment of disabled men is to be compulsory from the commencement of the act, but only in so far as circumstances on that date permit, or as vacancies arise by changes in staff. Employers violating the requirements of the act will be liable to a penalty of £100, with further penalties for continued offences.

The Toronto Board of Police Commissioners passed a by-law in 1923 establishing a Board of Electrical Examiners charged with the duty of testing the qualifications of persons doing electrical work in the city. The by-law provides that all such persons must obtain a license from the Police Commission, issued through the municipal license department after approval by the new Board. The Board consists of the chairman, representing the Hydro Commission, the City Architect, one representative for the contractors and one for the journeymen. Each man applying for a license pays a fee of $4 for the examination and $1 for the license, the total amount of $5 going to a fund to pay the expenses of the Board. A renewal now costs $4, and the annual fee is $1, but it is stated that the cost of examination and renewals will be adjusted as the fund grows.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1925

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during March was downward, both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the index numbers of wholesale prices calculated by various authorities being somewhat below the levels of the previous month.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.74 at the beginning of March as compared with $10.93 for February; $10.58 for March, 1924; $10.79 for March, 1923; $10.54 for March, 1922; $13.23 for March, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.98 for March, 1920; $12.66 for March, 1918; and $7.68 for March, 1914. The decline was mostly due to a seasonal fall in the cost of eggs and butter. Beans and yellow sugar showed a slight decline. Slight increases occurred in the average cost of bread, flour, veal, mutton, lard, cheese, rolled oats, rice, evaporated apples, prunes, granulated sugar, coffee, tea and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21 at the beginning of March as compared with $21.19 for February; $21 for March, 1924; $21.42 for March, 1923; $20.96 for March, 1922; $23.87 for March, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $25.01 for March, 1920; $20 for March, 1918; and $14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel and rent were unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the importance of the commodities, declined substantially to 161.6 for March as compared with 164.8 for February; 154.1 for March, 1924; 155.9 for March, 1923; 153.6 for March, 1922; 186.0 for March, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 241.3 for March, 1920; and 200.3 for March, 1919. Fifty-two prices quotations were lower, 29 were higher and 155 were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material, four of the eight main groups were lower, two were higher and two remained stable. The vegetables and their products group declined substantially, mainly due to lower prices for grains and flour. The other groups which declined were: fibres, textiles and textile products because of lower prices for cotton and wool; iron and its products because of lower prices for some lines of pig iron; and non-ferrous metals because of declines in the prices of most of the metals in the group. The animals and their products group advanced slightly, higher prices for live stock, meats, butter and cheese more than counterbalancing the declines in eggs, fish and hides. The wood and wood products group also advanced slightly. Non-metallic minerals and their products and chemicals and allied products were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose, both consumers' and producers' goods were lower. In the former group the movement was confined to foods, increases in the prices of tea, meats and butter being more than offset by declines in flour, potatoes and eggs. In producers' goods, manufacturers' materials were substantially lower, increases in materials used in the meat packing and the rubber industries being more than offset by declines in materials for the milling, metal-working and the miscellaneous industries.

In the grouping according to origin, raw or partly manufactured goods declined substantially while fully or chiefly manufactured goods showed a slight advance. Canadian farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were lower. Articles of forest origin advanced slightly.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 236 commodities in 1913.* In June, 1923, figures back to 1919 by months and back to 1890 by years were issued. From June, 1923, to the end of 1924 the Department continued to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the Labour Gazette in order to afford comparisons with price levels back to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics was used.

As the Bureau's index number has now been constructed back to 1913 by months and is available back to 1890 by years, the index number of the Labour Department has been discontinued. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the Labour Gazette for January, 1925.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail.

The special index number of wholesale prices of fifty commodities has also been discontinued. As this gives monthly figures prior to 1913 back to 1901 based on prices in 1913 as 100, it may be used to indicate the general movement of prices by months for that period, the index number of the Bureau of Statistics being available by months since 1913.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Fed-

* Labour Gazette, June, 1923, and September, 1924.

eral Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100 advanced to 158 for February as compared with 156 for January; 149 for December, 1924, and 148 for February, 1924. Domestic goods, imported goods and export goods were higher. Grouped by stage of manufacture, raw materials were higher while producers' goods and consumers' goods were unchanged.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports advanced slightly to 161.89 for March as compared with 161.36 for February. The index of imports was somewhat lower at 166.35 as compared with 166.57 in February. The combined index of both imports and exports was 164.12 in March and 163.96 in February.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the Labour Gazette was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2. 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Beef prices on the whole showed little change, round steak averaged 22.2c. per pound in March and 22.1c. in February and rib roast averaged 20.6c. per pound in March and 20.7c. in February. Veal, roast, advanced from an average of 18.2c. per pound in February to 18.4c. in March. Mutton was up from 28.5c. per pound in February to 28.9c. in March. The advance was fairly general. Fresh pork averaged 25.3c. per pound in March as compared with 24.6c. in February. The advance was general. Salt pork and

bacon also advanced, the former averaging 23.9c. per pound and the latter 34.4c. In fresh fish cod and halibut were slightly lower. Lard advanced slightly, averaging 23.5c. per pound in March as compared with 23.3c. in February.

Eggs declined substantially, fresh averaging 52.5c. per dozen in March as compared with 65.7c. in February and 66.7c. in January and storage averaging 45.7c. per dozen in March and 54.2c. in February. A decline in the price of milk was reported from London. Butter showed a general decline, dairy averaging 36.3c. per pound in March, 37.6c. in February and 39.7c. in January and creamery averaging 40.6c. per pound in March, 43c. in February and 43.9c. in January. Cheese rose from an average of 29.5c. per pound to 30.1c.

Bread averaged slightly higher, increases being reported from Amherst, Quebec, Sorel, Thetford Mines, Hamilton, Guelph, Kitchener, Stratford and Lethbridge while declines were reported from Brockville, London, Port Arthur, Fort William, and Medicine Hat. Flour averaged slightly higher at 6.2c. per pound, declines in some localities being more than offset by advances in others. Soda biscuits were unchanged. Rolled oats and rice were slightly higher. Canned vegetables were steady. Beans declined slightly, averaging 8.2c. per pound. Potatoes averaged $1.52 per 90 pounds as compared with $1.49 in February. Evaporated apples advanced from an average of 20.1c. per pound in February to 20.7c. in March. Raisins and currants showed little change. Raspberry jam declined from 91.1c. per four-pound tin in February to 89.8c. in March. Sugar was slightly lower, granulated averaging 9.1c. per pound in February and 8.9c. in March and yellow averaging 8.6c. in February and 8.5c. in March. Coffee and tea were slightly higher, the former averaging 59.8c. per pound and the latter 71.6c.

Anthracite coal showed little change, averaging $16.81 per ton in March and $16.77 in February. Higher prices were reported from Halifax, Thetford Mines and Sault Ste. Marie. Bituminous coal was practically unchanged, averaging $10.34 in March. Wood prices were little changed in the average. Coal oil also was unchanged in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others.

No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices showed a substantial decline during March, No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.76¼ per bushel as compared with $1.96½ in February. The high price for the month was $2.05¾ per bushel reached near the beginning and the low price $1.48¼ per bushel near the end of the month. A falling off in buying together with the conviction that the world shortage was not so severe as had been generally believed were said to be the cause of the decline. The statistical situation led to the view that there was plenty of wheat for some months. Other grains shared in the downward movement in wheat. Western oats were 52c. in March as compared with 63¼c. in February and Western barley 84½c. per bushel in March as compared with 96¾c. in February. Corn also declined, being $1.36½ per bushel in March as compared with $1.45 in February. Flax seed fell from $2.63½ per bushel to $2.50. The low level for grains was followed by reductions in the prices of milled products. Flour fell from $10.70 per barrel to $10.20, rolled oats from $4.45 per 90-pound bag to $4.10, and shorts from $36.25 per ton to $30.25. Raw linseed oil declined from $1.39 per gallon in February to $1.34 in March. Raw rubber at New York advanced from 36c. per pound to 40¾c. Coffee declined slightly at Toronto. Tea, however, continued upward, an advance of 4c. per pound occurring in some grades. Potatoes at Montreal fell from 78¾c. per bag to 73¼c. and at Toronto from $1-$1.10 per bag to 80c.-90c. Choice steers at Toronto advanced from $6.75 per hundred to $7.50 and Western cattle at Winnipeg from $6.50 per hundred to $6.83. Increased demand was said to be the cause of the higher prices. Hogs at Toronto advanced from $11.80 per hundred to $13.45. Sheep also advanced, being $8.38 in March as compared with $7.42 in February. Fish prices were lower. Dried salt cod at Halifax was down from $10 per quintal to $9.50, salt herrings from $6.50 per barrel to $6 and white fish from 12c. per pound to 10c. Following the higher prices for live stock meat prices were upward, beef carcass at Toronto advancing from 17c. per pound to 18c., shop hogs from $14 per hundred to $16.13 and bacon from 25c.-27c. per pound to 31c.-33c. per pound. Beef hides at Toronto were down from 13c.-13½c. per pound to 12½c.-13c. and calf skins from 21c.-22c. per pound to 19c.-20c Creamery butter at Montreal rose 2c. per pound to 36c. and at Toronto from 36c. per pound to 38c. New cheese at Toronto advanced from 23c. per pound to 25c. and old cheese at Montreal from 25c. per pound to 28c. Eggs showed further seasonal declines,

fresh being 39c.-42c. per dozen as compared with 56c.-58c. in February. Raw cotton averaged slightly higher at New York, being 25¼c. per pound in March as compared with 24½c. in February. Raw silk was down from $6.60 per pound to $6.25. Wool prices declined, some lines being down 2c. per pound. Jute advanced from $11 per hundred in February to $12.85 in March. Prices for most non-ferrous metals were lower. Antimony was down from 20c. per pound to 18c., copper from $16.65 per hundred to $16.30, copper sheets from 21½c. per pound to 21c., lead from $9.65 per hundred to $9.40, tin from 59c. per pound to 56c. and spelter from $9.05 per hundred to $9.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913 = 100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	April 1924	June 1924	July 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1924	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1924	Jan. 1925	Feb. 1925	Mar. 1925
Total Index 236 Commodities	236	153·0	156·7	151·1	152·2	153·3	156·8	153·8	157·0	157·7	160·9	165·2	164·8	161·6
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	144·2	139·5	139·0	147·8	156·9	168·0	161·6	169·9	170·4	175·0	187·6	188·9	178·1
II.—Animals and their Products	50	134·1	137·9	120·3	118·5	119·4	124·7	126·3	131·8	134·6	139·8	141·1	136·1	136·7
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	200·9	216·0	205·4	204·5	205·2	205·6	191·1	193·7	193·2	195·9	196·7	197·8	196·9
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	176·8	175·7	170·4	170·1	162·5	161·4	159·3	157·2	156·9	156·8	157·4	158·8	159·0
V.—Iron and its Products	26	168·0	168·4	166·4	161·0	159·2	157·6	155·4	155·2	155·2	157·5	158·4	158·8	158·1
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	99·0	94·5	94·9	93·4	93·1	96·5	96·4	97·2	99·8	101·5	107·7	106·5	105·2
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	183·8	185·5	186·0	184·7	184·9	184·2	183·2	179·6	178·0	177·9	177·6	174·5	174·5
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	164·8	168·4	170·3	167·4	154·5	154·1	154·8	154·8	154·8	154·4	157·3	157·1	157·1
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	127·6	128·2	119·7	129·4	137·8	148·7	143·4	153·8	159·3	165·9	178·4	176·1	160·2
II.—Marine	8	129·9	130·4	131·5	133·9	129·3	126·1	131·6	150·0	156·3	156·7	155·1	153·2	150·0
III.—Forest	21	176·8	175·7	170·4	170·1	162·5	161·4	159·3	157·2	156·9	156·9	157·4	158·8	159·0
IV.—Mineral	67	157·9	159·1	159·7	157·1	155·6	155·4	154·0	152·1	151·8	152·3	153·7	152·7	152·3
All raw (or partly manufactured)	127	142·8	146·0	140·5	144·0	147·1	153·0	149·6	154·4	155·9	159·7	166·1	165·0	158·8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	159·1	159·4	155·0	153·0	154·7	158·3	156·7	159·0	158·3	160·1	163·4	163·3	163·6
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	98	151·3	154·4	147·3	147·4	146·4	150·8	148·7	149·4	150·7	152·9	154·5	154·7	154·1
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	74	147·6	151·4	137·7	138·2	138·4	147·8	145·4	150·3	151·4	155·6	159·0	156·5	155·5
Beverages	4	223·7	229·4	235·7	235·0	235·0	233·7	236·3	238·8	236·6	248·3	252·4	252·4	264·7
Breadstuffs	8	135·7	125·0	123·2	131·9	143·9	161·8	155·7	175·0	177·6	184·9	204·1	206·2	199·8
Chocolate	1	98·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	129·9	130·4	131·5	133·9	129·3	126·1	131·6	161·3	156·3	156·7	155·1	153·2	150·0
Fruits	8	187·2	165·6	167·1	183·0	192·7	192·2	193·7	194·3	187·5	167·7	181·5	186·2	191·0
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	131·9	120·8	119·2	120·2	121·1	128·6	126·7	123·0	119·1	129·2	131·3	131·5	146·6
Milk and Milk Products	11	145·1	156·4	134·5	124·8	125·3	128·2	132·3	136·3	138·7	138·2	139·2	134·5	138·7
Sugar, refined	2	229·5	229·8	216·1	184·1	187·5	184·1	192·0	184·9	176·1	170·4	159·0	159·0	159·0
Vegetables	10	157·7	196·1	201·0	225·8	179·9	222·4	173·7	144·7	141·4	140·7	135·8	154·9	134·9
Eggs	2	130·1	169·2	90·3	100·0	105·5	121·0	126·0	159·4	183·2	198·5	198·1	171·3	119·5
Tobacco	2	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	160·7	161·1	158·3	161·0	159·1	159·6	159·6	155·8	159·3	159·7	152·8	152·8	152·5
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	24	155·9	158·3	159·3	159·0	156·4	154·5	152·9	148·2	149·9	149·5	148·7	152·5	152·4
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	163·0	160·6	159·7	157·2	157·2	153·6	153·6	155·6	156·7	156·7	152·9	152·7	152·3
Household equipment	13	153·7	157·5	159·2	159·6	156·1	154·8	152·6	145·8	147·7	147·3	147·3	152·4	152·4
Furniture	3	226·4	196·8	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and Pottery	3	301·8	274·7	274·7	274·7	273·6	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3
Miscellaneous	7	152·3	156·6	158·3	158·7	155·2	153·9	151·7	144·8	146·7	146·3	146·3	151·5	151·5
II.—Producers' Goods (Groups C and D)	146	145·0	143·2	141·4	143·8	148·3	151·7	148·6	153·7	153·9	156·8	164·0	164·3	160·1
(C) Producers Equipment	15	186·1	187·6	188·3	188·7	188·8	188·1	186·8	183·1	181·3	181·3	181·2	177·8	177·8
Tools	4	213·8	219·9	223·4	222·0	222·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	185·6	186·8	187·7	188·1	188·3	187·5	186·3	182·4	180·6	180·6	180·6	177·3	177·3
Miscellaneous	4	194·3	204·0	198·4	198·4	198·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	192·3	188·9	188·9
(D) Producers' Materials	131	140·6	138·5	136·3	139·0	144·0	147·8	144·5	150·5	150·9	154·2	164·1	162·5	158·2
Building and Construction Materials	32	167·0	167·7	164·2	161·4	155·1	154·4	152·3	152·7	151·8	151·5	152·4	154·6	154·5
Lumber	14	166·3	166·1	161·0	160·4	151·5	150·5	147·4	147·5	146·1	146·1	146·6	149·3	149·3
Painters' Materials	4	198·0	199·9	204·6	194·2	187·4	186·8	187·4	195·9	190·8	192·5	214·2	226·1	221·9
Miscellaneous	14	166·0	169·0	168·7	161·2	161·6	161·6	161·8	162·3	163·0	161·8	161·7	161·6	161·6
Manufacturers' Materials	99	134·7	132·2	130·4	134·3	141·9	146·8	143·1	150·6	151·2	155·3	164·4	165·3	159·5
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	208·8	226·4	212·2	212·5	212·1	222·6	194·7	197·7	196·9	199·0	200·3	201·7	200·6
For Fur Industry	2	288·0	254·7	219·9	219·9	219·9	219·9	219·9	208·4	218·0	262·4	268·2	258·5	248·9
For Leather Industry	6	98·9	89·8	88·7	89·6	89·6	96·4	95·3	97·2	98·4	102·3	108·2	104·8	103·1
For Metal Working Industries	27	119·5	117·8	116·9	113·4	112·2	113·5	111·4	112·7	114·2	117·2	121·8	121·2	120·0
For Chemical Using Industries	7	156·0	152·7	153·0	153·0	152·7	152·7	152·6	153·5	153·5	151·9	152·0	151·2	151·2
For Meat Packing Industries	4	101·0	94·7	101·6	101·8	100·0	102·3	98·2	98·5	96·1	99·6	104·2	108·4	120·6
For Milling and other Industries	9	125·0	111·1	112·7	128·9	152·3	161·5	161·7	179·2	182·0	191·7	215·5	215·3	191·9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	154·3	148·3	142·9	143·0	149·2	154·8	151·2	158·5	158·6	159·1	164·1	164·0	161·1

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**27·6**	**22·2**	**20·6**	**14·6**	**11·2**	18·4	**28·9**	**25·3**	**23·9**	**34·4**	**38·3**	**56·3**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**30·0**	**24·2**	**21·2**	**17·8**	**12·7**	**15·0**	**23·7**	**24·7**	**24·8**	**33·7**	**38·0**	**57·6**
1—Sydney	30·6	24·4	23·2	17	14·4	15	23	26·6	25·4	35·5	39	55
2—New Glasgow	25·6	22·8	19	13·6	10·4	13·8	22·3	23	25	33	36·5	64·5
3—Amherst	24·6	22·6	16·4	14·4	12·2	15	21	23	22·5	31·8	36·	57·5
4—Halifax	34	23·5	27	16·5	13·1	16·3	28·3	26	24	32·6	35·6	51·8
5—Truro	35	27·5	20·3	17·3	13·2	15·0	.....	25	27·3	35·6	43	59·3
6—**P.E.I.—Charlottetown**	25·6	21·6	20·6	15·6	12	11·3	19·6	23·2	22·5	30·3	33·5	51·6
New Brunswick (Average)	**29·0**	**23·0**	**21·4**	**15·7**	**11·7**	**18·5**	**25·6**	**25·6**	**25·0**	**34·2**	**38·1**	**57·1**
7—Moncton	27	21	19	15·7	11	20	.....	26	24·6	35	39·2	58·6
8—St. John	35	25	25	15·5	11	20·5	30	27·5	24·6	35	37·5	63·3
9—Fredericton	31·6	25·8	25	18·5	14·2	15	21·8	24·8	25·9	31·6	34·3	56·6
10—Bathurst	22·5	20	16·7	12·9	10·5	.....	25	24·2	25	35	41·2	50
Quebec (Average)	**23·1**	**20·8**	**20·3**	**13·7**	**10·0**	**16·3**	**23·4**	**21·8**	**23·2**	**31·7**	**34·2**	**54·7**
11—Quebec	22·3	20·9	19·7	14·4	9·6	19	24·2	20·4	22·5	31·4	34·3	52·3
12—Three Rivers	23·4	23·2	21·6	15·3	10·4	15	22·6	22·5	24·1	31·7	36·7	56
13—Sherbrooke	33·3	26·8	29·5	19	13·9	13·8	.....	22·5	25	34·4	36·4	60
14—Sorel	20·5	19·5	19·5	11·8	7·5	15	23·3	21	21·5	33	33·5	52·5
15—St. Hyacinthe	18·3	16·7	15·3	11·3	7·4	18·2	20	19·2	20·4	30·8	32·5	49
16—St. John's	19·8	19·3	18·7	11	8·8	19·5	25	22·7	24·3	30	35	56·7
17—Thetford Mines	19	18	14	15	14	20	19	20	25	30	31	47
18—Montreal	28·2	23·7	25·9	13	9·7	12·8	28·1	25·2	22·8	32·3	35·4	63·8
19—Hull	23·4	19·2	18·3	12·5	8·3	13·8	25	22·8	23·3	31·5	32·8	55
Ontario (Average)	**28·6**	**22·8**	**21·3**	**15·5**	**11·7**	**20·3**	**28·6**	**25·8**	**23·9**	**32·2**	**36·1**	**55·1**
20—Ottawa	25·9	20·4	19·7	14·3	9·8	19·6	29·1	23	23	33·9	37·5	55
21—Brockville	27·8	23·3	23	13·6	10	16·6	28	27	21·3	32·3	35·7	50·3
22—Kingston	27·3	21·7	21·9	15·5	11·3	13·3	25·1	24·7	20·2	31·2	33·8	51·9
23—Belleville	24·8	20·7	21·8	14·4	10	19·7	30	26·3	22	34·8	38·1	55·3
24—Peterborough	27·9	23·3	20·5	15·5	11·6	19·1	26·4	25·3	26	35·5	36·5	54·7
25—Oshawa	29	24	22·5	15·4	13	21	28	26·5	23·8	32·3	36	54
26—Orillia	29·3	24·8	19·8	16	11·7	20·5	25	26·1	23·8	31·9	34	54·7
27—Toronto	29·4	21·8	23	14·2	12·8	21·2	29·8	26·1	23·3	33·2	37·2	54
28—Niagara Falls	28·1	23·3	22·2	16·9	9·2	23·6	35	25·6	24·2	30·4	33·3	55·8
29—St. Catharines	26·3	21·7	22	15	10·7	20	26·7	25·5	21·6	30·3	32·4	53·1
30—Hamilton	30·6	24·1	25·3	16·8	13·5	21·3	27	26	.....	32·8	36·4	55·9
31—Brantford	27·1	21·4	21·4	15·9	11	20·1	31·3	26·9	24·3	31·2	34·2	52
32—Galt	25	19·8	19·2	14·7	12·4	22·8	26·7	27·8	25	29·9	33·7	56·8
33—Guelph	26·7	21·7	21	16	13·3	20·8	25	22·7	.....	28·8	33·9	53·1
34—Kitchener	28·1	24·2	19·3	17	13·8	21·7	36	26·6	29	31·8	34·8	52·6
35—Woodstock	31·4	23·8	24	16·8	13·4	20	28	25	21·7	31·6	33·9	55·9
36—Stratford	30	25	20·6	16·8	13	21·6	26·6	25·8	22·6	34·1	36·6	58·7
37—London	29·9	24·5	21·9	15·5	10·6	20	29·3	25·9	23·7	34·1	37·5	56·9
38—St. Thomas	27·1	22	19·1	14·5	11·7	19·1	27·5	28·4	21·6	32·2	35·8	56·4
39—Chatham	28·5	23·2	20·2	15·5	11·2	20·7	29·5	25·3	25·7	34·4	37·5	57·6
40—Windsor	28·2	21·3	21·7	14·5	10·8	19·9	29·4	25·4	21·5	32	37·2	55·8
41—Sarnia	30	24·3	24·3	17·3	12·5	21·7	27·5	25·8	23·3	33·9	38	55
42—Owen Sound	25	20	17·7	15	14·7	21·7	25	25	21	33·4	35·9	54·2
43—North Bay	34·2	29·2	24·9	16·9	11·8	21·6	35	26·5	24·2	27·7	33·8	56·5
44—Sudbury	29·5	24·8	21	15·2	10·2	23	25	26·3	24·7	30·4	37·1	54·6
45—Cobalt	31·7	23·3	22	15·5	12·3	20·8	.....	27·3	25·8	33·5	38	57·2
46—Timmins	26·2	21·7	19	14·5	10·	22·5	26·5	25	24	30	37·5	51·6
47—Sault Ste. Marie	31·5	25·4	23·3	17	11·6	21·8	29·2	27·6	26	31·3	36	56·4
48—Port Arthur	29·5	19·8	19·6	13·7	10·9	16·9	31·3	24·3	27·9	35·9	44	61·8
49—Fort William	27·7	18·6	16·6	14·8	12·9	17·1	30	25·2	26·6	32·4	36·4	55
Manitoba—(Average)	**25·6**	**18·6**	**19·0**	**12·9**	**9·9**	**14·6**	**29·0**	**22·3**	**21·1**	**32·7**	**37·0**	**55·4**
50—Winnipeg	26	18·3	18·7	11·8	10·5	14	27·9	22·7	21·2	32·5	37·3	52·5
51—Brandon	25·1	18·8	19·3	13·9	9·3	15·1	30	21·9	21	32·9	36·7	58·3
Saskatchewan (Average)	**25·1**	**19·1**	**16·9**	**11·6**	**8·9**	**14·4**	**30·7**	**22·8**	**21·6**	**41·0**	**45·2**	**59·0**
52—Regina	26·4	18	17·2	10·5	9·5	14·7	31·2	21·6	20	39·7	43·4	62·2
53—Prince Albert	21·2	17·5	13·7	11	9	12·2	27·5	25	20	41·7	45	52
54—Saskatoon	25·2	18·8	18·6	12·8	8·3	14·4	30·6	22·7	21·3	38·2	42·7	56
55—Moose Jaw	27·5	22·1	18·2	11·9	8·7	16·4	33·3	22	25	44·5	49·5	65·7
Alberta (Average)	**25·5**	**19·2**	**16·8**	**11·8**	**9·1**	**14·6**	**33·2**	**23·9**	**22·8**	**40·6**	**44·1**	**57·6**
56—Medicine Hat	23	15·9	17·8	12·4	8·8	16·1	35	21·8	22·5	43	46·4	55·7
57—Drumheller	30	25	18	12	10	15	35	30	25	45	.....	65
58—Edmonton	25·1	16·9	17·5	12·1	8·3	15·4	33	23·6	22·6	39·3	44·3	53·3
59—Calgary	22·4	17	15	10·8	8·6	13·8	30·7	23·6	20·7	37·6	43·2	57·9
60—Lethbridge	27·2	20·3	15·7	11·6	9·8	12·9	32·5	20·5	23·4	38	42·5	56
British Columbia (Average)	**30·8**	**24·6**	**22·6**	**14·8**	**12·3**	**21·5**	**38·4**	**30·9**	**26·5**	**40·3**	**46·1**	**60·3**
61—Fernie	28	22	20	13·2	8	15	.....	32	30	33	43·3	61·3
62—Nelson	30	25	22	15	12·5	20	40	30	25	41·2	46·2	58·7
63—Trail	29·6	24·5	20·4	15·1	11·2	18·9	36	29·4	26	45·7	50·7	59·3
64—New Westminster	30	25	25	12·5	10	25	40	28	27·7	37·2	41	58·8
65—Vancouver	32·8	24	22·3	13·9	13	24·2	41·3	27·8	26·5	42·3	47·9	59·4
66—Victoria	30·1	22·8	21·8	14·2	13·8	24·4	35	26·3	21·8	40·3	45·3	59·1
67—Nanaimo	33·8	26·3	25·8	19·5	17·5	25·7	40	31	25	40·1	44	60·5
68—Prince Rupert	32·3	27·5	23·3	14·6	12·5	18·4	36·7	32·3	30	42·5	50	65

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1925.

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·6	30·0	20·0	13·7	60·7	20·9	19·7	31·5	23·5	52·5	45·7	12·2	36·3	40·6	
12·0	29·3	.....	.....	53·8	17·7	17·1	25·7	24·5	59·9	55·4	11·7	38·6	44·3	
10	30	.....	.....	60	18·1	14·4	28·4	24·7	63·4	58·3	[b]12–14	41	44·6	1
12	35	.....	.....	60	17·1	18	26·4	23·7	59	51·6	13	38·6	44·2	2
12	23	.....	.....	45	18	19·3	24·5	23·8	55	.....	9	36·6	44	3
14	.....	.....	.....	50	17·2	15·9	25	24·6	64·4	56·2	[a]13·3	36·3	42·8	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	24·4	25·5	57·8	.....	10	40·3	46	5
12	35	.....	.....	60	19	19	37·3	24·1	49·5	40·5	10–12	33·1	38·4	6
12·0	35·0	.....	.....	53·8	18·1	18·3	30·8	23·7	55·6	52·5	11·8	38·9	43·8	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·3	20	34	23·2	57·5	50	10–12	41·4	44·1	7
.....	35	.....	.....	60	18·6	15	33·6	24·6	60	55	12	38·7	44·2	8
12	35	.....	.....	50	17·6	18·3	29·3	22	55	52·5	12	40·4	43	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	17.7	20	26·2	25	50	.....	12	35	43·7	10
14·8	30·8	20·0	9·3	60·4	19·5	20·4	27·8	22·9	55·4	48·2	12·0	35·4	38·3	
10	.....	20	.....	50	20	21·8	30·2	23·6	54·8	46·3	12–14	34·4	37·2	11
15	30	.....	10	.....	20	21·5	26·4	24·1	59·6	50·8	15	38	38·6	12
15	35	.....	.....	.....	20·5	17·2	27·5	22·8	55·4	45	[a]11·1	37	40	13
.....	30	15	.....	60	.....	20	25	23·4	54·5	.....	12	30	37·9	14
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	18	.....	24·8	21·2	52·2	50	10	.....	38·5	15
15	.....	20	10	60	20	.....	35	21·8	53·6	51·7	11	38	38·3	16
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	24·5	23	60	.....	13	36·5	39	17
18–20	33–35	25	.....	75–90	20	21·7	30·3	22·7	55·7	47·9	13	35·1	38·2	18
15	25	.....	.....	60	18·1	20	26·8	23·4	52·9	45·5	10	34·2	37·1	19
18·8	30·1	21·5	10·6	65·6	20·8	18·8	32·9	23·5	49·9	43·9	11·9	36·0	39·1	
18	32	20	10	.....	19·9	19·3	34	22·8	58·6	51·4	10	37·4	39·3	20
18–20	30–35	22–25	.....	75	21·4	17·8	30·4	24·4	47·5	40·5	10	34·7	38·5	21
12·5–15	30	20	10	.....	19·4	17·6	28·8	21·9	51·2	39·2	10	34·3	37·4	22
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	22·3	18·5	27	23·3	41·3	38	[a]9	39·7	38·6	23
18	25	.....	10	75	20	19·9	28·2	23·8	44·8	40·3	10	35·4	39·5	24
20	30	20	.....	.....	20	19·8	33	23·8	49·3	.....	12	35·5	38·1	25
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	19·5	31·5	24·1	43·4	41·3	10–11·5	37·7	40·3	26
16	30	18	10	72	22	17·4	33·3	22·6	53·3	46	[a]12·5	32·4	38·8	27
.....	35	25	.....	.....	21·8	18·7	33·2	24·3	50·5	.....	12	37·5	40·5	28
20	35	25	.....	.....	19·9	18·9	36·2	23·1	46·1	.....	12	37	38·7	29
20	35	20–25	.....	.....	21·2	19·8	38·1	23·4	54·2	47·9	13	35·3	39·2	30
18	30	20	.....	.....	19·6	16	26·9	22·3	47·9	42·5	12	34	34·1	31
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	19·5	30·1	23·3	41·1	40	[a]11·8	36·4	36·5	32
.....	30	25	.....	.....	20	16·7	31·7	23	49	45	11	34·8	37·6	33
.....	28	20	.....	.....	25	17·5	30	22·1	43	.....	[a]11·8	34·9	36·5	34
20	25	22	12·5	.....	18 8	17·9	35·7	21	44·4	.....	8	32·7	37·9	35
20	35	25	10	.....	22·2	18·7	29·3	22	48·3	41·4	10	33·2	36·3	36
20	28	20	.....	60	19·4	19	33·7	23·1	48·3	39·4	8	34·8	37·5	37
20–25	30	25	10	50	20	18·9	36·1	24·1	46·4	.....	10	38·8	39·3	38
18	30	20	12	.....	20·4	21·3	31·5	23·4	37·8	35	12	36·7	40·1	39
18–20	32	20	12	.....	22·3	20·9	35·5	23·2	49·9	46	13	38	39·6	40
22	30	25	.....	.....	20	18·8	33·3	26	42·5	.....	[a]12	39	41	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17·1	28·1	22·8	44·7	40	11	36·4	37·9	42
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	26	19·2	35·2	24·2	55·7	48·8	12	34	38·2	43
.....	30	24	10	60	19·8	18·9	37·2	24	58·1	50·2	15	36·3	40·8	44
.....	30	.....	.....	70	22	21·2	33·6	24·8	65	45	17	35	43	45
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	21	20	.....	24	62	52·5	20	.....	44	46
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	23·3	19·6	39·5	23·5	57·3	49·5	13	35·3	40·3	47
18	30	18	9	.....	18	17·2	35	26·3	57·5	46·9	[a]14·3	39·4	42·5	48
12·5–20	21–30	16–18	.....	60–65	21·3	18·3	37·8	24·2	57	42·5	[a]14·3	38·5	42·2	49
.....	31·0	19·0	.....	.....	20·0	17·9	32·4	23·4	51·1	43·7	12·5	32·8	38·4	
.....	32	20	.....	.....	21·2	17·4	33·1	22·8	53·6	43·6	13	33·8	37·6	50
.....	30	18	.....	.....	18·8	18·4	31·7	23·9	48·6	43·8	12	31·8	39·2	51
24·7	28·8	16·5	.....	.....	24·6	21·6	30·7	23·5	60·5	51·1	12·8	31·6	40·2	
23–25	30	.....	.....	.....	22·5	21·6	34·8	23	57·2	47·3	13	30·5	41·2	52
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	22·5	26·7	24·2	65	.....	11	32·5	40·6	53
25	30	15	20	55	23·3	22·1	32·2	24·7	57·7	51	12	31	36	54
25	30	18	.....	.....	27·5	20	29·2	22	62·2	55	15	32·5	43·1	55
23·4	28·8	16·0	18·8	.....	23·8	22·8	34·6	21·8	52·5	41·9	11·5	35·5	41·8	
25	30	20	20	.....	22·5	25	33·3	22·3	51·1	38·3	11	37·1	40·8	56
25–30	30–35	15–20	.....	.....	25	25	.....	21	52·5	42·5	[a]12·5	40	44	57
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	26·3	22·8	33·2	23·9	61·9	48·3	[a]11·1	35	39·9	58
25–30	30–35	15	20	90	22·2	21	37·6	23	52·9	41·3	11	32·1	41·2	59
18	25	15	20	.....	23·2	20·3	34·2	18·8	44·2	39·2	12	33·3	43·2	60
22·9	27·4	18·3	18·4	.....	22·9	22·6	32·4	24·3	49·2	43·8	14·5	40·4	45·0	
20–28	30	18	18	.....	24·3	23·8	28·3	25	58·8	48·3	15	.....	41·6	61
25	30	20	20	.....	23·7	25	31·4	25·3	55·7	45	[a]17	40	44·5	62
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	30·6	23·5	55	46·6	15	40	46·2	63
.....	.....	.....	17·5	.....	20·1	23·3	34·3	22·8	39·8	.....	[a]11·1	37·5	44·3	64
.....	21·5	.....	15	.....	19·7	19·1	32·7	22·9	43·8	39	[a]11·1	43·1	44	65
23	30	.....	20	55	25	20·7	29·7	23·4	40·5	36·2	[a]12·5	41·7	46	66
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	20·6	21	37·1	25·1	40	.....	14	.....	48·3	67
.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	22·5	35	25	60	47·5	20	40	45	68

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes 2½'s, per can.	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can.	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·1**	**8·0**	**18·0**	**6·2**	**6·4**	**10·8**	**14·4**	**20·1**	**18·6**	**18·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·8**	8·8	**18·1**	**6·7**	**6·7**	**10·0**	**15·4**	**22·3**	**19·6**	**20·3**
1—Sydney	30·7	9·3	18·2	6·7	6·7	10·3	15	21·5	20	20·4
2—New Glasgow	28·8	8	18	6·8	6·6	10·3	16·2	22·3	19·5	20·3
3—Amherst	29	10	18·5	6·9	7·2	9·5	13	23·6	19·7	19·7
4—Halifax	31·6	8·0	18·7	6·7	6·6	9·9	16·7	21·7	19·3	20·1
5—Truro	29·1	8·7	17·2	6·6	6·6	9·8	16·2	22·5	19·5	21
6—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	28·4	7·4	19	6·2	5·8	10·2	18	21·4	18·5	19·6
New Brunswick (average)	**29·2**	**8·9**	**18·8**	**6·9**	**6·5**	**11·2**	**18·1**	**21·1**	**18·6**	**19·3**
7—Moncton	31·6	9·3	19·3	7	6·2	12·7	16·2	21·4	19	19·6
8—St. John	32·5	8·7	20	7·1	7·5	12	22·5	21·6	18·6	20
9—Fredericton	27·6	8·7	17·2	6·7	6·4	10·2	14·5	20·2	18·2	18·2
10—Bathurst	25	8·7	18·5	6·6	6	9·7	19	21	18·6	19·2
Quebec (average)	**29·7**	**6·9**	**17·9**	**6·1**	**6·5**	**9·6**	**14·5**	**18·8**	**18·8**	**17·7**
11—Quebec	30·1	8·5	17·8	6·5	6	9·8	14·8	20	18·4	18·2
12—Three Rivers	28·9	6	17·3	6	6·6	9·5	15·9	20	20·5	18·8
13—Sherbrooke	30·2	8·7	17·8	5·9	6·8	10	14·5	19·1	18·9	18
14—Sorel	29·7	5·3	18·7	5·8	6·5	9·2	14·7	17·6	19·4	17·3
15—St. Hyacinthe	27·3	6	17·6	5·6	7	10·2	15	19	19·9	18·5
16—St. John's	30	6	17·7	5·9	6·8	9·9	13·8	18	18	18
17—Thetford Mines	31·5	6·7	19·1	6	6·5	8·6	13·3	18·9	20	17
18—Montreal	30·5	8	17·7	6·5	6·2	10·5	14·3	19	17·8	18
19—Hull	29·4	6·7	17·7	6·5	6·3	8·3	14·4	17·4	16·1	15·5
Ontario (average)	**30·1**	**7·4**	**17·3**	**6·0**	**6·2**	**11·3**	**14·7**	**19·9**	**17·7**	**17·7**
20—Ottawa	31·4	8	17·8	6·8	6·8	11·2	14·6	19·5	17·7	18·1
21—Brockville	27·6	6·7	16·1	6·2	6	10·3	13·4	19·1	18·2	17·7
22—Kingston	27·1	6·7	15·1	6·2	5·5	10·8	14·1	18·8	15·5	15·6
23—Belleville	26·5	6·7	17·5	6	5·7	10·3	13·2	18·9	17	18
24—Peterborough	29·6	7·3	17·6	5·8	6·4	10·7	14·1	19·5	16·6	17·1
25—Oshawa	31·9	7·3	15	5·7	6·7	12·4	14	19·6	17	16·6
26—Orillia	30·8	7·3	18·3	6	5·7	12·2	14·6	20·3	17·8	18·5
27—Toronto	31·6	7·3	17·5	6	6·1	10·9	13·4	19·4	16·6	17·1
28—Niagara Falls	30·4	7·3	17·6	6	5·9	11·6	15·4	20·6	17·6	17·6
29—St. Catharines	29·8	7·3	16·1	5·7	5·8	11·6	14·5	19·9	16·9	17·8
30—Hamilton	31·7	7·3	17·4	5·5	6·1	11·2	14·3	19·2	16·5	16·9
31—Brantford	28·4	7·3	16·3	5·7	5·4	12	13·5	18·4	15·9	16·3
32—Galt	30·9	6·7	17·6	5·9	5·7	11·9	13·6	19·4	17·4	17·3
33—Guelph	30	8	17·1	5·7	6·1	11·8	13·4	19·8	16·7	16·4
34—Kitchener	30·7	8	17·8	5·3	5·7	11	14·8	19	17·1	17·1
35—Woodstock	29·8	7·3	17·1	5·6	5·5	11·5	14·7	20·1	17·5	18
36—Stratford	30·5	7·3	17·4	6	6·6	11·9	15·3	20·2	18	18
37—London	29·6	6-6·7	17·8	5·8	6	11·6	15·2	19·7	17·7	17·4
38—St. Thomas	30·6	7·3	18·1	6·1	5·9	12·6	15·3	20·9	18·1	18·3
39—Chatham	30·2	6·7	18·4	6·1	6	11·4	14·9	19·7	18·1	17·2
40—Windsor	29	8	17·3	6	5·5	11·1	14·1	20·3	17·9	18·2
41—Sarnia	31·5	6	18	5·6	5·9	11·3	15	20	18·7	18·7
42—Owen Sound	29·7	7·3	17·7	5·6	6·4	10·9	14·3	20	17·6	18
43—North Bay	29·1	8	15·3	6·3	7·4	11·7	17·3	19·5	18·2	18·3
44—Sudbury	31·6	8	16·5	6·6	7·3	11·8	17	20·6	19·6	18·4
45—Cobalt	34·1	9·3	18·7	6·7	7·5	11·7	15·2	22	19·8	19·8
46—Timmins	31	9·3	15·5	6·3	6	8·7	15	20	18·9	17·7
47—Sault Ste. Marie	29·8	8·7	19·6	6·8	7·3	12·7	18	20	17·5	17·3
48—Port Arthur	28·9	7·3	18·5	6·3	5·9	10·1	14·7	20·8	18·9	18·9
49—Fort William	29·8	7·3	18	6	6·2	10·7	13·1	21·7	19·3	19·4
Manitoba (average)	**29·9**	**7·7**	**18·0**	**6·3**	**6·7**	**12·0**	**14·4**	**21·9**	**19·7**	**20·7**
50—Winnipeg	30·1	8	18	6·1	7·3	12·3	14·3	21·4	19	20
51—Brandon	29·6	7·3	18	6·5	6·1	11·7	14·4	22·4	20·4	21·4
askatchewan (average)	**30·9**	**8·7**	**18·5**	**6·3**	**6·0**	**10·4**	**14·2**	**20·3**	**19·9**	**20·1**
52—Regina	30·7	8·4	17·5	6·3	6·2	10·2	13·3	21	19·4	20·1
53—Prince Albert	30	8·8	18·6	6·3	6·5	9	15	20	19·3	20
54—Saskatoon	30·2	8·8	18·3	6·2	5·8	11·2	15·7	19·9	20·4	20·7
55—Moose Jaw	32·5	8·8	19·5	6·5	5·6	11·1	12·8	20·4	20·4	19·7
Alberta (average)	**30·6**	**9·0**	**18·2**	**6·2**	**6·5**	**11·3**	**13·9**	**20·6**	**20·8**	**21·2**
56—Medicine Hat	30·7	8	17	6·6	7	11	13·5	20·9	21·9	20
57—Drumheller	32·5	10	20	6·3	6·3	12·5	15	22·5	22·5	22·5
58—Edmonton	29·4	8	18	6·2	6·2	10·5	13·7	19·9	19·5	22·2
59—Calgary	32·3	8·8	19·9	6·2	6·7	11	13·1	19·7	19·9	21·2
60—Lethbridge	28	10	16	5·9	6·3	11·7	14·3	20	20	20
British Columbia (average)	**30·8**	**9·4**	**20·1**	**6·4**	**6·7**	**10·5**	**10·8**	**19·4**	**19·2**	**19·7**
61—Fernie	31·3	7·7	18	6	6·2	12·5	10·8	18·3	18·3	19·2
62—Nelson	30	10	17·1	6·7	6·7	10·4	12	20	20	21
63—Trail	30	9·3	18·2	6·7	5·9	10	12·1	18·4	20	20
64—New Westminster	31·3	8·9	23·1	6·3	5·8	9·4	9·1	19·3	18·8	18·8
65—Vancouver	29·8	8·9	22	6·5	7·4	9·6	10·2	19·4	18·3	19·7
66—Victoria	30·5	8·9	19·7	6·2	6·6	9·9	10·6	19·6	19·1	19·5
67—Nanaimo	32·1	8·9	20	6·2	7	10·6	10	19·1	19·4	19·4
68—Prince Rupert	31·7	12·5	22·5	6·7	8	11·7	11·7	21·3	20	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA, AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1925

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·2	5·3	1·515	29·6	27·6	20·7	15·6	16·3	18·9	·898	29·8	·797	49·1	
8·0	4·9	1·216	24·6	27·2	19·9	15·9	17·6	20·3	·957	31·6	·858	52·5	
8·6	4·4	1·37	28·1	.....	20·6	17·3	19·7	22·2	·98	29	·90	.....	1
8	4·9	1·40	26·6	27·5	20	15·4	17·1	20	·925	32·3	·73	52·5	2
7·9	5·1	·792	18	20	20	14·6	16·7	21·6	·90	31·6	1·00	45	3
8·1	4·9	1·28	27·2	36·4	20	15·4	16·3	18·7	·898	33·1	·758	60	4
7·6	5	1·24	22·9	25	19	17	18	19	1·08	32	·90	52·5	5
7·9	5·1	·80	14·3	15·6	20	15	15·3	20	1·03	29·4	·84	55	6
8·2	4·7	·983	20·7	28·3	18·9	17·0	17·1	19·9	·927	32·5	·879	48·7	
9	4·9	1·13	21·2	25	20	16·2	16·1	21	·933	33	·875	50	7
7·5	4·6	1·35	25	40	18	17·5	17	19	·90	32·5	·825	.....	8
8	4·2	·75	19	20	19·5	16·5	16·4	19·4	·923	29·5	·816	46	9
8·2	5	·70	17·5	.....	18	17·6	19	20	·95	35	1·00	50	10
7·9	6·4	1·243	25·1	32·0	20·1	16·4	17·7	19·7	·983	29·8	·880	47·9	
8	6	1·172	24	32·5	18·4	17·1	18·9	20·4	·923	31·9	·906	45·7	11
7·9	7·4	1·346	27·8	30·8	19·7	16·6	19	18·3	1·057	28·3	·833	47·2	12
7·4	6·2	1·429	25	29·5	21	15·4	17·5	21	1·03	32	·833	50·8	13
7·8	6·3	1·23	25	.....	20	15·3	19	23·8	1·10	27	1·00	45	14
7·9	6·7	1·34	25·8	.....	20·8	17	16·5	17	·967	30·7	.....	46·6	15
8	7·8	1·063	22·5	.....	21	17·5	18·1	20	·90	32·5	·95	52·5	16
7·3	6·6	1·29	24·5	.....	21	17	17·6	17·6	1·017	32·5	·95	48·8	17
8·3	5·2	1·315	25·8	38·4	19·5	14·6	17	19·5	1·025	26·7	·767	46·6	18
8·8	5·7	1·00	25·4	28·6	19·6	16·8	16·1	19·7	·829	26·7	·80	48·1	19
8·5	4·7	1·216	25·1	27·2	19·9	15·4	15·4	17·8	·893	28·3	·760	46·1	
8·8	6·1	1·14	25·1	35·4	22·3	15·6	14·9	20	·929	31·4	·723	47·3	20
7	3·8	·933	19·6	23·8	16·3	15·5	14·7	16·5	·882	29	·763	45·9	21
7·9	4·4	1·013	21	29	21·3	14·9	16·1	17·4	·91	27·3	·74	43·9	22
8·1	4·7	·969	21·3	18	.....	15·1	14·9	17·6	·834	25·5	·728	45·9	23
8·8	5·2	·927	18·3	24	20·5	14·1	14·3	17·6	·864	28	·774	43·2	24
8·3	4·4	1·24	25	25	15	16·5	14·5	19	·875	25	·725	49	25
7·9	4·6	·927	19·9	27·9	22	15·1	15·1	17·8	·949	25·6	·748	44·6	26
8·5	4·8	1·19	24·4	30·6	20	13·9	14·7	16·6	·862	25·7	·703	42·3	27
8·7	4·5	1·46	28·3	21·3	.....	16·5	15·1	16·9	1·04	31·1	·868	46	28
9	5·3	1·35	26·6	21·3	.....	14·6	14·7	16·7	·915	25·7	·706	47·1	29
8·7	4·6	1·307	27·9	29·4	18·5	14	14·5	16·3	·819	25	·699	45·5	30
6·8	4·1	1·07	21·3	22	20	13·7	13·8	15·1	·698	24·1	·652	42	31
9	4·1	1·13	22	30	.....	14·9	14·7	16·8	·834	25·5	·746	44·4	32
7·2	4·9	1·21	25·4	27·5	22·5	13·9	14·6	14·5	·717	25·8	·683	43·7	33
7·5	4·3	1·144	22·5	31·5	.....	12·4	14·5	15·8	·735	28·3	·695	42·8	34
9·5	3·9	1·16	24	18·2	.....	15·6	14·7	15·6	·865	27·6	·743	45·1	35
9·3	5·3	1·28	29·1	26	20	15·8	14·9	16·8	·92	29·1	·777	45·1	36
8	5	1·21	23·6	32·1	.....	.....	14·2	15·7	·915	27·8	·77	46·5	37
8·7	4·8	1·22	24·1	21	.....	17·1	16·1	17·7	·945	25·8	·822	47	38
7·7	3·7	1·12	21·8	21·3	.....	15·9	14	16·5	·994	32·3	·798	45·4	39
8·6	4·6	1·36	24·3	30	.....	15·2	15·6	18·1	·904	27	·79	45·2	40
8·1	5·3	1·00	20	22·5	.....	16·7	16·7	18·7	·96	33·8	·85	45	41
7·9	3·7	·777	17·7	30·6	15	14·8	14·7	17·1	·858	27·9	·761	44·6	42
8·6	4·9	1·25	31	31·3	22·5	15·4	14·7	18·6	·921	34·4	·787	48·3	43
9·3	5·4	1·24	25	.....	19·5	18·3	16·6	21·3	1·00	30	·83	49	44
9·4	5·3	1·30	30·2	.....	22	19·5	20	21·8	1·02	31·3	·82	55·8	45
10·1	5·7	1·75	35	35	20	15·5	18	18	·975	27·5	·75	50	46
9·2	5·3	1·30	26·6	28·6	19·6	15·4	17·2	20·1	·921	30	·793	47·1	47
8·6	4·2	1·71	35	34·3	22	15·7	16·1	20·7	·85	30·4	·764	47·9	48
8·4	4·3	1·78	35·8	33	21	15·4	18·1	23·1	·886	32·1	·771	47·9	49
8·3	5·5	1·450	27·2	.....	22·4	16·4	16·2	20·8	·858	29·8	·773	48·2	
8·4	4·9	1·77	33·4	.....	21·5	17	15·8	20·3	·815	29·5	·745	46·4	50
8·2	6	1·13	21	.....	23·3	15·8	16·5	21·3	·90	30	·80	50	51
8·5	6·4	2·243	41·7	.....	23·0	15·0	17·4	21·6	·880	29·9	·778	53·3	
8·4	5·9	2·30	43·5	.....	23·5	16·1	15·8	22·6	·84	28·3	·75	51·2	52
8·3	7·2	2·06	37·5	.....	24·2	14·2	18·5	21·2	·90	29	·82	50·8	53
8·9	6·7	2·40	45·8	.....	24·4	14·8	18·3	21·9	·881	31·1	·769	55	54
8·3	5·6	2·21	40	.....	20	14·8	17	20·8	·898	31	·774	56	55
8·0	6·4	2·300	42·9	.....	21·7	15·2	17·4	19·7	·856	31·7	·796	56·5	
7·5	6·3	2·44	47	.....	23·3	15	17	19	·86	30	·87	57·5	56
8·5	8·3	2·45	.....	.....	20	16	20	20	·85	35	·75	60	57
8·3	6·3	1·68	32·5	.....	20·7	13·5	17·4	21·9	·824	30·3	·769	56·4	58
8·1	5·7	2·57	48·5	.....	21·8	15·6	16·7	18·5	·873	30·9	·793	55·5	59
7·5	5·5	2·36	43·5	.....	22·8	16·1	16·1	19	·875	32·5	·80	53	60
8·1	5·4	2·651	49·5	.....	22·3	14·5	15·7	17·8	·876	31·5	·784	52·7	
8·8	4	2·47	45	.....	20	13·8	15·8	18·3	·933	31·7	·80	55	61
8·8	5·9	2·78	53·1	.....	24	15·5	16	19	·92	34·5	·77	52	62
8·1	5·6	2·70	55·8	.....	25	14·4	15	17	·90	33·3	·825	52·5	63
7·5	5·3	2·38	43·3	.....	20·7	12·5	14·7	15·8	·817	27·5	·775	51·3	64
7·5	5	2·57	46·4	.....	20	16	15·5	18·3	·825	29·3	·75	53·3	65
8	5·2	2·67	49·1	.....	21·2	15·2	14·9	17	·853	29·4	·735	51·4	66
8	5·8	2·69	50	.....	22·5	13·8	15	17·3	·856	29·4	·819	55	67
7·7	6	2·95	53·3	.....	25	15	18·3	20	·90	36·7	·80	50·7	68

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**8·9**	**8·5**	**59·8**	**71·6**	**27·3**	**15·4**	**3·8**	**42·7**	**63·6**	**12·4**	**7·8**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**9·6**	**9·0**	**64·8**	**72·1**	**29·7**	**12·3**	**4·1**	**47·5**	**51·0**	**13·2**	**8·2**
1—Sydney	9·9	9·5	67·1	74·8	29·5	14·2	4·5	53·1	56	13·1	8·3
2—New Glasgow	9·9	9·4	65	69·9	30·9	12·1	3·8	45	40	13·8	8·1
3—Amherst	9·4	8·7	65	71·9	29·3	10·6	4·2	46	40·6	13	8
4—Halifax	8·9	8·5	60	72·2	29	14·1	4·6	50·5	58·2	13·1	8
5—Truro	9·7	9	67	71·6	30	10·6	3·5	43	60	13	8·8
6—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	9·1	8·6	62·5	69·4	28	14·4	4	45	45	13·5	7·3
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·9**	**8·4**	**64·6**	**71·8**	**27·4**	**12·2**	**3·8**	**45·4**	**47·8**	**12·3**	**7·8**
7—Moncton	9·6	9·1	66	73	28·3	12	4	54·2	46·6	14·2	8·3
8—St. John	8·5	8	67·5	71·8	27·5	12·2	3·3	47·5	55	12·2	8
9—Fredericton	8·5	8·2	60	71	24·7	11·5	4	40	39·5	10·8	7·6
10—Bathurst	8·9	8·1	65	71·2	29	13	4	40	50	12	7·2
Quebec (Average)	**8·7**	**8·0**	**58·5**	**68·2**	**26·9**	**13·7**	**5·7**	**45·0**	**70·4**	**11·5**	**7·7**
11—Quebec	8·4	7·9	60·2	72·5	26·6	15·3	3·6	40·5	77·2	10·9	7·6
12—Three Rivers	8·9	8·3	60	70·7	25	14·8	4·2	44	84·3	11·4	7·6
13—Sherbrooke	8·3	7·8	60	70	27·2	12·5	3·1	41·7	60	10·5	7·5
14—Sorel	9·1	8·4	51	60·3	27·6	13·6	4·1	42	80	12·3	8·3
15—St. Hyacinthe	8·4	7·5	58·8	62·5	27·5	12·3	4·5	40	80	10	8
16—St. John's	9·3	8·3	57·5	68·8	26·7	14·6	3·3	65	65	15	7·5
17—Thetford Mines	8·9	8·4	62·5	70·5	27	13·3	3·5	42	61·3	11·8	7·8
18—Montreal	8·1	7·7	59·8	70·3	26	14·7	3·5	45·9	65·4	11·3	7·2
19—Hull	8·6	7·8	56·8	68	28·6	12·3	3·7	44·2	60	10	7·5
Ontario (Average)	**8·7**	**8·4**	**60·9**	**72·0**	**26·0**	**13·5**	**3·6**	**40·4**	**61·3**	**11·5**	**7·7**
20—Ottawa	8·3	7·9	60·9	71·2	26·5	12·5	3·7	44·6	61·6	11·5	7·4
21—Brockville	8·4	8·3	59·3	70·3	25·2	12·7	3·6	35·7	48·4	11	7·1
22—Kingston	8·1	7·8	54·2	67·1	24·6	11·9	3·2	38·3	49·3	11	7·6
23—Belleville	8·8	8·5	60	68·1	25	12·7	3·6	36·4	60·6	10·7	7·6
24—Peterborough	8·4	8·2	63	71·4	25·1	13·4	3·3	38·5	53·4	10·8	7·2
25—Oshawa	8·5	8·3	65	73·5	26·5	12·8	3·5	40	60	12·3	7·5
26—Orillia	9·2	8·9	64·4	71·9	27·6	13·9	3·6	41·1	53·4	11·5	8·7
27—Toronto	8·2	8	63·4	71·5	24·5	12·1	3·6	39·3	52	10·3	6·9
28—Niagara Falls	8·6	8	60·7	77·4	26	13·7	3·9	46·4	57·8	11	7·5
29—St. Catharines	9·1	8·8	61·7	73·9	25·2	11·8	3·7	40	64·9	10·9	7·3
30—Hamilton	8·3	8·1	62·3	73·7	25·1	12·1	3·5	38·2	59·9	10·3	6·9
31—Brantford	8·1	8	57·6	71·4	23·7	11·4	3·5	39·5	60·5	11·2	6·8
32—Galt	8·6	8·4	60	68·9	24	13·3	3·6	45	59·9	10·4	6·5
33—Guelph	8·4	7·9	57·5	70·3	24·6	13·1	3·5	41·9	55·6	11·1	6·7
34—Kitchener	8·4	8·4	52·1	67·8	25·1	12·6	3·8	35·8	56·5	10·8	6·9
35—Woodstock	8·2	8·2	61·4	72	24·4	12	3·3	37·1	57·8	10·7	7·3
36—Stratford	8·8	8·6	58·7	72·1	25	12·7	3·6	45	57	11·2	8·1
37—London	8·8	8·4	64·5	74·9	25·9	14	3·6	42·3	59·3	11·1	8·3
38—St. Thomas	8·9	8·8	66·4	75	26·8	13·6	3·7	42·8	64·9	12	8·2
39—Chatham	8·5	8·2	56·9	70·3	22·9	12·4	3·5	40	68·1	11·2	8·2
40—Windsor	8·6	8·1	60·6	69·9	26·6	12·5	3·3	39·3	51·8	10·5	7·3
41—Sarnia	8·7	7·7	66·6	71·7	28·3	14	4	35	.....	10·8	8·4
42—Owen Sound	8·5	7·9	61·4	72·6	25·1	11·9	3·2	34·5	57·1	11·4	8·7
43—North Bay	8·9	8·4	64·3	74·2	28·5	15·5	4	43·3	68·3	11·3	8·3
44—Sudbury	9·6	9·2	60	75	28·3	17	3·6	41	85	13	8·1
45—Cobalt	10·5	9·8	64	73	32	13	4·5	45	74	14·7	8·7
46—Timmins	9	9	63	71	20	20	3·7	35	60	15	8
47—Sault Ste. Marie	9·1	8·9	57·2	74·4	29	15·2	3·9	44·2	78·3	14	9·2
48—Port Arthur	9·1	8·8	56·9	73·3	27·9	16·4	3·3	41·7	72·5	11·3	8·5
49—Fort William	9	8·9	62·9	72·6	29·3	14·7	3·7	43·6	70	12·1	8·5
Manitoba (Average)	**9·2**	**9·0**	**54·2**	**71·4**	**28·6**	**14·1**	**3·6**	**41·4**	**61·6**	**12·3**	**8·0**
50—Winnipeg	8·9	8·7	53·4	71·5	27·7	13·1	3·5	44	60·6	12·3	7·8
51—Brandon	9·5	9·3	55	71·3	29·5	15	3·6	38·8	62·5	12·3	8·1
Saskatchewan (Average)	**9·6**	**9·0**	**59·6**	**73·3**	**29·2**	**21·1**	**4·2**	**40·9**	**76·8**	**14·3**	**8·1**
52—Regina	9·1	8·6	58·6	70·2	28·2	k21·3	3·5	36	68	14	7·8
53—Prince Albert	9·3	9	61·6	76·3	29·6	k21·2	4·3	42	.....	12·5	9·2
54—Saskatoon	9·7	9·1	63·1	74·1	30	k23·8	4	41·4	79	17	7·8
55—Moose Jaw	10·1	9·2	55	72·6	28·8	k18·2	4·8	44	83·3	13·7	7·7
Alberta (Average)	**9·7**	**9·1**	**56·1**	**73·1**	**29·3**	**20·1**	**4·1**	**40·0**	**69·7**	**14·3**	**7·8**
56—Medicine Hat	9·6	8·9	57	70·8	29	k21·5	3·9	40	79	14·2	7·7
57—Drumheller	9·5	9	50	75	30	k25	4·3	35	80	15	8
58—Edmonton	9·6	9·2	53·7	74·4	29·6	k17·2	4·3	41	65	14·3	7·8
59—Calgary	9·8	9·1	61·3	72·6	28·6	k17·8	4·2	44	64·3	13·1	7·7
60—Lethbridge	9·9	9·1	58·3	72·9	29·2	k18·8	3·8	40	60	15	h8
British Columbia (Average)	**8·8**	**8·3**	**55·4**	**72·1**	**28·9**	**23·0**	**3·9**	**47·0**	**74·5**	**13·8**	**7·2**
61—Fernie	8·8	8·7	58·3	68·3	25	k18·3	3·7	42·5	65	13·3	h6·3
62—Nelson	9·5	8·8	57	74·2	29·1	k30	3·9	44	76·6	15	h8·3
63—Trail	9	8·5	56·9	71·2	28·2	k28·1	3·8	46·2	77·5	14·2	h8
64—New Westminster	8·2	7·9	52·5	70·6	29·2	k18·8	3·8	50	71	14·2	h
65—Vancouver	8·4	8	56·1	71·4	27·8	k23·1	3·6	40	72	12·2	h7
66—Victoria	8·3	8·1	56·5	70·3	29·7	k19	3·8	46·8	71·8	12·1	h7·5
67—Nanaimo	8·8	8·7	56·9	74·4	30·6	k21·8	4	49·4	77	14	h6·3
68—Prince Rupert	9·3	7·7	49·3	76·7	31·7	k25	4·5	56·7	85	15	h

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bar 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1925.

Coal		Wood					Coal Oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500) per box	Rent		
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
16·811	**10·336**	**12·437**	**14·519**	**8·985**	**11·286**	**10·410**	**30·6**	**13·8**	**27·504**	**19·583**	
17·375	**9·026**	**9·100**	**9·800**	**6·800**	**7·000**	**7·713**	**32·8**	**14·8**	**21·500**	**13·900**	
.....	a7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
.....	a7·00–7·35	b8·00	b8·00	b8·00	b8·00	b9·14	30–32	14	22·00	14·00	2
o17·00	9·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
n16·00–19·50	11·00	14·00	14·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	9·50–11·00	8·50	10·00	4·00	5·00	.....	32	15	15·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	5
18·50	11·00–11·50	12·50	13·50	7·00	8·00	b7·50	30	15	20·00–27·00	12·00–15·00	6
16·500	**11·033**	**10·625**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**31·1**	**14·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
.....	11·00–12·75	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30–32	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	7
14·50–16·50	8·50–13·50	13.00–16.00	14.00–17.00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	b8·00–9·00	27–30	15	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	8
17·00	8·50–12·00	10·00	12·00	7·00	.....	b4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	9
17·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	15	18·00	15·00	10
15·861	**10·167**	**13·239**	**15·387**	**9·000**	**10·996**	**11·188**	**29·7**	**14·4**	**23·056**	**15·375**	
16·00	10·00	b14·67	b14·67	b12·00	b12·00	b12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	11
16·00	n9·50–12·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	b8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	12
15·50–16·00	13·00	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	20·00–22·00	17·00–19·00	13
15·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	14
15·00	.....	.....	b17·33	.....	b13·00	.....	30	.....	20·00	14·00	15
15·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	b10·00	b12·00	27–28	15	p23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	16
18·00–18·50	.....	.....	b12·75	.....	b9·75	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	17
15·50–16·00	7·50–9·00	16·00	17.00–18.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	b16·00	35	13	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	18
16·00	.....	b16·00	b17·23	7·00	9·00	b9·00	25	15	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	19
16·300	**10·611**	**13·717**	**15·926**	**10·063**	**12·825**	**11·578**	**27·8**	**12·7**	**29·098**	**20·967**	
16·00	9·00	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00	8·00	10·00	b9·00	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	20
16·00–16·50	10·50	.....	b16·00	.....	b11·20	.....	28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	21
16·00	8·50–10·00	15·50	16·00	10·50	13·00	b14·00	25–26	14	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	22
16·00	.....	13·00	14·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	.....	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	23
16·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·50	9·50	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	24
16·50	.....	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	b13·00	25–28	13	s20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	25
16·25–16·50	10·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	b7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	26
15·50	8·50–11·50	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	25–30	10	35·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	27
15·00–15·25	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	28
15·50	11·00	c	c	c	c	c	30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	29
15·00	9·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	27	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
15·50	9·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	b10·00	28	.....	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	31
15·50	8·50–10·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	b12·00	26	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	32
15·25	.....	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	b12·00	27	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	33
15·50	11·00–12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	.....	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	34
15·00	8·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	b13·33	25	10	20·00	15·00	35
16·00	13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	b12·00	28	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	36
16·50	7·50–12·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	15·00	24	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	37
16·50	14·00	15.00–16.00	19·00	.....	17·00	b18·67	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	38
16·00	10·00–12·00	.....	b20·00	.....	b18·00	b9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	39
16·00–16·50	10·00	c	b c26·00	c	b c20·00	b c18·00	25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	40
16·50	12·00	18·00	.....	.....	.....	14·00	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	41
15·50–16·00	8·00–10·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	11·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	42
17 0	12·00	.....	11·00	.....	8·00	b4·75–6·75	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	43
17·50	11·00–13·00	..... b	15.00–19.50	.....	b10·50–15·00	b12·75	30	15	x	25·00	44
19·00	14·00	13·00	b15·00	13·00	b12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	45
21·00	15·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	32	12·5	r	25·00–35·00	46
15·50	6·75–8·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	b6·50	30	15	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	47
17·50	8·50–13·00	10·00	13·00	9·00	11·00	.....	25	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30'00	48
17·00	8·00–12·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
21·000	**12·500**	**11·000**	**12·250**	**7·750**	**9·000**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
19·00	11·50–12·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·00	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	50
23·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	51
23·625	**10·313**	**9·667**	**12·500**	**9·125**	**11·250**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**14·2**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
23·00	9·00–12·00	.....	f14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	52
.....	d8·00–10·00	f6·50	f7·50	4·50	6·00	.....	35	11·7	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	53
23·00–25·50	d10·00–11·00	f9·50	f 10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	54
.....	11·25	f13·00	b18·00	12·00	b18·00	b14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	55
.....	**7·000**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**35·0**	**15·0**	**28·125**	**19·500**	
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	.....	15	25·00	17·50	56
.....	d6·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	w	w	57
c	d5·00–6·00	c	c	8·00	b6·00–8·00	c	35	15	35·00	25·00	58
.....	d6·00–12·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	b13·00	40	15	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	59
.....	7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	30·00	18·00	60
.....	**11·066**	.....	.....	**8·800**	**10·810**	**6·210**	**g35·5**	**15·3**	**25·500**	**19·813**	
.....	6·25–6·75	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	.....	40	15	20·00	18·00	61
.....	10·25–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	12·75	b9·00	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	62
.....	9·50–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·25	.....	40	15	30·00	20·00	63
.....	11·00–12·00	.....	.....	6·00	7·50	6·00–8·00	30–35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	64
.....	12·10–12·60	.....	.....	.....	7·25	4·50	30–35	17	29·00	25·00	65
.....	12·00–12·50	.....	.....	8·00	b10·11	b5·05	29	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	66
.....	a8·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	.....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	67
.....	14·50–16·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	68

price for Welsh coal. o. Welsh coal. p. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses $20; others $45–$60. s. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. w. Company houses $10–$20; others $35–$40. x. Houses with conveniences, not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1916	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1919	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1923	Mar. 1924	Feb. 1925	Mar. 1925
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	39·8	41·6	44·4	48·0	44·4	56·2	66·6	71·4	74·6	69·2	56·6	55·0	54·4	55·2	55·2
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	27·8	28·0	29·6	32·8	33·2	38·2	47·6	50·4	48·8	43·6	32·2	30·2	29·0	29·2	29·2
Veal, roast,	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	14·0	14·4	15·7	17·3	17·9	21·6	26·0	27·4	26·3	26·1	19·7	18·5	18·3	18·2	18·4
Mutton, roast,	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	18·0	17·8	19·1	20·9	22·1	26·5	32·3	30·9	33·9	31·9	26·6	27·6	27·4	28·5	28·9
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	17·8	17·5	19·5	20·2	20·5	26·8	34·4	35·4	37·5	34·9	29·5	26·5	23·1	24·6	25·3
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	33·0	33·2	35·2	36·8	36·8	46·8	65·2	68·0	71·6	68·2	52·4	51·4	46·6	47·0	47·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	23·8	22·5	24·7	25·9	27·2	33·3	46·5	49·3	52·6	54·5	40·5	40·3	34·9	34·1	34·4
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	36·0	35·6	38·4	37·6	37·2	52·8	68·0	69·2	79·2	59·4	43·0	45·6	43·6	46·6	47·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	32·6	34·3	33·7	37·0	33·9	46·9	58·9	54·6	73·9	55·0	50·7	52·3	47·7	65·7	52·5
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	27·9	31·2	28·1	33·3	29·1	41·8	50·5	49·2	63·3	50·6	45·6	41·9	40·3	54·2	45·7
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	49·2	49·8	51·6	53·4	52·8	60·6	72·0	82·2	90·6	90·6	76·2	71·4	74·4	73·2	73·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	53·0	58·4	58·0	61·2	67·0	85·4	97·6	103·4	132·6	106·2	75·0	91·6	87·0	75·2	72·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	31·5	31·7	33·9	35·5	38·7	48·7	54·3	58·0	72·9	63·0	43·5	53·5	49·1	43·0	40·6
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	19·2	20·1	20·5	21·2	24·3	31·9	33·1	35·8	40·7	39·0	31·1	§34·3	§32·2	§29·5	§30·1
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	17·8	19·5	19·1	19·2	23·4	30·1	30·4	34·4	38·2	37·7	28·4	§34·3	§32·2	§29·5	§30·1
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	64·5	60·0	61·5	64·5	69·0	90·5	114·5	118·5	136·5	127·5	105·0	102·0	100·5	118·5	120·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	34·0	32·0	32·0	38·0	53·0	67·0	67·0	76·0	66·0	48·0	§44·0	§42·0	§61·0	§62·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	21·0	22·0	22·0	21·0	24·0	27·5	37·5	37·5	41·5	34·0	27·5	27·5	27·0	31·5	32·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	10·6	11·6	11·4	11·8	12·4	13·0	20·6	24·2	32·0	24·0	19·2	§20·6	§21·0	§21·4	§21·6
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	10·4	11·6	12·4	12·0	18·2	25·6	33·6	26·0	23·4	19·8	17·2	17·0	17·0	16·6	16·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	13·8	13·5	12·0	12·5	13·5	14·2	21·3	22·2	28·7	22·9	22·6	21·0	18·9	20·1	20·7
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	12·2	12·9	11·9	12·2	12·8	14·0	17·1	20·0	27·0	21·4	18·4	19·2	16·3	15·5	15·6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	24·0	26·0	23·6	22·4	32·8	36·4	42·4	47·6	72·8	50·4	34·4	45·6	48·4	36·4	35·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	12·0	11·0	10·4	15·0	16·8	20·0	22·2	33·8	24·0	16·4	21·6	23·2	17·2	17·0
Tea, black, medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·8	8·9	8·6	9·9	10·7	12·7	15·7	16·4	14·3	13·6	§15·5	§17·4	§17·8	§17·9
Tea, green, medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·4	9·5	9·3	9·1	10·1	10·7	12·1	15·3	16·9	15·7	14·7	§15·5	§17·4	§17·8	§17·9
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·2	9·3	9·4	9·5	10·0	10·0	10·2	12·1	15·2	14·4	13·3	13·4	13·6	14·8	15·0
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	44·6	46·3	36·0	40·5	61·0	98·7	72·2	56·3	140·3	57·4	52·0	40·8	53·7	49·7	50·5
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods		5·48	5·96	6·95	7·14	7·34	7·34	7·68	8·36	10·70	12·66	13·05	15·98	13·23	10·54	10·79	10·58	10·93	10·74
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·1	3·2	3·2	3·1	3·3	3·5	4·6	4·7	4·6	4·7	4·1	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	48·8	51·9	55·0	54·6	53·5	66·6	71·7	80·6	92·8	118·4	108·7	118·0	110·7	104·8	105·6
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	35·0	37·5	38·7	38·6	37·6	51·1	57·9	61·4	66·8	86·4	68·7	74·6	69·2	64·7	64·6
Wood, hard	" cd	32·5	35·3	38·8	41·4	41·3	42·5	41·9	41·6	49·6	68·6	77·9	77·5	88·3	78·7	79·8	78·2	77·7	77·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·0	30·0	30·6	31·9	30·3	36·1	49·4	55·6	59·4	65·9	58·5	59·4	57·5	56·4	56·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·1	21·0	23·7	23·7	23·0	23·4	26·3	28·1	33·1	38·8	31·7	31·4	30·6	30·6	30·6
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and lighting‡		1·50	1·63	1·76	1·78	1·82	1·91	1·91	1·86	2·27	2·74	3·04	3·30	3·98	3·46	3·63	3·46	3·34	3·34
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	¼ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·05	4·60	4·75	4·77	3·96	4·16	4·56	4·90	5·69	6·62	6·91	6·96	6·92	6·88	6·88
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Grand Totals		9·37	10·50	12·76	13·00	13·79	14·02	14·35	14·21	17·16	20·00	20·99	25·01	23·87	20·96	21·42	21·00	21·19	21·00

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	6·78	7·17	7·29	7·46	8·48	10·57	12·61	13·60	16·24	13·75	10·83	11·12	10·58	11·33	11·12
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	5·80	6·11	6·34	6·70	7·45	8·94	11·07	11·18	14·17	12·21	9·80	9·73	9·61	9·85	9·82
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	6·84	7·13	7·04	7·36	8·44	10·38	12·61	12·94	15·80	13·40	10·78	11·01	10·88	11·00	10·98
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·46	6·97	6·87	7·23	8·14	10·56	12·62	12·57	15·26	12·78	10·10	10·57	10·17	10·23	10·14
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	6·67	7·25	7·20	7·60	8·32	10·89	12·72	12·86	16·03	12·99	10·39	10·71	10·55	10·71	10·47
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·41	7·88	7·87	8·28	8·51	10·08	12·07	13·34	15·90	13·18	10·41	10·27	10·03	10·67	10·43
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·08	8·16	8·25	8·24	8·46	10·37	12·63	13·68	15·67	13·32	10·58	10·62	10·13	11·26	11·09
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·08	8·15	8·33	8·35	8·40	10·90	12·98	13·29	15·78	13·16	10·17	10·41	10·15	11·33	11·04
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	8·79	9·03	9·13	8·91	8·72	10·90	12·95	14·13	16·95	14·21	11·47	11·50	11·38	12·16	11·95

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

It may be seen from the tables that wholesale prices during the opening months of the year were generally speaking on the downward grade in Canada, Great Britain, India, New Zealand, the United States and in Austria, Germany, and the Netherlands. In other European countries, such as Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Poland, Spain and Switzerland, and in China and Japan, prices displayed a tendency to rise. Retail prices and the cost of living were falling at the same time in Canada, Great Britain, India and the United States, and in Belgium, Finland, Denmark and Austria. Rising tendencies were shown by retail prices in France, Spain, Norway, Poland, Switzerland and Italy, and in Australia and South Africa.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, base period 1867-77) declined 1.1 per cent in February to 143.1 at the end of the month, as compared with 144.8 at the end of January. Foodstuffs declined 1.8 per cent, there being decided drops in prices of vegetable foods and sugar, coffee and tea, and a rise in prices in the animal food group. Materials declined 0.5 per cent, all groups showing slight declines.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913 =100, declined 1.6 per cent in February to 172.8. Foods declined 3.1 per cent, cereals declining 4.8 per cent, meat and fish 4.4 per cent and other foods 0.8 per cent. Materials declined 0.7 per cent. Cotton advanced 3.5 per cent and other textiles declined 4.9 per cent. Metals and other materials declined slightly.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base prices in 1913=100, declined 1.3 per cent in February to 168.8. Foods declined 1.8 per cent to 175.8, and non-foods declined 1.0 per cent to 164.9. Of the separate groups of foods, cereals and meat and fish declined and other foods advanced. Of materials, cotton advanced in price and all other groups declined.

The *Economist* index number (1901-05=100) for March declined 1.9 per cent from the February level, reaching 212.7. Cereals and meat declined 4 per cent, other foods declined 3 per cent; textiles declined a fraction of one per cent; minerals declined 2.5 per cent and the miscellaneous group declined 0.6 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 2.2 per cent lower at the beginning of April than at the beginning of March, the change being due to a decline in food prices. The April figures were as follows: food, 170; rent, 147; clothing, 230; fuel and light, 185; sundries, 180; cost of living, 175.

Austria

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base first half of 1914=1, was in comparison with the January index almost unchanged in February, being 21,081. Foods alone declined 1.2 per cent, and materials rose 1.9 per cent. From February to March the index number declined 2.5 per cent to 20,548.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Cost of Living Commission, on the base July, 1914=1, rose one per cent in February to 13,895. Foods rose 1.2 per cent; clothing rose 0.5 per cent; heating and lighting rose 1.3 per cent; and rentals showed no change. In March the index number declined 2 per cent, and heating and lighting one per cent. Clothing and rentals showed no change.

Belgium

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, declined 1.2 per cent in January, to 559. Declines were shown by fuels, tar and products, clay products, glass products, chemical products, fertilizer, fats, textile products, construction materials and rubber. Advances were shown by food products, metal products, and resin products, and other groups showed no change.

Retail Prices and Cost of Living.—The official index number of retail prices of 56 articles at Brussels, on the base April, 1914= 100, declined 1.3 per cent in February to 548. The index number for the Kingdom declined a fraction of one per cent to 517.

The official index number of cost of living of a middle class family on the base 1921=100, was 137.04 in February showing a decline of 1.5 per cent from the January level. This was owing to a decline in the price of foods. Rent, heat and light and sundries dropped slightly

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
Description of Index	29 foods — 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles, Brussels	Foods	Foods, fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910	July 1914
1910	(d) $ 6.95	(d) 94	(e) 96						
1913	7.34	99	102					(b) 135	
1914—Jan.	7.73	105							
July	7.42	100	100	100	1	1		137	100
1915—Jan.	7.97	107	118	113					
July	7.74	104	132	125				(b) 163	
1916—Jan.	8.28	112	145	135					
July	8.46	114	161	148					
1917—Jan.	10.27	138	187	165					
July	11.62	157	204	180					
1918—Jan.	12.42	167	206	188					
July	13.00	175	210	203					
1919—Jan.	13.78	186	230	220			639		
July	13.77	186	209	208			354	(b) 1536	
1920—Jan.	15.30	206	236	225			410		
July	16.84	227	258	252			479	2252	
1921—Jan.	14.48	195	278	265			477		1830
July	10.96	148	220	219			393	2413	1303
1922—Jan.	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409		1467
July	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	388	(b) 3186	1430
1923—Jan.	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	405		941
July	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	(b) 3311	921
1924—Jan.	10.78	145	175	177	13527	11740			917
April	10.16	137	167	173	13838	11977	522	3526	907
July	9.91	134	162	170	14362	12391	521	3686	909
Oct.	10.31	139	172	176	15845	13307	544	4026	916
1925—Jan.	10.77	145	(m) 178	(m) 180	16446	13762	555		
Feb.	10.93	147	176	179	16618	13895			
Mar.	10.74		176	179					

and clothing advanced slightly. The official index number of cost of living of a working class family, on the base 1921=100, declined slightly in February to 139.45. All groups except clothing fell slightly.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July 1914=100, rose 1.3 per cent to 525 in January, and was 526 in February. Foods rose 3.1 per cent in January, and industrial materials rose one per cent. Both these divisions remained at practically the same level in February, not much change being shown by any of the groups.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office for gold prices, on the base 1913=100, declined slightly in February from its high level of January, reaching 136.5 as against 138.2, a decline of 1.2 per cent. Foods declined 1.7 per cent to 135.0 and materials declined 0.4 per cent to 139.3, so that these two groups remained fairly close together. Goods produced declined 0.6 per cent to 129.1, and goods imported declined 0.9 per cent to 173.4, so that the latter group was still far in advance of the former.

Cost of Living.—After considerable discussion by the Index Number Committee, a body which includes representatives of employers and workpeople, a revised method of calculating the German cost-of-living index number has been adopted. In addition to food, light and fuel, clothing and rent, which have hitherto formed the basis of computation, account is now taken of such items as cleaning materials, educational and travelling expenses, etc., in calculating the present-day expenditure necessary to maintain the same standard of living as that enjoyed by a typical household before the war. Adjustments have also been made in regard to particular items of food and clothing, superior qualities being

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Netherlands		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles, 6 towns	Cost of living, The Hague (c)	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910= 1000	1914	1913–14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1913	July 1920
.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 116	.....	.....	.....
100	100	100	100	1075	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1295	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
128	116	.....	.....	1288	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1439	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....
146	136	.....	.....	1387	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1491	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
166	155	.....	.....	1971	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	182	.....	.....	2210	.....	.....	.....	(b) 228	.....	396·1	.....
186	190	.....	.....	2665	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 388·3	.....
212	211	.....	.....	2811	.....	.....	.....	(b) 239	.....	(a) 362·3	.....
251	242	898·2	819·4	3119	295	.....	.....	258	99·4	383·8	.....
253	262	981·8	911·0	4006	363	12·7	10·7	275	102·3	451·8	100
276	264	1173·9	1065·4	4404	338	14·2	11·8	236	95·3	541·6	.....
236	237	1277·8	1139·0	3292	295	14·9	12·5	192	94·1	501·3	.....
197	212	1123·2	1055·1	3424	291	24·6	20·4	187	92·9	576·5	117·54
184	199	1105·4	1118·4	3188	289	68·4	53·9	177	79·6	527·3	113·69
180	198	1079·5	1132·8	3321	324	1366	1120·3	167	78·2	541·6	115·05
188	204	968·2	1090·1	3446	331	46510	37651	164	79·5	518·0	113·21
194	209	1061·0	1138·2	.....	365	†127	†110	170	83·7	527·3	114·20
.....	.....	1000·1	1100·1	4089	366	123	112	172	83·1	526·7	116·42
200	214	1016·2	1132·3	3870	367	126	116	170	82·3	538·1	116·23
.....	.....	1120·3	1197·4	4117	377	134	122	174	81·1	555·6	123·37
215	221	1100·4	1180·9	4390	.....	136·6	124·0	177	.....	.....	129·32
.....	.....	.....	.....	4410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

now substituted for the cheaper articles taken as a standard during the "inflation" period. A re-investigation has also been made into the pre-war prices prevailing in all localities in which data are obtained for the calculation of the Reich index number.

The weighting of the budget after inclusion of travelling expenses and sundries with the items of the pre-war budget is as follows: food, 54.77 per cent; rent, 20.35 per cent; heat and light, 5.55 per cent; clothing, 10.05 per cent; travelling expenses, 3.07 per cent; sundries, 6.21 per cent.

The results for February according to the revised method show a cost-of-living index number of 135.6. According to the basis formerly adopted which included items of food, rent, heat and light and clothing, the February figure was 125.1. The new figures for the items contained in the earlier budget give 131.3 for February, which is 5 per cent higher than the figure according to the old method. According to groups the new index for February is as follows: Cost of living, 135.6; cost of living exclusive of rent, 151.9; food, 145.3; rent, 71.5; heat and light, 138.0; clothing, 172.4; other necessities, including travelling expenses, 177.1; food, rent, heat and light and clothing, 131.3.

Owing to the present comparative stability in prices, it has been decided to resume the practice of publishing the index number once a month only. The practice (adopted during the inflation period) of publishing a weekly index number is therefore to cease.

Italy

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan (base period, 1913=100), was 623.88 in February, an increase of 1.93 per cent on the figure for January. The only group to show a decline was animal foods. The total index reached its highest level since the compilation began (May, 1921), which was the case also with the groups vegetable foods, chemicals, minerals

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada					Great Britain					Austria
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce		U. S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office
No. of Commodities	238	40	24 Exports	24 Imports	70	150	44	45	60	65-70	42
Base Period	1913	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913	1st half 1914 =
		(h)				(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)		
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110·5	75	.....	.....	.....
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103·3	72	.....	.....	.....
1910	.....	.....	97·02	100·38	.....	.....	113·3	78	.....	.....	.....
1913	100	.....	102·77	107·81	100	100	122·3	85	100	100	.....
1914—Jan.	.....	.....	103·96	99·05	.....	.....	119·0	83·5	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	105·86	97·18	.....	.....	116·6	82·4	.....	.....	.....
1915—Jan.	.....	.....	109·90	101·29	.....	.....	136·5	96·4	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	115·41	114·77	.....	.....	149·1	106·4	.....	.....	.....
1916—Jan.	.....	.....	123·75	128·07	.....	.....	174·5	123·6	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	131·52	141·26	.....	.....	191·1	130·5	.....	.....	.....
1917—Jan.	.....	.....	162·40	166·07	.....	.....	225·1	159·3	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	187·26	210·52	.....	.....	254·4	176·9	.....	.....	.....
1918—Jan.	.....	.....	199·13	202·98	.....	.....	262·9	186·2	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	207·16	221·14	.....	.....	278·5	193·1	.....	.....	.....
1919—Jan.	205·3	223·2	188·91	217·54	196	.....	265·9	190·7	.....	227	.....
July	202·3	245·7	222·14	221·08	207	.....	293·2	206·4	.....	242	.....
1920—Jan.	232·8	265·1	239·98	233·23	239	296·6	353·1	245·3	330·4	305	.....
July	256·1	269·4	270·12	271·96	274	316·9	358·0	254·6	332·8	326	.....
1921—Jan.	201·7	214·2	199·02	186·69	199	245·9	255·3	197·2	228·9	244	.....
July	163·4	174·3	158·47	150·25	163	194·1	218·1	158·2	186·5	196	.....
1922—Jan.	149·8	165·2	147·17	147·88	144	164·0	194·7	132·5	158·6	170	.....
July	151·8	165·3	154·23	161·68	154	160·3	199·8	134·0	158·8	171	.....
1923—Jan.	150·9	171·9	151·97	165·29	148	157·0	196·5	130·2	159·7	165	16,986
July	153·6	176·4	154·77	166·57	151	156·5	190·1	124·8	155·6	168	17,893
1924—Jan.	156·7	178·3	149·81	165·29	146	165·4	211·9	137·2	173·8	178	18,748
April	151·1	173·9	145·82	163·87	143	164·7	210·8	136·8	168·0	181	19,465
July	153·3	175·6	145·98	161·17	147	162·6	211·7	138·4	167·5	174	19,133
Oct.	157·0	174·0	150·69	161·74	148	170·0	220·3	146·1	176·8	175	20,086
1925—Jan.	165·2	182·3	169·37	160·85	157	171·0	216·7	144·8	175·6	178	21,181
Feb.	164·5	180·0	.....	.....	.....	168·8	.....	143·1	172·8	.....	21,081
Mar.	161·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

and metals, miscellaneous vegetable products, and miscellaneous industrial materials. All foods rose during the month 2.1 per cent, and industrial materials rose 1.8 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The index number of cost of living at Milan, compiled by the city of Milan, rose 1.0 per cent in January to 129.32, on the base July 1920=100. The index number for foods rose 1.6 per cent to 129.37.

Poland

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Central Office of Statistics, on the base pre-war prices=100, was 119.5 for January, as against 118.3 for December, an increase of one per cent. Wheat and vegetable products increased 38.0 per cent, and animal products declined 18.6 per cent. The groups metals and coal and building materials advanced slightly in price, and hides and leather, textiles and chemical products declined slightly. The group colonial products and sugar showed no change.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Central Office of Statistics, on the base 1914=100, was 150.8 in February, as compared with 150.0 in January. Foods and sundries rose slightly, clothing and fuel and light declined, and lodging and rates showed no change.

Spain

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number compiled by the Director General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 191 in January, as compared with 188 in December. Foods on the whole showed no change, as animal foods declined 4.3 per cent, vegetable foods advanced 2.7 per cent and other foods ad-

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Ministry Ind. and Labour	Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Board of Customs		General Statistics	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfurter Zeitung
130	—	126	33	Imports	Exports	45	70	38	98
April, 1914	1913	July, 1914	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914	1913	1913	1914
			(g)			(h)		(j)	(g)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	100	100	.....	100	100	.....
.....	(b)121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)100
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	(b)106	.....
.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	(b)185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)142	.....
.....	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)153	.....
.....	(c)268	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)179	.....
.....	(c)667	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)217	.....
.....	(c)830	.....	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	.....
.....	1739	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	447	1256	1965
.....	1947	.....	383	.....	.....	.....	520	1366	.....
.....	2392	.....	341	1475	1626	.....	414	1439	2130
(d) 347	1721	.....	253	1311	1285	.....	334	1428	.....
366	2172	1675	178	1083	1364	320	306	3665	4217
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	332	328	10059	9102
434	2657	1003	181	940	1294	395	346	278476	.....
504	2408	968	207	939	1157	415	391	7478700	.....
580	2711	990	210	899	1157	505	445	117·3 (l)	138,246*
555	2798	1022	228	939	1127	459	428	124·1	144,570*
566	2737	965	220	941	1102	491	440	115·0	129,710*
555	2988	1008	234	947	1098	507	442	131·2	139,330*
.....	.....	.....	234	.....	.....	525	455	138·2	145,030*
.....	.....	.....	234	.....	.....	526	.....	.....	145,300*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

vanced 1.6 per cent. Industrial materials advanced 2.2 per cent, the principal change being an advance of 5.1 per cent in construction materials. Fuels and metals also advanced slightly and textiles and leather and chemicals declined.

Retail Prices.—The official index number of retail prices at Madrid, on the base prices in 1914=100, declined 2 points in January to 188. Animal foods, vegetable foods and the fuel and sundries group all declined slightly.

China

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai, on the base 1913=100, declined 0.4 per cent, to 159.2 in February. Cereals and other foods declined, as did also metals, fuels and industrial materials. Textiles, building materials, and sundries all rose during the month.

New Zealand

The official index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13=1,000, declined 1.7 per cent from December to January, or from 1866 to 1835. The largest declines were shown by the groups, agricultural produce and wool, hides, tallow, butter and cheese. The index of the leather group also declined slightly as did that for general merchandise and crockery. Slight advances were shown by building materials and chemicals and manures, while coal and the group flour, barn, pollard and oatmeal remained at the previous month's level.

Retail Prices.—The official index number of retail prices of food in 25 towns, on the base prices in four chief centres in 1909-13=

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Netherlands	Italy		Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa
Authority	Central Bureau Statistics	Bacchi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Okonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Goteborgs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	48	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914=1	1913	July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913–July, 31 1914	1910=1000
		(j)					(c)				
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000
1913	100	100	100	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	1125
1914—Jan.	.....	102	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)109	93	.....	.....	.....	(b)101	.....	.....	100	.....	(b) 1090
1915—Jan.	.....	105	.....	(c)115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)146	131	.....	.....	.....	(b)119	(b)145	.....	.....	(b)120	(b) 1204
1916—Jan.	.....	184	.....	(c)159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)226	193	.....	.....	.....	(b)141	(b)185	.....	.....	(b)124	(b) 1379
1917—Jan.	.....	230	.....	(c)233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)276	304	.....	.....	.....	(b)166	(b)244	.....	.....	(b)168	(b) 1583
1918—Jan.	.....	363	.....	(c)341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)373	429	.....	.....	.....	(b)207	(b)339	.....	.....	(b)207	(b) 1723
1919—Jan.	.....	326	.....	339	.....	.....	369	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)304	362	.....	(c)314	.....	(b)204	320	.....	.....	(b)225	(b) 1854
1920—Jan.	.....	507	.....	333	.....	.....	319	347	326	318	.....
July	292	604	.....	409	.....	(b)221	364	374	.....	283	(b) 2512
1921—Jan.	.....	642	.....	344	.....	219	267	274	238·0	214	2064
July	182	520	466·06	300	.....	186	211	215	178·6	164	1688
1922—Jan.	163	577	549·94	260	592	180	170	181	175·6	169	1472
July	164	558	524·54	232	1,016	174	165	173	161·3	138	1423
1923—Jan.	157	575	523·52	220	5,447	170	156	163	175·0	141	1470
July	145	566	538·65	235	30,699	170	157	162	179·0	123	1395
1924—Jan.	156	571	543·09	250	2,521,677	178	152	161	183·2	133	1478
April	154	579	550·54	267	2,423,220	184	156	161	182	134	1420
July	151	567	544·88	271	(e)102·3	182	148	157	173	132	1404
Oct.	161	602	563·19	276	116·4	186	162	167	169	156	1491
1925—Jan.	160	657	624·83	279	.....	191	.....	.....	171	.....	.....
Feb.	.....	660	638·39	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from

1,000, declined from 1,603 in December to 1,576 in January, or 1.6 per cent. Groceries and dairy produce declined while meat showed a very slight advance.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, rose from 160.0 in January to 160.6 in February. The principal change was an advance of 5.7 per cent in fuel and lighting. There was an advance of 1.9 per cent in building materials, and all other groups showed slight declines.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) showed a decrease at April 1 of one per cent from March 1, and 1.8 per cent from January 1, but was 8.1 per cent above the figure for April 1, 1924. During March eight groups of commodities declined, including breadstuffs, textiles and metals, in a marked degree, as well as fruits, hides and leather, coal and coke, oils and naval stores. Slight increases were shown by live stock, provisions, chemicals and drugs, and the miscellaneous group. Building materials showed no change.

Dun's index number (showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities) was $194,537 for April 1, a decline of 3.7 per cent from the previous month's level "Most of

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Annalist
75	43	—	56	62	92	100	—	404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	—	1890-1899
(j)			*(j)*		*(h)*			*(j)*	*(j)*	*(g)*	*(g)*		*(e)*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 7·8839	$ 93·355	44·2	99·388
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·0987	99·315	47·3	110·652
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1003	.....	984	.....	.....	8·9881	121·301	59·3	137·172
.....	.....	.....	*(b)*132·2	100	1088	.....	1051	100	100	9·2076	118·576	58·1	139·980
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1085	.....	*(a)*1045	98	.....	8·8857	124·528	58·2	142·452
100	100	.....	*(b)*126·3	.....	*(a)*1185	.....	*(a)*1073	97	.....	8·6566	119·708	58·9	144·879
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1387	.....	*(a)*1221	98	.....	9·1431	124·168	64·7	150·95
(b) 112	.....	.....	*(b)*127·8	.....	*(a)*1822	.....	*(a)*1304	100	.....	9·8698	124·958	64·4	147·29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1502	.....	*(a)*1323	113	.....	10·9163	137·666	65·6	153·68
(b) 125	.....	.....	*(b)*154·9	.....	*(a)*1506	.....	*(a)*1403	123	.....	11·5294	145·142	71·9	170·11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1525	.....	*(a)*1450	153	.....	13·7277	169·562	87·4	213·410
(b) 142	.....	.....	*(b)*196·4	.....	*(a)*1715	.....	*(a)*1593	188	.....	16·0680	211·950	116·4	267·114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1877	.....	1677	184	.....	17·9436	222·175	118·9	278·696
(b) 178	*(b)* 237	.....	*(b)*259·0	.....	*(a)*1954	.....	1808	196	.....	19·1624	232·575	123·3	285·474
.....	.....	.....	283·2	.....	1959	.....	1888	199	201	18·5348	230·146	119·7	299·142
(b) 198	*(b)* 222	*(b)*132·7	326·8	.....	2008	.....	1788	212	216	18·8964	233·707	127·9	307·763
218	231	.....	398·0	.....	2311	2359	1999	233	248	20·3638	247·390	130·4	294·935
209	220	*(b)*140·0	316·6	.....	2671	2700	2262	241	254	19·3528	260·414	141·9	307·680
178	191	.....	265·8	176	2233	2255	2233	170	168	12·6631	198·600	81·9	199·867
183	199	144·9	259·8	178	1813	1903	2065	141	145	10·7284	159·833	71·6	167·719
178	190	148·5	272·5	191	1673	1771	1918	138	142	11·3725	164·444	64·3	164·311
181	188	143·9	266·0	192	1789	1833	1828	155	165	12·1069	173·743	72·9	193·672
179	177	152·7	243·7	176	1855	1847	1763	156	166	13·6665	192·944	75·6	181·030
170	173	155·4	254·5	182	2052	2039	1814	151	159	13·0895	188·711	72·5	170·954
172	188	155·8	279·0	205	1984	1948	1807	151	163	13·2710	189·930	74·2	177·175
174	184	153·7	273·4	201	1893	1859	1841	148	158	12·6574	186·780	76·5	178·682
179	184	151·5	.....	191	1855	1857	1859	147·0	156	12·2257	185·485	77·5	183·207
181	181	152·8	282·0	.....	1861	.....	1857	151·9	159	12·9987	190·878	83·7	194·436
171	.....	159·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160·0	168	13·9347	202·565	92·5	211·051
.....	.....	159·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160·6	.....	13·8852	204·592	92·9	211·628
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93·8	221·240

(e) Middle of month. *(g)* First of month. *(h)* End of month. *(j)* Monthly average. *(k)* New index number is joined to old January, 1922, 100 quotations. *(l)* Gold Prices hereafter on the base 100. *In milliards.

the decline in the index number for April 1, as compared with that for March 1, occurred in breadstuffs, as was clearly foreshadowed by the violent break in grain prices. The figure for breadstuffs fell 16.1 per cent, to the lowest point touched since last July, and the net result for all foods together, despite advances in meats, dairy and garden products, and other food, was a reduction of 5.5 per cent. The total for the clothing group declined 2.7 per cent, largely because of lower prices for wool, and there was a moderate downward trend in metals and in the miscellaneous group."

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, declined 0.6 per cent to 142.8 in February. Clothing declined and fuel and light advanced very slightly. Shelter and sundries showed no change.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914 =100, was 167 in January as against 166 in December. Foods and clothing rose slightly, and shelter, fuel and light and sundries showed no change.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.

(Base figure 100

Country	Norway	Poland		Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Foods, heat, light, Co-operative stores
Base period	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910								
1913								
1914—Jan.								
July	100	(b) 1	(b) 1	(b) 100	100		(a) 100	(a) 100
1915—Jan.					(c) 113			(a) 107
July				(b) 108	(c) 124			(a) 119
1916—Jan.	143				(c) 130			(a) 126
July	160			(b) 116	(c) 142			(a) 140
1917—Jan.					169	(a) 139		(a) 149
July	261			(b) 125	177			(a) 180
1918—Jan.					221	192		(a) 197
July	279			(a) 155	268	219		(a) 229
1919—Jan.	279				339	267		(a) 252
July	289			(b) 175	310	257		238
1920—Jan.	295				298	259		244
July	319			(b) 191	297	270		246
1921—Jan.	334	251	141		283	271	226	243
July	292	457	257	(b) 189	232	236	203	214
1922—Jan.	257	736	469	179	190	216	185	189
July	233	1,298	788	179	179	190	157	158
1923—Jan.	214	4,931	3,527	180	166	183	154	161
July	218	24,197	20,936	172	160	174	163	168
1924—Jan.	230	(l) 165·1	(l) 120·5	178	163	176	166	170
April	240	151·5	126·5	195	159	173	164	169
July	248	139·1	127·2	182	159	171	168	
Oct.	264			185	172	174	167	169
1925—Jan.	277			188	170	178		171
Feb.								168
Mar.								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six capital towns. (g) 15th

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Man Must be Stationed on Tender of Engine Running Backwards

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in a judgment handed down on March 30, allowed the appeal of the plaintiff in the case of Ouellette versus the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada last year. Ouellette was driving a lorry across the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks in Hull in 1922, when two engines that were being driven backwards struck his vehicle. Ouellette's two children, who were with him in the lorry, were killed, and in the action for damages which followed Ouellette was allowed $3,000, which was later, however, reduced to $1,500 on account of contributory negligence. The evidence given at the trial established that, at the time of the accident, there were two locomotives and two tenders running reversely, that the foremost of the two engines was pulling the hindmost engine and tender, and that the driver of the foremost engine was prevented by the tender in front of his engine from seeing the motor truck until after the tender had struck it. The jury found against the railway company for not having a man stationed on back of the tender which was heading the train. The company contended that these two locomotives and tenders did not constitute a train, that the tender was part and parcel of the locomotive, and that section 310 of the Railway Act therefore did not apply. On an appeal by the company against this decision the Court of King's Bench at Montreal unanimously dismissed the appeal, and the company appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, which sustained the appeal, two of the five judges of the Supreme Court dissenting. The plaintiff then asked for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, which was granted last July.

Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee were unable to agree with the company's con-

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Continued*

except where noted)

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods 9 towns	Foods Bombay	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	59 foods — 25 towns	Foods Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living Massachusetts
1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000	1909–13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
			(*f*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*i*)		
1,000				(*h*) 991	93			
1,163			1,106	(*h*) 1,037	100	100		100
(*b*) 1,148			1,099		104			101·8
100	100	100	1,164	1,070	102		100	102·1
(*b*) 1,228			1,240	1,177	103	(*a*) 103·0		102·9
			1,522	1,200	100		100·5	101·7
(*b*) 1,275			1,504	1,236	107	(*a*) 105·1		105·1
			1,516	1,276	111		108·7	109·9
(*b*) 1,418			1,453	1,359	128	(*a*) 118·3		119·6
			1,470	1,357	146		131·3	129·3
(*b*) 1,437			1,505	1,426	160	(*a*) 142·4		144·6
			1,523	1,491	167		(*a*) 152·2	155·1
(*a*) 1,559			1,627	1,553	185	(*a*) 174·4		167·5
187	186		1,714	1,539	190		172·2	171·5
(*b*) 2,049		183	1,862	1,688	201	(*a*) 199·3	190	192·0
188	190		2,260	1,791	219	(*a*) 216·5	205	202·6
(*c*) 1,904	163	169	2,167	1,906	172	(*a*) 200·4	181	179·6
(*c*) 1,556	174	177	1,876	1,752	148		163	160·8
1,391	169	178	1,651	1,574	142	(*a*) 174·3	161	137·3
1,335	160	165	1,725	1,537	142	(*a*) 166·6	155·6	156·2
1,348	151	156	(*a*) 1,695	1,483	144	(*a*) 169·5	158	157·1
1,330	148	153	(*a*) 1,883	1,520	147	(*a*) 169·7	161·9	159·1
1,372	154	158	(*a*) 1,817	1,600	149	(*a*) 173·2	165·0	160·1
1,406	143	150	(*a*) 1,769	1,605	141	(*a*) 170·4	161·8	157·7
1,339	151	156	(*a*) 1,732	1,587	143·3	(*a*) 169·1	162·0	157·8
1,376	156	160	(*a*) 1,692	1,557	148·7	(*a*) 170·6	165·0	160·3
1,381	152	157	(*a*) 1,716		154·3			161·5
					151·4			160·6

of month. (*h*) Four chief cities. (*i*) January 1913–December 1920, 22 foods. (*k*) Cost of food budget. (*l*) Gold prices hereafter, 1914=100. (*m*) From Jan., 1925, end of previous month.
†Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter.

tention that two engines running as indicated do not constitute a "train" and therefore that no obligation rested on the company to have a lookout stationed at the foremost part. They could not hold that a "train" must necessarily include cars attached to the engine. The question was as to the interpretation of section 310 of the Railway Act of Canada, which reads as follows:—

"(310: (1) Whenever in any city, town or village, any train not headed by an engine is passing over or along a highway at rail level which is not adequately protected by gates or otherwise, the company shall station on that part of the train, which is then foremost, a person who shall warn persons standing on, or crossing, or about to cross the track of such railway."

Their Lordships remarked that it was in the least degree likely that the legislature intended, by a readjustment of certain forms of expression, to impair or undo a warning and protection given to the public at level crossings.

The decision of the Privy Council implies that the tender is a vehicle entirely distinct and separate from the engine, and that, consequently, the railway company should have stationed a man on the rear thereof.

—(Judicial Committee of the Privy Council —Ouellette versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)

Employer Held Liable for Wrongful Act by Employee

The Labour Gazette, July, 1924, contained the decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in an action brought by a passenger against the Canadian Northern Railway Company for damages for an assault made upon him by a conductor. The facts in this case may be recalled as follows:— The plaintiff, a coloured man, was a passenger on a train, and had duly paid his fare. The conductor, immediately after collecting his ticket violently assaulted him in an inexcusable manner, the evidence showing that the conductor had resented having the passenger call his attention to the fact that he had omitted to take up the latter's ticket when he took up those of the other passengers. The plaintiff's

claim was dismissed last year by the Supreme Court on the ground that the conductor's action was not within the scope of his employment or for the company's benefit, but was rather for the purpose of wreaking a private spite. The plaintiff subsequently appealed in the Court of Appeal against this decision, and the appeal was allowed, the Chief Justice, however, dissenting. One of the judges of appeal, in rendering judgment, after reviewing various precedents cited in the Supreme Court decision, said:—

"The happening was all incident to the taking up of the ticket. The assault was unprovoked by the plaintiff. The plaintiff upon his part acted throughout in a proper manner, and a wanton assault is perpetrated by the servant of the company, whose duty it is to protect the plaintiff from injury, at the very moment the plaintiff hands over his ticket to the conductor. It would seem to me to be idle argument to contend that upon such a state of facts as we have here there is no liability upon the defendant; its contractual obligation was to carry the plaintiff, exercising due care."

As against the precedents quoted by the trial judge to support the view that no liability rested upon the Company for the wrongful act of its servant in this case, the same appeal judge quoted the opinion of Lord Lindley, in an Australian appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as follows:—

"Although the particular act which gives the cause of action may not be authorized, still if the act is done in the course of employment which is authorized, then the master is liable for the act of his servant."

(*British Columbia—Jennings versus Canadian Northern Railway Company.*)

Hernia Compensable as an Industrial Disease

Two cases were tried recently in the Province of Quebec in which workmen were awarded compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act for hernia contracted in the course of their employment. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was the defendant in both these cases. In the first, which was heard in the Superior Court at Montreal, the plaintiff was shown to have been ruptured while carrying heavy weights and running a hand-truck in the Company's Angus Shops, with the result that he became permanently unable to perform his full duties as formerly. The Company claimed that the workman had been predisposed to hernia, and that it was not caused by any accident that occurred during his employment at the shops. The Court found that as the workman had been suddenly attacked by hernia while at work, the attack should be treated as an industrial accident. The workman was awarded $713.58 with interest and costs, this amount being based on a degree of disability estimated at 15 per cent of his earning power.

The second case was heard by the Court of King's Bench in appeal, The claimant, as in the preceding case, was employed in the Angus Shops, where, in November, 1923, he was ruptured while in the act of lifting a heavy weight. He had sustained a similar injury five years before while working for the same company. For the defence it was alleged that the claimant was constitutionally predisposed to such an attack. The Court held that the plaintiff had been the victim of an accident within the meaning of the Compensation Act, the hernia having resulted from a definite act. That he had been ruptured previously was held to be an irrevelant circumstance.

(*Quebec—Emer versus Canadian Pacific Railway,* and *Gauthier versus Canadian Pacific Railway*).

Employer is Responsible for the Safety of the Place of Work

A freight conductor on the Canadian Pacific Railway, when his train reached a yard which was one of its regular inspection points, proceeded to inspect his train and was running beside it while still in motion, at the same time attempting, according to the approved practice, to release a sticking brake. While so engaged he struck his foot against some object lying beside the track, and was thrown down, receiving severe injuries to his leg. He brought action for damage against the company for negligence in permitting such an obstruction in its yards. The jury before whom the case was first tried found that the defendant had been guilty of negligence in not having sufficiently inspected the yards, and awarded damages against the employer. The company appealed against this decision, the evidence which had been given at the trial having been conflicting as to the existence of a stone, alleged by the plaintiff to have been the object on which he had tripped. The section men were positive that no such stone had been seen; the members of the train crew on the other hand stated that they had seen the stone immediately after the accident, and the station agent said he saw a stone next day and had thrown it in a ditch. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal with costs, on an equal division of the Court. It was held by the Court that if a plaintiff can show that a duty rests upon a defendant to ensure the safety of a place of work, and if in fact the place is dangerous, though under the management and control of the plaintiff, he has by such showing given sufficient reason for shift-

ing to the defendant the onus of proof in regard to the alleged negligence.

(Saskatchewan—Brass versus the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)

Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Declared Unconstitutional

The Supreme Court of the United States unanimously decided, on April 13, that the compulsory system of arbitration enacted into law by the Kansas legislature when it created the Kansas Court violated the rights guaranteed both to employer and employees under the federal constitution. The court held that the Kansas legislature had no authority to pass a law permitting an employer, even in an industry affected by a public interest, to remain in business, whether making or losing money, if he did not wish to do so, and that there was a similar lack of legal authority in the legislature to compel an employee to work for an employer, if he desired to seek employment elsewhere.

The decision of the Federal Supreme Court reversed that of the Kansas Supreme Court which had upheld the Industrial Court by granting a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Charles Wolff Packing Company to put into effect an order regarding wages and hours of labour in the company's slaughtering and packing plant.

An earlier action involving the validity of the Kansas Court Industrial Relations law was outlined in the Labour Gazette for April, 1924, page 306, and numerous references to the Court have been made in other issues.

Normal Running of Plant shows that no Strike Exists

A foundry company in Wisconsin, U.S.A., was convicted of having advertised for labour without stating at the same time that a strike was in progress. The company appealed in the State Supreme Court, claiming that at the time the advertisement was published the plant had been operating normally with *bona fide* employees. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court, declaring that "the defendant might at the time of the advertisement be lawfully justified in considering that a strike shall be deemed at an end when conditions are such that the business of the employer is not materially affected by it, and there are no reasonable grounds for believing that a continuance thereof will materially affect his business." In Massachusetts and other States, state boards of arbitration cease to function when they find that the business of the employer concerned is "being carried on in the normal and usual manner and to the normal and usual extent." Some States, including Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and North Dakota, require employers and workmen to file statements as to the existence or non-existence of a strike, this information to be given to persons seeking employment at public employment offices.

Pennsylvania Old Age Pensions Unconstitutional

The State of Pennsylvania, by an Act of May, 1923, set up a board of Old Age assistance commissioners, and provided that old age pensions should be awarded, on application, to persons 70 years of age, who had been citizens of the United States for fifteen years, whose total property was $3,000 or less, and whose income from all sources was less than $1 a day. Certain citizens brought action to restrain enforcement of this act on the ground that it conflicted with section 18, article III of the state constitution, which reads:—

"No appropriations, except for pensions or gratuities for military services, shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association."

A decree enjoining the enforcement of the act was sustained by the Supreme Court of the State, the judgment stating:—

"If the legislature may call persons with an income of $365 per year and property of $3,000 paupers, there is no reason why subsequent legislatures could not so define persons with property and income of double, treble or quadruple those figures. In other words, in appropriating money, the minute the historical definition of poor persons is broken through, the act enters the field of forbidden legislation through section 18 of article 3, and fails as a poor law."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly summary

Employment conditions in Canada showed improvement during the month of March in comparison with the previous month. The general level of employment, however, was less favourable than during the same month last year. Reports from the Employment Service of Canada indicated an increase over the preceding month in the volume of business transacted, the average number of vacancies recorded daily being 10 per cent higher than in February, and the placements effected 7 per cent higher. At the beginning of April the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 8.5, as compared with 9.5 per cent at the beginning of March and with 6.7 per cent at the beginning of April, 1924. These percentages are calculated from reports received from 1,550 local trade unions, with 154,558 members. Reports from 5,830 firms showed that they were employing 718,524 persons on April 1, as compared with 718,162 persons on March 1. The employment index number, which is based on the number of workers employed on January 1, 1920, as 100, stood at 87.2 on April 1, 1925, as compared with 87.0 in the previous month, and with 89.3 on April 1, 1924.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.56 at the beginning of April as compared with $10.74 for March; $10.16 for April, 1924; $10.64 for April, 1923; $10.26 for April, 1922; $12.68 for April, 1921; $15.99 for April, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.57 for April, 1918; and $7.51 for April, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 declined to 156.5 for April as compared with 161.6 for March; 151.1 for April, 1924; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 179.5 for April, 1921; 251.0 for April, 1920; and 198.1 for April, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes was somewhat greater in April than either in the previous month or in April last year. Twelve disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 11,951 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 290,633 working days. These figures include the continued dispute in the coal mines of Nova Scotia, where 11,463 miners were reported to be involved. Corresponding figures for March 1925 were as follows: fifteen disputes involving 11,729 employees, and resulting in a loss in working time of 244,703 days; and for April, 1924, sixteen disputes, 8,667 employees, and 199,968 working days.

Amendments to Industrial Disputes Act.

The bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the text of which was given in the March issue of this GAZETTE, completed its passage through the House of Commons on May 13. It will be recalled that the purpose of the bill is mainly to define the application of the Act in respect of matters on which the Dominion has unquestioned jurisdiction. Some changes were made in the amending bill as originally introduced, to the effect that employers and employees would be required to give at least thirty days' notice of an intended or desired change affecting wages and hours, and that in case a dispute should arise it would be unlawful to declare a lockout or strike until a board under the Act has dealt with the dispute. Another of the changes would provide that an employer declaring a lockout, or making effective a change in wages contrary to the provisions of the Act, would be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred and not more than one thousand dollars for each day the lockout exists.

The changes in the amending bill are identical with the proposed amendments which received the approval of the House at the session of 1924.

British family settlement in Canada

The Department of Immigration and Colonization has made very tangible progress to date under the 3,000 British family settlement agreement consummated last fall between the Imperial authorities and the Dominion Government under the provisions

of the Empire Settlement Act. During the recent spring months 288 families, including 1,728 persons, have arrived in Canada and been settled on their farms. The scheme provides for the settlement of 3,000 selected British families on Government owned farms in Canada under the supervision of the Land Settlement Branch of the Department. The Imperial Government is furnishing an average of £300 per family for the purchase of necessary live stock and farm equipment for the new settlers. Selection of suitable families in the Old Country is being conducted by experienced land settlement officials under the supervision of the Director of Emigration. On arrival at Canadian ports the groups of families are met by departmental officials and directed to their destination, where they are met by the resident field supervisors of the Land Settlement Branch and taken to their farms. A good feature of the British Family Settlement plan is the local community welcome which is being extended to families on arrival at destination. The newcomers reach their farms to find the home in order, fire going and meal prepared. Employment with neighbouring farmers is arranged beforehand for the head of the house and working members of the family, as the Settlement plan provides for the acquiring of one year's Canadian farming experience before the new settlers commence active operation of their own farms.

It is too early to make any definite forecast of the ultimate success of this assisted Settlement Scheme but with the care that is being exercised in selection and the placement of the families on farms in this country, this colonization project is, in the opinion of the responsible officials, apparently conducted on sound lines.

Immigrant children as wards of the province

At a recent conference on Child Welfare at Regina a resolution was passed asking that immigrant children should be made wards of the Province of Saskatchewan. Legislation to this effect is already in force in Manitoba and Alberta, prohibiting the placing of immigrant children in these Provinces without a permit. The Manitoba law on this subject is contained in the Child Welfare Act, 1922, chapter 2, as follows:—

90. (1) An organization or agent desiring to carry on the work of placing immigrant children in the province, prior to placing in the province any immigrant child, shall secure from the Lieutenant-Governor in Council authority by order in council for such organization or agent to carry on such work and shall deposit with the Department of Public Welfare the sum of five hundred dollars, or furnish satisfactory security for that amount.

(2) Such authority may be revoked by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such sum or a portion thereof, on the retirement of the organization or agent from such work or on the dissolution of the organization, may be returned.

91. When any immigrant child is placed in the province by any organization or agent, such immigrant child shall be enrolled as a ward of the province, and the organization or agent shall furnish the director with information in such form as may be prescribed by departmental regulations in that behalf.

The Canada Year Book for 1924.

The Canada Year Book, 1924, a substantial volume containing over 1,000 pages, has been issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Year Book is the official statistical annual of the physiography, history, institutions, population, production, trade, transportation, finance, labour, administration and general social and economic conditions and life of the Dominion.

Section VII of the volume contains full information on the subjects of labour, wages and prices, including the latest available figures regarding the occupations of the people of Canada, which are analyzed according to distribution by sex, industry, locality etc. Information is also given on several of the outstanding Dominion and Provincial activities in the interest of labour, together with details regarding labour organizations, and statistics of recent industrial fatalities, strikes and lockouts, employment and unemployment in Canada. Rates of wages are shown for the various classes of labour, with index numbers, and samples of the actual wages paid and number of hours worked in the various industries. The movements of prices, wholesale and retail, are also shown for 1924 and previous years.

In the present edition the new features to which special attention may be directed include the following: a summary treatment of natural resources in the physiography section; a discussion of the effect of redistribution in the sub-section on parliamentary representation; a summary of the literacy and school attendance statistics collected at the census of 1921; improvements in the treatment of vital statistics; an expanded article on fruit production and a discussion of the cost of grain production in the sub-section on agriculture; a description of the rise and present position of cotton manufacturing and automobile manufacturing in Canada; an analysis of Canadian external trade at the commencement of the trade and commerce section; an analysis of the child labour legislation of the provinces and a detailed description of the methods used in compiling the Bureau's new index number of wholesale prices, in the labour,

wages and prices section; a new table showing *per capita* ordinary receipts and expenditures of provincial governments for various years since 1881; and the first analysis by provinces of the national wealth of Canada. The education section includes articles dealing with the activities of the Royal Society of Canada and the Royal Canadian Institute, while the sub-section on public health and benevolence, commenced in the last edition, has been expanded into a section, filling a long-experienced want for information on Canadian charitable institutions. In the administration section, new statistics are presented, showing the growth of the civil service of Canada since 1912. A charge of $2 is made for the Year Book, which may be obtained from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa.

Inter-provincial co-operation in technical education

Attention is called to the report of the recent inter-provincial conference on vocational education which is included in the notes on this subject in the present issue. The conference was called last month by the Director of Technical Education, who is in charge of this branch of the work of the Federal Department of Labour for the purpose of securing co-operation among the four western provinces in regard to vocational training. It was pointed out that the provinces would secure a considerable saving in the cost of providing courses of training if they would consent to combine their efforts and make common use of the existing facilities for training. Under the Technical Education Act, the Dominion is responsible for half the outlay for instruction, the provinces paying the remaining half. If, however, the provinces would co-operate, their shares severally would be one-eighth instead of one-half the total cost, since the cost of training would not be much greater for four provinces than for one. It was also suggested by the delegates that as all the provinces set up certain standards, to which electricians, engineers, miners and other workers must conform, they owed it to those who desired to enter these trades that the necessary facilities for training should be provided in their own province. A committee appointed by the conference is to consider in what manner any difficulties to co-operation may be overcome, and the way thus prepared for the further development of vocational education in the western provinces. A full report of the conference will be published shortly by the Department of Labour as a bulletin.

Administration of Dominion compensation

The Manitoba Act amending the Workmen's Compensation Act, outlined elsewhere in this issue, provides that "the Board may administer any act of the Parliament of Canada, or Order of the Governor General in Council dealing with the payment of compensation to the persons named in any such Act or Order in Council." This amendment meets, as far as Manitoba is concerned, the requirements contained in section 1, of Chapter 15 of the Statutes of Canada of 1918, relating to compensation for the employees of the Dominion Government, which reads as follows:—

> An employee in the service of His Majesty who is injured and the dependants of any such employee who is killed shall be entitled to the same compensation as the employee, or as the dependant of a deceased employee, of a person other than His Majesty would, under similar circumstances, be entitled to receive under the law of the province in which the accident occurred, and the liability for and the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the same manner and by the same Boards, officers or authority as that established by the law of the province for determining compensation in similar cases, or by such other Board, officers or authority or by such court as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

Ten-dollar Government annuities

A bill to amend the Government Annuities Act of 1908 was introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour early in May. The minimum annuity that formerly could be purchased under the act was $50, and the proposed amendment would permit the purchase of a $10 annuity. The Minister stated that the reason for suggesting this change was that a number of employers desired to purchase outright annuities of amounts about $10 as presents or bonuses for employees who have been with them for many years. For some time past, he said, the Department of Labour has had on deposit from one firm a considerable sum of money in anticipation of the amendment being made.

There are three plans under which single cash payments may be made for the purpose of securing an annuity:—Under plan "A," in event of death before 65, the purchase money with 4 per cent compound interest will all be returned to the purchaser or his legal representatives. After 65, annuity ceases with the last payment received by the annuitant prior to his death. Under plan "B," in case of death before the annuity begins, there will be no return of any part of the purchase money. Under the "10-year guaranteed plan," in event of death before 65 the purchase money with 4 per cent compound interest will be returned. If the annuitant lives to be 65 the

annuity will be paid in any event for 10 years, and will be continued as long thereafter as he may live.

Supposing the annuitant to be 45 years of age an annuity of $10 could be purchased under plan "A" for $40.25, under plan "B" for $25.88, and under the "10-year guarantee plan," for $47.80.

Administration of minimum wages in Ontario

The Minimum Wage Board of Ontario recently made their report to the Provincial Government in connection with their investigation last winter into certain charges that had been made against the Willard Chocolate Company. It had been alleged that this firm had practised a system of underpaying their female employees and circumventing the orders of the Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925). The Board found as the result of their inquiry that there had been no plan for systematic underpayment. "If the Company had planned to systematically underpay its employees the question naturally arises, why did it continue to pay comparatively high wages to so many of them? Surely, its first step would have been to cut the higher wages to the minimum levels prescribed by law, a policy which would have been legally safe, rather than to embark upon the highly dangerous policy of reducing those wages which the law protected. Further, the guaranteed rates which the company gave its piece-workers are inconsistent with a policy of ruthless wage reduction. Their removal would have saved the company a considerable sum each pay day."

The report then continues: "The Board is not disposed to excuse any company for the underpayment of a single wage. A woman's wage is her living, and those whose earnings are low need every cent to sustain them in decent conditions of life. We believe that an efficient business establishment such as Willards' should be able to avoid errors of this sort in its payroll. The Company has argued that Cyril Johnson, as their time-keeper, was responsible for these errors. Our reply is that the Company is responsible for its subordinate officials. We believe that our work in protecting the living standards of working women is one which employers should approve, and we believe that we enjoy the friendly co-operation of the great mass of the employers of the province. In these circumstances we look to them to conserve their human as well as their physical assets, and to observe our orders as assiduously as they maintain insurance, promote sales, or safeguard their finances."

Nature of 8-hour basic day on railways.

The United States Railroad Labour Board gave a decision recently on the question whether a railway company has the right to increase the daily assignment above the standard working day of eight hours, either temporarily or permanently, except in cases of emergency. The question had been raised when the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway informed its maintenance-of-way employees and shop labourers that their regular assignment would be increased to ten hours. The employees contended that eight consecutive hours constituted the day's work, and that the assignment of longer hours, except in cases of emergency, involved the abrogation of the benefits of the eight hour day. The company, on the other hand, contended that the eight-hour day had only been established as the basic day for pay, and that it had the right to extend the working day to ten hours if necessary. The Board held that the eight-hour day had been established as a standard measure of a day's work for the class concerned, and that the hours beyond this basic day are to be considered overtime. They recognized, however, the right of the carrier to work its forces nine, ten, or even a greater number of hours, should the occasion arise to justify such an assignment, provided that the meaning and intent of the general rule is adhered to. They considered further that it was not right for a railway company to issue a notice to the effect that a ten-hour day would be established for a given period, and that if the occasion should arise requiring a ten-hour working day the notice should be to the effect that two hours' overtime would be worked in addition to the regular assignment.

Resolutions by legislatures of Manitoba and Alberta

Resolutions on the situation resulting from the dispute in the mining industry of Nova Scotia were recently passed by the Legislatures of Manitoba and Alberta. The resolution, passed by the Manitoba Legislature on April 8, was as follows:—

"Whereas a condition of great distress exists among many thousands of people in the coal fields of Nova Scotia; and whereas the people in all parts of Canada are shocked that a condition of this kind should be allowed to continue without intervention on the part of Governments to avoid so much human suffering. Therefore be it resolved that this House do make representations to the Federal Government urging them to immediately grant such relief as is necessary to meet the needs of those destitute people; and further, that the Government be urged to establish a Commission of Enquiry that would place the blame for these appalling conditions where it belongs, and make such recommendations as would prevent a recur-

rence of these disasters; and further, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Right Honourable Premier Mackenzie King and to the Minister of Labour, the Honourable James Murdock."

The Alberta resolution, passed April 10, was in the following terms:—

Whereas, both in the House of Commons at Ottawa and in the Public Press, statements have been made regarding the appalling conditions prevailing among the Nova Scotia miners, and the hunger and suffering being endured by thousands of families in that area; and whereas, due to the continued strife between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its employees, this state of unsatisfactory conditions will be continued unless action is taken by the Federal Government to probe the reasons for the continued industrial disturbances; therefore, be it resolved, that this Legislature is of the opinion that immediate relief should be extended by the Federal Government in order to alleviate the suffering now existing there, and also that a Commission be appointed to make a complete and comprehensive enquiry as to the reasons for these conditions and the placing of the blame therefor, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Right Honourable Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, and the Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Alberta asks revaluation of soldiers' lands

The Alberta Legislature on April 3, unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Federal Government to consent to a revaluation of the land, stock and equipment of the returned soldiers who were settled upon Alberta lands under the policy adopted by the Federal Government in 1918 in connection with the re-establishment of soldiers as civilians. Many of these ex-soldiers have been obliged to abandon their farms in consequence of the decline in the value of farm property after they took possession. A similar resolution by the Manitoba Legislature was noted in the March issue of the GAZETTE (page 252). The Alberta resolution was as follows:—

"That this House reaffirm the resolution adopted by this Legislature, March 22, 1922, in effect that soldier farmers, located by the Soldier Settlement Board, are justly entitled to a revaluation of their land, stock and equipment, on the basis of the cost of replacement, and based on such a valuation to a proper and equitable readjustment of the amount due from them to the Soldier Settlement Board; such readjustment of payments to equitably adjust past payments as well as payments accruing.

Further, that this Government not only continues to urge upon the Federal Government the importance and necessity of such action, but that in the interest of the state it pledges all reasonable co-operation and assistance in facilitating the bringing about of this reform in as far as the Province of Alberta is concerned."

Workmen's compensation in Manitoba

An outline of the amendments recently made by the Manitoba Legislature in the Workmen's Compensation Act is given elsewhere in this issue. These amendments embody most of the recommendations of the Special Committee which was engaged during the recess in a study of the whole subject with the object of making the act satisfactory to all parties. The committee's report was given in the March issue of this GAZETTE. It will be recalled that the committee consisted of five representatives of employers, five representatives of employees, and five members of the Legislature. While they were unable to agree upon some of the more contentious issues they agreed in making certain recommendations which they hoped would result, if adopted by the Legislature, in ensuring a period of tranquility in the operation of the act. The Hon. R. W. Craig, attorney-general of the Province and Chairman of the committee, stated later in the legislature that his experience with this committee impelled him to emphasize the value of deliberations of such joint committees in settling differences in which employers, employees and the general public are involved.

The agreement reached by the members of the committee was based on the assumption that no additional burden should be placed upon industry, but that the existing scale of benefits should be adjusted in some particulars. The principal adjustment they recommended was a reduction in the minimum weekly allowance to dependent families consisting only of children from the existing minimum rate of $15 to $12.50. They suggested that the saving thus effected might be used for the purpose of increasing the allowances to dependent children on a scale corresponding to that in the Alberta Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 377) and this change was made by the amending act. The existing rate of disability compensation was allowed to stand at 66⅔ per cent of former earnings, in the case of total disability, and at the same proportion of the difference between former and present earnings in cases of partial disability. The original demand of the employees was for an increase of 75 per cent in these rates, and that of the employers was for a reduction to 55 per cent. The employers had also asked that a maximum liability in connection with any accident should be fixed in the act, but the committee made no recommendation on this point. An important section was added to the act, similar to an Ontario amendment last year, providing for vocational retraining of injured workmen who are unable to follow their regular occupations in consequence of their injuries.

Industrial development in Manitoba

The account given in the present issue of recent labour legislation in Manitoba mentions that the Legislature made a substantial contribution towards the work lately begun by the Winnipeg Development Com-

mittee. This body was formed during the past winter primarily for the purpose of finding some solution for the problem of unemployment. It was composed of representatives of the Building Trades Council, and of the Winnipeg City Council and Board of Trade. Their investigations led them to the conclusion that unemployment could only be remedied satisfactorily by means of industrial development in the city and province. They proposed therefore to undertake a survey or census of the resources of the province showing the extent of the existing production in the various classes of industry, the number of employees, the capital invested, markets and other material of interest to prospective manufacturers. The committee further proposed the establishment of a permanent Industrial Development organization under control of an industrial commissioner to keep the survey up-to-date, and to endeavour to bring in new industries where they can be established with advantage to the province. The organization is to make a sustained effort for a period of three years. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at about $30,000 yearly; the funds being controlled by an executive committee representing the contributors, including the Provincial Legislature, the City Council, and the business interests throughout the province.

Trade union political levy in Great Britain

A bill was introduced in the British House of Commons last February by a private member, to amend the law relating to the raising and application of funds by trade unions for political purposes. The bill would have repealed certain sections of the Trade Union Act, 1913, which provided for a political fund being established by trade unions to which each member of the union would be liable to contribute by reason of membership unless exemption was claimed in writing. By the provisions of the bill members of a trade union were to be freed from all liability to contribute to any levy for political purposes, but any member who desired to contribute to his union's political fund could do so with complete freedom. Registered and unregistered trade unions were to be placed on the same footing and safeguards were introduced to prevent any of the benefit, strike, or other funds of a trade union from being used for political purposes.

The bill was rejected by the House after an appeal for industrial peace had been made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, in the following terms:

"We have our majority. We believe in the justice of this bill which has been brought in to-day, but we are going to withdraw our hand, and we are not going to push our political advantage home at a moment like this. Suspicion is preventing stability in Europe, and is the one poison that is preventing stability at home, and we offer the country to-day this. We, at any rate, are not going to fire the first shot. We stand for peace. We stand for the removal of suspicion in the country. We want to create an atmosphere in a new parliament for a new age in which the people can come together. We abandon what we have laid our hands to. We know we may be called cowards for doing it. We know we may be told that we have gone back on our principles, but at this moment we believe we know what the country wants, and we believe it is for us in our strength to do what no other party can do at this moment, and to say that we, at any rate, stand for peace."

Intervention in trade disputes in Great Britain

The Minister of Labour of Great Britain, replying to a question in the House of Commons in March, made the following statement of the general policy of the Government in regard to intervention in trade disputes:—

"So far as intervention by the Ministry is concerned," he said, "it is the policy of the Department not to intervene in a dispute where effective joint machinery exists unless and until that machinery has broken down or has failed to effect a settlement. In practice, officials of the Ministry are generally in touch informally with the parties if circumstances are such that a trade dispute of any importance may seriously be apprehended. Premature action on my part, whether in inviting parties formally to meet me to discuss the situation or in taking the procedure elaborated in the Industrial Courts Act, is open to the same objection in either case, namely, that the certainty or even the strong likelihood of early intervention would impair the value of existing machinery for negotiation between the parties themselves."

The provisions of the Industrial Courts Act of 1919, to which reference is made in the foregoing statement, are already well-known. In providing arbitration facilities the aim of the Industrial Courts Act appears to be to give the parties as wide a choice as possible in respect to the kind of tribunal to which the difference shall be submitted. Under the Act a difference may be referred to the Industrial Court, or to one or more persons appointed by the Minister of Labour, or to a Board of Arbitration formed *ad hoc* consisting of one or more persons nominated by the employers and a similar number nominated by the workmen, and an independent chairman nominated by the Minister. The Industrial Court consists of about thirteen persons. Of these, four, including the President, are designated as independent persons,

others as representing employers, others as representing workmen, while two members are women. It is not the practice for the whole Court to hear any one case. The usual procedure is for each case to be heard by a division of the Court, consisting of the President or a chairman as an independent person and other members representing employers and representing workmen respectively. If women are, or are likely to be, affected, a woman member is also usually added. This system is subject to variation with circumstances, and cases are not infrequent where a member of the Court will sit alone. The constitution of a division of the Court is in the discretion of the President. The members of the Court are appointed by the Minister of Labour and the aim in constituting the Court was to create a body, which it was hoped would inspire general confidence in respect of its ability, knowledge, and representation of different points of view. The president and chairmen are all persons who had no active participation in industry. Three are of the legal profession and one was formerly a distinguished civil servant. The description of other members as "representing employers" and "representing workmen" is applicable rather to the matter of antecedents and previous experience than to function and attitude. The Court is entirely an independent tribunal, and is not subject to any Government or departmental control or influence. It sits mainly in London, but from time to time it sits also in the industrial centres of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. In addition to its judicial funtions, the Court has certain advisory or consultative duties. The Minister of Labour may refer to it for advice any matters relating to, or arising out of, any trade dispute or any other matter which in his opinion ought to be so referred.

Arbitration by the Industrial Court rests upon an entirely voluntary basis. Both parties to a difference must agree to the reference to the Court, and the award or finding of the Court depends for its observance upon the honour and civic sense of the parties.

The City Council of Halifax, Nova Scotia, are considering the question of establishing the double platoon system in the fire department. The firemen represented that under the existing system they were obliged to remain on duty for periods of 96 hours, with no opportunity of enjoying the comfort of home. The 2-platoon system has been established by Provincial laws in Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta.

The Attorney General of Ontario recently received a deputation from railway companies in the Province who complained of the continuance of disability allowances under Workmen's Compensation to employees who had been injured, even after these employees had resumed employment at full pay. They claimed that men who had recovered from a disability sufficiently to do full work should be required to waive further compensation. Railway employees who were present at the interview represented that although a man might be strong enough to draw full pay there could be no certainty that he could work as continuously as though he had not been injured. It was stated that a further conference on this subject was to be held.

According to a recent statement in the House of Commons the average mileage operated under the Canadian National Railway System in 1924 was 20,523; the average number of employees was 87,213; and the average number of employes per 100 miles was 425. Corresponding figures for the Canadian Pacific Railway were 13,784 miles, 57,471 employees and 416 employes per 100 miles.

The total number of cases of poisoning, anthrax and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during March, 1925, was 62; 37 were cases of lead poisoning, 3 cases of other forms of poisoning, 6 cases of anthrax, 11 cases of epitheliomatous ulceration, and 5 cases of chrome ulceration. Seven deaths were reported during the month, all due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, seven cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers were reported to the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during March, 1925, was 203 (excluding 38 men entombed in the Montague View Colliery) as compared with 203 in the previous month and 231 a year ago.

During March the number of assisted passages to Canada from Great Britain to Ireland, which were granted under the Empire Settlement Act of 1922, was 1,611. During the first three months of 1925, 3.517 passages were granted. The number of actual departures during the same quarter was 2,450. From 1922 to the end of 1924 the departures totalled 11,-623. These figures include the applicants and their dependents.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labour Situation

THE conditions of employment in Canada during March showed improvement in comparison with the previous month, but were not so good as in the same period last year.

The employment situation at the end of April, 1925, was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In the Maritime Provinces the employment situation showed the good effects of the return of clement weather conditions. Farm work was opening up, and fishing was fairly active. In the logging industry, though river driving was held up in some places through shortage of water in the streams, in other localities it was proceeding and creating considerable employment activity. Construction prospects were reported as fair, but work had not yet opened up to any considerable extent. Sawmills and manufacturing allied with the lumbering industry were busy, while the steel industry was only fairly active; other manufacturing lines were quite active. The continuance of the strike in the Nova Scotia coal districts continued to reduce activity in that industry to such work as is carried on by the independent collieries. Transportation, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was reported as being fairly good.

In the Province of Quebec industrial conditions were gradually improving. There was a keen demand for farm hands, created by the spring work on the farms. River driving caused a good demand for workers in the logging industry. In Montreal factories generally showed quite substantial improvement, though in the City of Quebec the improvement was not so noticeable. Construction and building were beginning, and fairly good prospects for the forthcoming summer were foreseen.

From Ontario a noticeable improvement was reported. This was due not only to the opening up of outdoor work, but also to increased activity on the part of manufacturing industries situated in the southwestern portions of the province. This latter improvement was most noticeable in the steel industry. A good demand for farm hands throughout the province generally was experienced as a result of the usual spring activity. While in some districts construction had not yet shown any very considerable activity, generally speaking work was being started and prospects were fair. In the northern section of the province outside work was slower in getting under way with the result that a few centres reported a shortage of employment opportunities. The opening of navigation on the Great Lakes may be considered a factor contributing to the general improvement.

Farming in Manitoba was held up by rain and inclement weather conditions. For this reason the demand for farm help slackened, but was expected to become brisk when work on the land recommenced. From Winnipeg building prospects were reported as being substantially improved over last year, and at outside points outdoor work was opening up There were, however, still many applicants for general labour throughout the province, particularly in Winnipeg.

In Saskatchewan the farming situation was similar to that in Manitoba. Work on the land had to be delayed owing to unfavourable weather, and this was reflected by a slackened demand for farm labour. Building construction was quiet, though railroad construction and section work opened up to some extent and provided quite a number of general labourers with employment. The continued heavy farm placements had decreased the lists of unemployed substantially throughout the province.

From certain points in the Province of Alberta it was reported that farming activities had been interfered with by the weather, but an active demand for farm hands was still in evidence. Farming generally throughout the province appeared to be very active. Railroad construction was under way in numerous localities, but other construction was quiet, with prospects uncertain. The coal mining industry was very quiet, but factories were active, and in some cases their activities showed increases.

In British Columbia the logging industry showed only minor changes, but still reported a fair amount of activity. Though no expansions in the metal mining industry were reported, that industry continued to be active. Nearly all centres where manufacturing is of any considerable proportions reported that factories were quiet. Both building and railroad construction began to open up some little time prior to the end of the month, and a number of general labourers found work on extra gang and section work. From most centres it was reported that there was still plenty of labour of all classes to satisfy any anticipated demands, but in summarizing the situation for this province it would appear that there has been quite a considerable decrease in previously existing unemployment.

Employers' Reports.

Employment on April 1 increased slightly in contrast with the downward movement that has been indicated on this date in the past four years. The employment index number was rather lower than on April 1, 1924. Manufacturing showed marked improvement, but there were pronounced seasonal losses in logging. Other industries reported gains on the whole.

In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia increased activity was indicated, while the situation in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces was not so favourable. In the Maritime Provinces there were increases in manufacturing and shipping and stevedoring, but railway operation and construction afforded less employment. In Quebec, there was improvement in manufacturing, mining, building and trade, while logging registered decided reductions and the railways showed curtailment. In Ontario, pronounced recovery in manufacturing and gains in mining, communication, construction, transportation, services and retail trade were offset by heavy losses in logging. In the Prairie Provinces also there were large contractions in logging. Construction and manufacturing, however, showed increased activity. In British Columbia, manufacturing reported improvement, but in logging and construction there were declines.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg recorded additions to staffs, while in Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver there was little change in the situation. In Montreal, manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade showed the greatest gains. Construction in Quebec City afforded more employment than in the preceding month. Leather factories, on the other hand, reduced their personnel. In Toronto, manufacturing was decidedly more active, especially in the textile, iron and steel divisions; trade, communication and construction also registered improvement. In Ottawa, there was practically no change in the general situation. Employment in Hamilton also remained stationary on the whole. There were increases in textiles, iron and steel, with counterbalancing losses in clay, glass and stone and electrical appliance works. Firms in Winnipeg recorded a favourable trend, manufacturing and construction showing the largest gains. Manufacturing in Vancouver reported improvement, while there were offsetting reductions on road construction.

Manufacturing made further important gains, notably in iron and steel, lumber, textiles, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper and rubber. Logging, on the other hand, showed very marked seasonal losses. Quarrying and asbestos mining were more active. Communication, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade recorded improvement.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of April, 1925.

Trade Union Reports.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The volume of unemployment at the end of March as reported by 1,550 local trade unions with 154,558 members was less than at the close of the previous month, 8.5 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 9.5 per cent in February. The situation, however, was somewhat less favourable than in March of last year when 6.7 per cent of the members were reported idle. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia unions registered improvement over February but the gains were not particularly outstanding. In the remaining provinces declines occurred. In the manufacturing industries reports were received from 425 unions with a membership of 42,246 persons, 4,302 of whom were out of work, a percentage of 10.2 as compared with 9.7 per cent in February. Pulp and papermakers, printing tradesmen, metal polishers, textile, iron and steel, jewellery and wood workers and hat makers were all better employed. Glass and garment workers were considerably less active, and reductions on a smaller scale were reported by cigar makers, bakers, and leather workers. The improvement shown in the coal mines of Nova Scotia during March was due to the fact that some unions in February reported a number of their members out of work, while in March they were on strike, and therefore, in accordance with the statement in the first paragraph of this article, they were shown as fully employed in the March tabulation. The Alberta coal miners were not so active as in February and the British Columbia miners reported a nominal change only. Asbestos miners in Quebec registered no unemployment. The situation in the building trades was more

favourable than in February, due to the commencement of the active building season. Reports were received from 167 unions of building and construction workers with 17,386 members, 22.5 per cent of whom were idle, as compared with 26.1 per cent in February and with 26.4 per cent in March of last year. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers were considerably better employed than in February, and lesser gains were reported by carpenters and joiners, hodcarriers, steam shovel and dredgemen and granite cutters. Less favourable conditions prevailed in the remaining trades, especially among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bridge and structural iron workers. Transportation workers reported a slight increase in employment over February, 5.4 per cent of the members being idle as compared with 5.9 per cent in February. Navigation workers were busier than in February and employment for steam railway workers was also in greater volume. Street and electric railway employees, however, registered moderate declines. Conditions were much improved for navigation workers during the period under review than at the close of March last year, and street and electric railway employees also were better employed, but less work was afforded steam railway employees. Retail clerks were scarcely as active as in February though considerably busier than in March of last year. Slightly more unemployment than in February was reported by fishermen. Lumber workers and loggers were not so slack as in February, though a large number of their members continued to be without work. In the miscellaneous group of industries there was more activity; hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were all more fully engaged.

A summary of unemployment as reported by trade unions during the quarter ending March 31, 1925, appears elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of March, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,420 references to vacancies and effected a total of 22,130 placements, of which 13,862 were in regular employment and 8,268 were in casual work; this total is in contrast with a total of 22,523 placements during March, 1924. Of the placements in regular employment 10,817 were of men and 3,045 of women workers. Applications for work were received from 38,028 workers, of whom 28,690 were men and 9,338 were women, while during March, 1924, the number of applications was 34,897. Employers notified the Service of 24,510 vacancies, of which 16,766 were for men and 7,744 were for women. This compares with 26,104 opportunities for work during March, 1924. A comparison of the reports for this period with those of the preceding month shows a marked increase in the number of placements effected. This increase was general throughout Canada, and was due partly to seasonal activity in the farming industry. A comparison of March, 1924, however, shows that the volume of business transacted was slightly larger than during the month under review. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of March, 1925, and for the quarterly period January to March may be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION REPORT.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig-iron in Canada in March was 63,932 long tons, this being the highest monthly output reported since May, 1924, exceeding the combined totals of January and February of this year. The increase over February was 117 per cent, and over January 121 per cent. The entire March output consisted of basic iron, 63,740 tons being for the further use of the reporting firms and the balance of 192 tons being for sale. The cumulative production of pig-iron for the first quarter amounted to 121,740 tons, as compared with 201,280 tons for the first three months of 1924, and consisted of 97,736 tons basic iron, 15,722 tons foundry iron and 8,282 tons malleable iron. The number of active furnaces remained unchanged at five, located as follows: 2 at Sydney, Nova Scotia; 2 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; and one at Hamilton, Ontario. These furnaces have a combined capacity equal to 41-3 per cent of the possible Canadian output, and were operated at 99.4 per cent of their rated capacity during March. The output of 1,962 tons ferro-alloys marked an increase of 10 per cent over the 1,780 tons of February. The total production this year amounted to 3,433 tons, and consisted mostly of the grade containing 80 per cent manganese; a small quantity of ferro-silicon was also produced.

The production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during March was 107,605 long tons, this being the greatest tonnage reported for any month since May, 1924, which was the highest production since October, 1920. In February of this year the output was 37,221 tons, the tonnage of March showing an increase of 189 per cent. For the first three months of the year the cumulative production was 171,952 tons or slightly below the 207,224 tons for the same period of last year.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt shows that 8 cars containing 641,070 pounds of silver ore were shipped from the Cobalt camp during the first eighteen days of April as compared with 17 cars of silver ore containing 1,348,560 pounds in the entire previous month. The Nipissing mine shipped 265 bars containing 306,131.56 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 171 bars containing 171,072.17 ounces of silver, making a total of 456 bars containing 477,223.73 ounces of silver shipped during the month of April as compared with 441 bars containing 475,537.89 ounces shipped in the previous month.

A report from the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, gives the following figures showing the production of coal in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, for the month of March, 1925; Intercolonial Mining Company, Limited, 17,756 tons; Greenwood Coal Company, Limited, 5,217 tons. The mines of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, were inoperative because of a strike.

As complete figures showing coal production in Canada for March are not yet available, the statistics for the previous month are given at the end of this section.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 456,662,656 feet of timber, board measure, was scaled in the province during April, 1925. The total includes fir, 90,497,150 feet; cedar, 48,642,101 feet; spruce, 13,179,263 feet; hemlock, 20,071,029 feet; balsam, 4,586,898 feet; yellow pine, 676,841 feet; white pine, 1,601,691 feet; jack pine, 384,878 feet; larch, 2,109,361 feet; and miscellaneous, 231,837 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement amounted to $18,233,944 during March, 1925, as compared with $16,486,042 in the previous month and $20,669,619 in March, 1924.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway were given in a preliminary statement as $12,931,547 for March, 1925, as compared with $11,786,711 for February and $14,812,928 for March, 1924.

Coal Statistics for February.—The output of coal from Canadian mines during February decreased 22 per cent below the production for the preceding month, and remained below the average for the same month in the past five years. The figures were 1,156,349 tons in February, as against 1,488,654 tons in January, while compared with the average for the month during the five preceding years, the decrease was 14 per cent, or 180,769 tons. Production by provinces in February, when compared with the five-year average for the month, showed an increase in Saskatchewan and decreases in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Alberta, British Columbia and Canada. The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during February was 29,449, of whom 22,830 worked underground and 6,619 on the surface, as compared with a total of 30,700 in January, of whom 23,787 worked underground and 6,913 on the surface. Production per man was 39.3 tons in February, as against 48.3 tons per man in January; but during February the production per man-day was 2.5 tons, as compared with 2.6 tons in January.

Building Permits and Contracts Awarded

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued in March in sixty cities throughout Canada showed a substantial increase as compared with February, but was lower than the value of the permits issued in March, 1924. The figure for March, 1925, was $8,457,791; for February, 1925, $5,781,642; and for March, 1924, $9,365,070.

For the month of April the total value of contracts awarded in Canada, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, were $24,886,900, as compared with $13,392,900 in the previous month. Residential building accounted for 43.5 per cent of the April total, amounting to $10,829,000. Business building totalled $6,991,700, or 28.1 per cent; industrial building $2,472,500, or 9.9 per cent; and public works and utilities $4,593,700, or 18.5 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 50.3 per cent; Quebec, 32.7 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 6.6 per cent; British Columbia, 6.3 per cent; and the Maritime Provinces, 4.1 per cent.

The *MacLean Building Review* also gives the construction awards during the period from 1913 to 1924. In 1913 the contracts awarded amounted to $384,157,100, the highest during the entire period. During the war years the amount of the awards fell, the lowest figure being $83,916,900 in 1915. A noticeable change was shown, however, in 1919, when the contracts awarded totalled $190,028,300. Since that year the yearly values of the contracts awarded have been $255,605,500 in 1920; $240,133,300 in 1921; $331,843,800 in 1922; $314,254,300 in 1923, and $276,261,100 in 1924.

FOREIGN TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in March, 1925, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $84,608,314 as against $86,922,203 in March, 1924. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $94,815,802 in March, 1925, as compared with $67,274,543 in February and $92,429,774 in March, 1924. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $1,072,334 in March, 1925, and $1,185,528 in March, 1924.

The chief imports in March, 1925, were: fibres, textiles and textile products, $18,898,252; iron and its products, $15,940,214; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $11,748,886; and non-metallic minerals and products, $10,505,277.

The chief exports in the same month were: in the groups of wood, wood products and paper, $26,603,516; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $25,921,991; animals and animal products, $13,982,673; and non-ferrous metals and their products, $11,386,386. During the year ending March, 1925, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $400,001,876; wood, wood products and paper, $254,030,016; animals and animal products, $164,821,510; and non-ferrous metals and their products, $90,855,514.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater in April than in March, 1925, or April, 1924. There were in existence during the month 12 disputes, involving 11,951 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 290,633 working days, as compared with 15 disputes in March, involving 11,729 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 244,703 working days. In April, 1924, there were recorded 16 disputes involving 8,667 employees and resulting in a time loss of 199,968 working days. Three new strikes and lockouts commenced during April with a time loss of 3,258 working days. Five of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to April, and one of the strikes and lockouts commencing during April terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were six strikes and lockouts on record affecting 11,745 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions are reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were lower due chiefly to a seasonal decline in the price of eggs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.56 at the beginning of April as compared with $10.74 for March; $10.16 for April, 1924; $10.64 for April, 1923; $10.26 for April, 1922; $12.68 for April, 1921; $15.99 for April, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.57 for April, 1918; and $7.51 for April, 1914. Fresh eggs showed a substantial decline while there were less important declines in the prices of bread, flour, rolled oats, and potatoes. Increases occurred in the prices of beef, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, cheese and coffee. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $20.82 at the beginning of April as compared with $21 for March; $20.58 for April, 1924; $21.21 for April, 1923; $20.66 for April, 1922; $23.31 for April, 1921; $25.34 for April, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20 for April, 1918; and $14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined substantially, being 156.5 as compared with 161.6 for March; 151.1 for April, 1924; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 179.5 for April, 1921; 251.0 for April, 1920; and 198.1 for April, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material five of the eight main groups were lower, two were higher and one was unchanged. Vegetables and their products were substantially lower due chiefly to lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products and fresh vegetables. Animals and their products were lower because of declines in the prices of butter, eggs, fish, furs and hides which more than offset the advances in live stock and meats. Declines in the prices of wool and silk caused a fall in the fibres, textiles and textile products group. Cotton thread, raw jute, binder twine and manilla rope advanced. Lower prices for pig iron, steel billets and wire nails caused a decline in the iron and its products group. Non-ferrous metals were also lower. The non-metallic minerals and the chemicals and allied products groups were somewhat higher. The wood and wood products group was unchanged.

The Minister of Education of Saskatchewan recently announced that, in order to provide educational facilities in the frontier settlements, the Department had decided to establish "The Outpost Correspondence School" for the purpose of serving children living beyond the borders of organized school districts. The various courses will include the work for Grades I to VIII inclusive.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

DURING the month of April the Department received an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Edmonton, Alberta, being junior clerks, stenographers, typist clerks, cardwriters and extension clerks, members of Civil Service Union No. 52. After the application was received it was understood from information reaching the Department, that the matter in dispute which related to the scale of wages of the employees concerned, had been amicably settled, and no need existed therefore for the establishment of a Board as requested.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence during April was twelve, as compared with fifteen in March. The time loss for the month was greater than in April, 1924, being 290,633 working days, as compared with 199,968 working days in the same month last year. The considerable time loss and number of employees in April, 1925, was chiefly due to a dispute of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
April, 1925.....	12	11,951	290,633
March, 1925.....	15	11,729	244,703
April, 1924.....	16	8,667	199,968

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Nine disputes, involving 11,561 workpeople, were carried over from March. Five of the strikes and lockouts beginning prior to April, and one of the strikes and lockouts commencing during April terminated during the month. At the end of April, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts as follows: coal miners in Nova Scotia; cigarmakers at Montreal; hat and cap makers at Toronto; fur workers at Montreal; fur workers at Toronto, and carpenters, joiners and machine operators at Montreal. The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include any dispute which the union or organization concerned has not yet called off, although information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely, clothing workers (ladies' garment makers), Montreal, commencing February 3, 1925; clothing workers (ladies' garment makers), Toronto, February 9, 1925; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924, and street railway employees at St. John, June 29, 1921.

The strike of 250 street railway men on June 29, 1921, at St. John against a decrease in wages and changes in working conditions has not been called off, but the places of the strikers were filled some time after the cessation of work occurred. The union has continued to pay strike benefits to the strikers who had not secured work elsewhere. At the end of April, 1925, none were reported as receiving strike pay and the strike, therefore, is considered to have lapsed.

An article on another page of this issue refers to a shut-down of a coal mine at Hillcrest, Alberta, on March 20, declared by the miners to be a lockout to enforce a decrease in wages, with similar occurrences at other mines.

Of the disputes which commenced during April, two were against reductions in wages, while the third was for increased wages and changes in working conditions. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month, five were in favour of the employers, and one was in favour of the employees.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.—A cessation of work, affecting 140 coal miners, occurred in Edmonton on April 20, following the announcement in two mines by the employing operator of a reduction of 13 per cent in the wages scale in the agreement then in force. The miners struck against it as the

agreement had still two months to run. On April 22, the operators notified the miners that they were willing to resume work at the rates in effect prior to the cessation and work was resumed April 23.

Society, for relief in cases of ill-health in the colliery districts. On April 10, John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, had a conference with the Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Premier of Nova

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING APRIL, 1925

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to April, 1925.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Nova Scotia.....	11,463	286,575	Commenced March 6; failure to agree on certain changes in agreement of wages and working conditions, and stoppage of credit at company's stores. Unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Tobacco and liquors:			
Cigarmakers, Montreal, Que...	7	175	Commenced March 24, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Hat and cap makers, Toronto, Ont.	9	225	Commenced March 3, for changes in working conditions. Unterminated.
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Montreal, Que.	7	.....	Commenced February 26, for increased wages. Information received indicates strikers secured work elsewhere.
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes):			
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	16	400	Commenced February 20, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Saw and planing mills:			
Shingle sawyers, New Westminster, B.C.	14	.....	Commenced March 3, for increased wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Hamilton, Ont.....	17	.....	Commenced January 30, against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont...	22	.....	Commenced January 19, against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
Moulders, Sarnia, Ont.....	6	.....	Commenced March 3, against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during April, 1925.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Edmonton, Alta...	140	420	Commenced April 20, cessation of work following announcement of reduction in the wage scale in the agreement in force. Work resumed April 23, at rates in effect prior to cessation of work.
MANUFACTURING—			
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes):			
Fur workers, Montreal, Que...	75	1,875	Commenced April 1, failure to agree on certain changes in agreements and on proposed substitution of separate agreements. Unterminated.
Wood products:			
Carpenters, joiners and machine operators, Montreal, Que.	175	963	Commenced April 24, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.

COAL MINERS, NOVA SCOTIA.—The dispute affecting the coal miners in Nova Scotia, carried over from March, remained unsettled at the end of the month. Early in April the Government of Nova Scotia placed $20,000 at the disposal of the Nova Scotia Red Cross Scotia, and then spent some days in the Cape Breton mining districts. On April 14 and 15, the premier and members of the Government had a conference with the International president, the district officers of the union, and the officers of the coal company, and again

on the 18th and 19th. At the latter conference the premier proposed an immediate resumption of work at the mines on the 1924 wage scale pending a settlement by direct negotiations, or by arbitration if the negotiations failed. The premier's suggestion was accepted by the miners' representatives but was rejected by the president of the company. The conference then broke up. Toward the end of the month the premier proposed a ten per cent reduction of all classes of miners receiving over $4.50 per day under the 1924 rates, the rates for the lower paid employees to remain as they were. This proposal was rejected by both parties. Following the return of the president of the United Mine Workers of America to International headquarters in Indianapolis strike relief for the district was authorized and paid at the rate of $5,000 per week from April 6, one month after the cessation of work. On April 30, Premier Armstrong introduced legislation in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly to prevent and settle strikes and lockouts. During May this legislation passed both houses of the legislature. Reference to this legislation is made elsewhere in the present issue of the Labour Gazette.

Boot Factory Employees, Montreal, Que.—The strike of seven boot factory employees which began on February 26, against a reduction in wages, lapsed by the end of April as the strikers secured work elsewhere and employment conditions were no longer affected.

Fur Workers, Montreal, Que.—A strike of 75 fur workers in the employ of three firms occurred on April 1, following the refusal of the employers to renew a wage agreement which expired January 31, or to sign a new one which involved an increase in wages of 15 per cent. Following the breaking off of negotiations several employees were discharged who refused to sign individual contracts with the firms on the same basis as prevailed during the past two years. At the end of April this strike remained unterminated.

Wood Workers, Montreal, Que.—A strike of 175 carpenters, joiners and machine operators in sash and door factory occurred against a reduction in wages of from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. The men had been receiving from 28 cents to 70 cents per hour for a 50-hour week. At the end of the month this strike remained unterminated.

Moulders, Hamilton, Ont.—In regard to the strike of moulders which occurred in January at Hamilton against a reduction in wages of ten per cent to take effect January 30, information received in the Department indicates that employment conditions are no longer affected.

Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont.—Information received in the Department concerning the strike of moulders at Owen Sound which commenced January 19, against a reduction of five per cent in wages, indicates that the strikers' places have been filled and that employment conditions are no longer affected.

Moulders, Sarnia, Ont.—In regard to the strike of six moulders which began at Sarnia on March 3, against a reduction in wages of five per cent, information received indicated employment conditions no longer affected, the places of the strikers having been filled.

Recent Labour Laws in Chile

On September 8, 1924, the first law regulating child labour in Chile was enacted. This law prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age in commercial and industrial establishments employing 10 or more workers, except that children between 12 and 14 years of age who have completed the required school course of four years may be admitted to certain kinds of work to be determined by later regulations. The law prohibits night work for children under 16 in the regulated occupations and establishes an 8-hour day and 48-hour week for children between 14 and 18. Employment of children under 18 in certain dangerous occupations is prohibited. Children under 18 who have received no primary instruction must be allowed at least two hours daily, out of the legal working day, to attend school. The new law also prohibits the employment of women in harmful or dangerous occupations and provides that they shall be entitled to a vacation of 40 days before and 20 days after childbirth.

Another law enacted on the same date, establishing compulsory insurance of workers against sickness and industrial accidents, provides for medical aid to women workers during pregnancy and confinement and for cash benefits amounting to 50 per cent of the regular wage during the first three months after childbirth and of 25 per cent of the regular wage as long as the mother nurses her baby.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING MARCH

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for April contains the following table which analyses the disputes in progress in March, 1925, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in March			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in March	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in March
	Started before Mar. 1	Started in Mar.	Total		
Mining and quarrying	4	13	17	9,000	41,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	6	8	14	5,000	22,000
Textile	6	6	12	1,000	5,000
Paper, printing, etc.	1	2	3	16,000	55,000
Building, decorating, contracting, etc.	6	3	9	1,000	6,000
Other	2	23	25	12,000	32,000
Total, March 1925	25	55	80	44,000	161,000
Total, Feb. 1925	20	44	64	13,000	85,000
Total, March 1924	21	59	80	76,000*	730,000*

*A dispute involving about 39,000 tramway and omnibus employees in London accounted for nearly half of the time lost in March, 1924.

Of the 55 disputes beginning in March, 20, directly involving 11,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 9 directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 9, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; and 7, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions. The remaining dispute, which directly involved 15,000 workpeople, was an extension of the dispute in the bookbinding industry in London which began on February 23. In addition about 2,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 25 disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month.

Settlements were effected in the case of 37 new disputes, directly involving 25,000 workpeople, and 10 old disputes directly involving 1,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 15, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12 directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 20, directly involving 18,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 8 disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1923

THE Dominion Government has appointed J. C. McRuer, Assistant Crown Attorney, Toronto, to act as general prosecutor in connection with the combine in the distribution of fruit and vegetables which was investigated by Commissioner Duncan, who found that the Nash combination of jobbing and brokerage houses is a combine which is operating and has operated detrimentally to the interests of the Canadian public. The interim report of the Commissioner was outlined in the March issue of this GAZETTE.

The Combines Investigation Act provides as follows:—

"26. (*a*) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to two years' imprisonment or if a corporation to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, who is a party or privy to or knowingly assists in the formation or operation of a combine as defined in this Act.

(*b*) No prosecution for any offence under this section shall be commenced, otherwise than at the instance of the Solicitor General of Canada or of the Attorney General of a province."

Section 25 of the Act enables the Dominion Government to initiate prosecution proceedings provided no action is taken by the provinces concerned. In this case the Attorneys-General of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have requested the Federal authorities to institute proceedings and have offered their co-operation therein.

A Federal Royal Commission in Australia, appointed to inquire into national health and insurance, has recommended the establishment in the Commonwealth of a national health scheme and a compulsory system of national insurance providing for the payment of sickness, invalidity, to maternity and superannuation benefits. The commission considers that equitable arrangements whereby definite benefits may be guaranteed to all insured members is only possible under Government control and supervision.

NOVA SCOTIA "INDUSTRIAL PEACE ACT, 1925"

THE Nova Scotia legislature, towards the close of its late session, gave its approval to a bill introduced by the Premier, the Honourable E. H. Armstrong, under the title, "The Industrial Peace Act, 1925." Its purpose is mainly to create machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes in connection with the mining industry and public utilities similar to that provided for Canada under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the latter act having been found by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament in regard to some of its provisions. The Industrial Peace Act is divided into two parts: the first part is, in the Premier's words, "simply the re-enacting of the Lemieux Act (the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act)." The second part goes beyond the Dominion Act, and will not take effect before proclamation by the Governor in Council of the Province; it contains features stated by the Premier to be patterned after the compulsory arbitration law of New Zealand and the Act establishing the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. It provides for the establishment of a permanent arbitration commission with judicial powers, which is to investigate and render decisions, enforceable by law, in disputes where conciliation proceedings have failed.

The Industrial Peace Act repeals the Conciliation Act of 1903, the Miners' Arbitration Act of 1890. (The provisions of these two acts were outlined in the supplement to the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, entitled "Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada.")

Conciliation and Investigation

The provisions contained in sections 1 to 70 of the Act are practically identical with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, with certain differences due to the fact that it is a Provincial rather than a Dominion measure. The following paragraphs contain a summary of those sections providing means for conciliation and investigation. The act is to be administered by the Minister of Works and Mines.

An "employer" under the act is "any person, firm or corporation employing for hire or reward ten or more persons in any minor industry, or who is a public utility within the meaning of the Public Utility Act, employing for hire or reward ten or more persons in any business, trade, undertaking, calling or employment in respect of which such public utility is subject to the Public Utility Act."

Employees are not to cease to be regarded as employees under the act when they go on strike, or in case of dismissal, provided application for a board is made within 30 days after dismissal. By an amendment made to the bill as at first introduced an "industry" under the act means "any mining industry, or any business, trade, undertaking, calling or employment in respect of which the employment is subject to the Public Utility Act".

The definition of "disputes" is identical with that in the Dominion Act, covering disputes relating to wages, hours, conditions, etc.

Provision is made for Boards of Conciliation and investigation, as in the "Lemieux Act." Either party to a dispute may apply to the Minister for a Board, and the Minister, if satisfied that the provisions of the act apply, is to establish the Board within fifteen days. Boards will consist of three members, one to be appointed on the recommendation of the employer, one on that of the employees, and the third member (the chairman) on the joint recommendation of the first two members, or by the minister himself, if no such joint recommendation is forthcoming. Similar procedure is required also for the reference of disputes to Boards, the applications, as under the Dominion Act, to be accompanied by full particulars regarding the dispute, and by a statutory declaration that a strike or lockout is expected by the applicant failing adjustment of the dispute. Such applications must be made with the knowledge of the other party to the dispute, and the other party may send a counter-statement to the registrar under this Act.

The functions and powers of Boards and the procedure they are to follow are the same as those of the Boards under the Dominion Act. Boards are to examine fully the circumstances surrounding disputes and to use their good offices towards an amicable settlement in each case. They will present their reports to the Minister who will have them published in the *Royal Gazette* of the Province, and if necessary, distributed to the press.

The Boards under the act have full powers in regard to summoning of witnesses, taking evidence under oath, etc. A Board, or any member of a Board, has authority to enter any premises where work connected with a dispute is carried on, and any person offering obstruction to such inquiries is subject to a penalty up to $100. Parties to a dispute may have a representative before the Board, by whose acts they are bound, but they are not to employ lawyers, except by general consent

of all parties and of the Board. The Board's hearings must be held in public. The remuneration of the Board is the same as for Boards under the Lemieux Act, namely $20 for each day a hearing lasts, with expenses, the members being forbidden to accept any perquisites.

The only compulsory feature under the first section of the Act, as in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, is contained in the provision that strikes or lockouts must not be begun prior to or pending a reference to a Board, but cessations of work apart from strikes or lockouts are not included in this prohibition.

"Employers and employees are required to give at least 30 days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board, and a copy of its report has been delivered through the Registrar to both the parties affected, neither of those parties shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the disputes do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute."

Penalties are provided if either party makes an unfair use of the foregoing provision to cause delay, or alter the conditions of labour contrary to its provisions.

An employer declaring a lockout contrary to the act is subject to a penalty from $10 to $1,000 for each day, and similarly an employee going on strike is liable to a fine from $10 to $50 a day.

A special provision, also contained in the Dominion Act, allows for agreements by mutual consent of the parties to a dispute, if made in writing and forwarded to the registrar, that they will be bound by the recommendation of the Board. The Nova Scotia act provides that in such cases the Board's recommendations become equivalent to orders of the Supreme Court of the Province. A dispute otherwise outside the scope of the act may be referred to a Board by mutual consent of the two parties.

The Provincial like the Dominion Act enables the Minister to constitute a Board, on the application of a municipality, where a strike is imminent, or the public interest is affected, regardless of the number of employees affected, or he may, as an alternative, recommend to the Governor in Council to appoint a commission under the Public Inquiries Act to inquire into the dispute. The Minister further is given general powers to take such other steps towards industrial peace as he considers advisable. The Minister is required to present to the Legislature within the first fifteen days of each session, an annual report of the proceedings under the Act.

The Arbitration Commission

The principal provisions of the second part of the Industrial Peace Act providing for the establishment of a permanent arbitration commission are outlined below. As already stated, these sections will not take effect until the Governor in Council has proclaimed them in force.

The Arbitration Commission is to consist of three members, appointed by the Governor in Council, one of them to be designated as chairman. The chairman must be a barrister of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia of ten years' standing; he will hold office during good behaviour, and the other members hold office for three years, at salaries to be fixed by the Governor in Council. The Commissioners will have the same privileges and immunities as judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

The jurisdiction and procedure of the Commission are defined in the following sections:—

84. (1) If within one month after the filing of the recommendation of the board the parties to the dispute do not agree in writing to be bound by the recommendation of the Board as provided by section 60 of this Act, any of the parties thereto or the Governor in Council may, by application in the prescribed form filed in the office of the Registrar of the Commission, refer such dispute to the Commission for settlement and thereupon the Commission shall have full and exclusive cognizance of and jurisdiction to hear and to determine the same as in fairness and good conscience it in its sole discretion deems just including where a strike or lockout has occurred before and exists at the coming into force of this section, the awarding that the employee shall reserve employment and work, and the employer shall permit the employee to reserve employment and work in accordance with the award.

(2) The Commission shall also have jurisdiction and authority fully to inquire into and concerning all matters which the Commission in its sole judgment deems to have any connection whatever with or in any way to have any relation whatever to such dispute including but without restricting the generality of the foregoing.

(a) As to the employer:—

(i) The extent, condition and value of the physical assets of the employer used and useful in the operation of the business, industry or undertaking of the employer and into the condition and value of such business, industry or undertaking as a going concern.

(ii) The financial condition of the employer and if a corporation also its capitalization.

(iii) The reasonableness of the operating expenses incident to the proper carrying on of the particular business, industry or undertaking.

(iv) The annual depreciation.

(v) The ruling prices of such commodity as is produced by the employer.

(*b*) As to the employee:—

(i) The cost of living.

(ii) The working condition.

(iii) The ruling rate of wages for similar classes of labour.

(iv) The work performed and the skill and attention with which it is performed.

(v) The constitution, by-laws, rules, regulations, policy, operations, practices, affiliations or associations, members and officers of any trade or employees or labour union, society, association or organization.

(vi) The reasonableness of requiring employers to make deductions from the wages of employees to be paid over to any organization or individual.

The procedure in inquiries by the Commission is similar to that in inquiries held by Conciliation Boards; in regard to the representation of the parties to the dispute, summoning of witness, the commission's right of entry into work places, etc.

The "compulsory" sections of the Act are as follows:—

104. (1) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Section 55 of this Act or of any other section of this Act, where under this act a dispute has been the subject of a reference to the Board it shall be unlawful for the employer or employers or any of them to declare or cause a lockout or for any of the employees to go on strike or to interrupt the relationship of employer or employee on account of such dispute during a period of one month from the receipt by the Minister of the report and recommendation of the Board.

Where such dispute is referred under this Act to the Commission it shall also be unlawful after the expiration of said month for the employer or employers or any of them to declare or cause a lockout or for any of the employees to go on strike or to interrupt the relationship of employer or employee on account of such dispute.

(2) If any employer violates any of the provisions of this section such employer shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars. If any employee violates any of the provisions of this section, and if any person aids, abets, incites, counsels or procures any employee to violate any of the provisions of this section he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

(3) A dismissal or suspension of any employees or the discontinuance of work by any employee shall be held to be a violation of this section unless the party charged with such violation proves that such dismissal, suspension or discontinuance was not on account of the dispute.

(4) Every employer who dismisses from his employment any employee by reason merely of the fact that the employee is a member of a trade, employees, or labour union, society, association or organization, or who is proved to have dismissed such employee merely because he is entitled to the benefit of an award shall be held to have committed a breach of the award. An employee shall be deemed to be dismissed when he has been suspended for a longer period than ten days.

(5) No employee shall be held to have violated any of the provisions of this Act or to have committed a breach of an award merely because he refuses to work or announces his intention to refuse to work at the rate of wages fixed by any award if he proves that such refusal was not in pursuance of an intention to violate any of the provisions of this act or to commit a breach of the award.

105. Every employer and employee, a party to a dispute that has been referred to the Commission, shall be bound by the award of the Commission. The award shall be made an order of the Supreme Court on the application of any such employer or employee or of the Attorney General on behalf of the Governor in Council and shall be enforceable by execution, attachment or otherwise as the Supreme Court may order. Whether or not such order is enforced under the provisions of this section, every employer and every employee who has violated or may violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the penalties therefor prescribed by this Act.

106. The award of the Commission by force of this act shall extend to and bind every employee who is at any time whilst it is in force employed by any employer on whom the award is binding.

107. If any employer commits any breach of the award such employer shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars. If any employee commits any breach of the award and if any person aids, abets, incites, counsels or procures any employee to commit any breach of the award he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN MANITOBA

THE fourth session of the seventeenth legislature of Manitoba opened on January 15 and closed on April 9. The opening speech from the Throne referred to the improved conditions in the province, particularly in agriculture, the high prices of grain having favourably affected all lines of industry. Some important measures were passed during the session to promote more efficient marketing of farm products and encourage co-operative organizations for this purpose.

Workmen's Compensation

Of the legislation specially affecting labour the most important measure was the act amending the Workmen's Compensation Act in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Committee which investigated this subject during the recess. The report of this Committee was given in the March issue of the GAZETTE. The changes effected by the new act are outlined in the following paragraphs.

Notice of an accident must be given to the employer by the injured workman or his dependants within thirty days, instead of "as soon as practicable", as formerly.

Provision was made for the payment for medical aid rendered to a workman who has

suffered no actual loss of wages as the result of an accident.

The Board was given authority to suspend or withhold payments in cases where the person benefiting is leading an immoral life, or is confined to gaol or hospital for mental diseases.

In connection with medical aid it was provided that the physician's account shall be filed within six months from the date of the workman's discharge from medical care or from the date of his return to work, whichever period is the shorter.

Vocational Training.—A new subsection was added making provision for vocational training, as follows:—

(11) The Board shall further have authority, out of the reserve set aside in any individual case to meet compensation provided by this Part, to provide for any injured workman, whose earning capacity in his previous occupation has been permanently impaired by the injury, such vocational training as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of preparing such injured workman for another occupation to which he may seem adapted and which is likely to increase his future earning capacity, and to this end the Board may contract with any institution or institutions furnishing such vocational training and may adopt rules and regulations for this purpose and for the payment of such training, and from time to time the Board may review the compensation previously provided, in view of his earning capacity in his new occupation, taking into consideration all conditions and circumstances at the time of the review.

Scale of Compensation.—The scale of compensation was altered as follows: Where the dependants are a widow (or invalid widower) and one or more children under 16 years of age, the allowance for the widow remains at $30 a month, but the additional allowance for the children, instead of being uniformly $7.50 for each child under that age, is to be $12 per month for the eldest child, $10 for the second, $9 for the third, and $8 for the other children.

The existing provision enabling the Board to continue to assist in the education of children after they have passed the age of 16 years was made subject to the condition that no levy, assessment or deposit is to be made until the child in question is approaching the age of sixteen and "the Board has decided that further and better education should be furnished such child."

The Board was given authority to pay for the medical care and burial of a workman who leaves no dependants. Where the workman leaves no widow or the widow subsequently dies, and it is desirable to continue the household, the Board may continue making payment to the foster-mother.

A minimum payment of $15 per week was fixed for compensation for permanent total disability, irrespective of earnings.

In connection with the settlement of claims for compensation in cases of permanent partial disability by the payment of a lump sum, it was provided that payment may be made either in one sum, or in periodical instalments. Lump sum payments may be made also where the worker's earning capacity has not been reduced by more than 10 per cent. Moreover, the nature of the injury may be considered in estimating the degree of impairment, the Board "having always in view the workman's fitness to continue the employment in which he was injured or to adapt himself to some other suitable occupation."

The section governing compensation for temporary total disability was redrafted, the rate remaining at 62⅔ per cent of the workman's average earning, but with the further provision of a minimum weekly payment of $12.50, except in cases where the average wage was less than that amount, when the total amount of average weekly earnings are to be paid. If the period of disability appears to be unnecessarily prolonged the Board may reduce, temporarily or permanently, the percentage of wages allowed in compensation, with power to restore the full percentage at any time.

The Board was empowered to administer any act of the Parliament of Canada, or any order of the Governor General in Council dealing with the payment of compensation to the persons named therein. Cases already dealt with may be reviewed by the Board periodically, and further or supplementary orders made in respect to them. (The act formerly allowed the Board to review cases, but the power to make a periodical revision is new.) The Board was also given authority to change the existing classification of industries coming under the Act.

The penalty of $500 imposed on employers who made misleading returns as to their payroll was modified by an additional clause providing that such misrepresentation must be established by an audit, and by evidence that the employer wilfully under-estimated his probable payroll. New sections were added making provision for assessments in cases where the employers fail to make a statement; providing that the liability of an employer for assessment shall continue even though he has not been assessed in any year; and requiring municipal assessors, except in cities, to make annual returns to the Board giving full information in regard to all employers of labour in their district, other than those in farming or mercantile business, such information to be paid for by the Board out of the Accident Fund. The Board is further to have notice within three days of all

building permits issued in any municipality, city or town.

Assessments.—The Board may at any time require employers to furnish particulars of the nature of the different classes of work carried on by them. A new clause was added to the section relating to the creation of an accident fund out of capitalized reserves, the purpose of the yearly levy on employers being stated to be "so as to prevent the employers in future years from being unduly and unfairly burdened with payments which are to be made in those years with respect to accidents which have previously happened."

When a capitalized sum representing outstanding claims for compensation at a certain date is transferred to the reserve from one of the classes into which industry is divided, the amount so transferred is to be taken as representing the total charge against the class in respect to these claims, the Board assuming any further responsibility that may arise subsequently, and the amount transferred in respect to an injury or death belongs permanently to the reserve.

Changes were made to the act in regard to the penalties incurred by employers for refusing or neglecting to make returns. Such employers are liable to half, instead of the whole, amount of the capitalized value of the compensation payable with respect to any accident to a workman in his employ which has happened during the period of the default; but the amount so payable must not be less than $50 or more than $500.

For failure to pay an assessment an employer is to be fined an amount, additional to all other payments, equal to 2½ per cent of the amount in respect of which he is at default for each half month, for the period of such default.

An order of the Board for payment by an employer of any money may become a judgment of the Court of King's Bench.

Contractors.—An addition was made to that section of the act which provides that a municipal corporation may pay the assessments in connection with work done for it by a contractor. The new subsection protects the rights of the principal to withhold the amounts which would be due from the contractor in respect to compensation.

The provision which was added to the act in 1921 in regard to the responsibility of contractors for the obligations of sub-contractors was repealed. This provision had made the contractor liable for the payment of compensation in cases where a sub-contractor failed to provide protection for the workman as required by the act.

The definition of the Board as contained in the act, was made subject to the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a successor to any member who has left office.

Minimum Wages for Women

This Act was amended in the section providing that an employee who has been paid less than the required minimum wage may recover from her employer the full amount less any amount actually paid, notwithstanding any agreement between the parties for lower wages. The amendment corrects an ambiguity in the wording of the section making clear that the minimum rates referred to are those fixed by orders, rules or regulations of the Minimum Wage Board. A further amendment provides that such cases may be heard by a magistrate, who may, if necessary issue his warrant of distress to levy the amount of such unpaid wages and costs by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the employer. The section protecting employees against the risk of dismissal for assisting the Board in any of its inquiries was strengthened by the addition of a clause to guard them against a similar risk in connection with the giving of information to an officer of the Bureau of Labour.

A bill introduced by a labour member to extend the scope of the act by including boys under the age of 18 years, was rejected by the legislature. The Minister of Public Works intimated that an investigation into the working of the Minimum Wage Act would be held during the coming recess.

Teachers' Retirement Fund

The Teachers' Retirement Fund Act provides for the establishment of a fund for the benefit of teachers outside Winnipeg School District Number 1, for which district provision already existed under an earlier act. Teachers will contribute one per cent of their salaries, trustees being authorized to make the necessary deduction before payments. Teachers, however, are allowed the option of remaining outside the Act. An unpaid board of administrators is set up, consisting of four members, two being appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the others elected by the teachers. This Board is the trustee of the fund, with power to make regulations for its administration, including the right to determine the amount of pension payable in each case.

Protection of Pensions

The Winnipeg Charter was amended to protect the pensions of retired employees against seizure, attachment or court process, and from

the operation of any law relating to bankruptcy. A similar safeguard was introduced into the Public Schools Act in regard to the payment of pensions to teachers in Winnipeg School District No. 1.

Employment Bureau

The Employment Bureau Act of 1918 was amended by the addition of a section enabling any municipal council in which no employment bureau has been established under the Act, either by itself or jointly with other municipalities, to pass a by-law to establish and maintain an employment office. Municipalities, however, will be required to notify the provincial department concerned of the establishment of such bureaus, and to furnish such information concerning them as may be desired. Municipalities are forbidden to charge fees for this service.

Threshers' Liens

The priority allowed to threshers under the Threshers' Lien Act in regard to the right to retain grain for the purpose of securing payment of threshing charges was extended by the new provision that this right is to prevail against "any mortgage or encumbrance charged upon such grain to secure the purchase price of the seed from which the same was grown."

Motor Vehicle Act

The definition of chauffeur under this act was recast to make its sense plainer as including persons who operate or drive a motor vehicle for hire, or an employee engaged or hired for this purpose. Persons renting motor vehicles are required to secure permits to drive, or chauffeurs' licenses.

Soldiers' Relief

The application of The Soldiers' Taxation Relief Act was extended so as to include in its benefits any person to whom or on whose behalf a pension or dependants' allowance is paid in respect to a deceased or disabled soldier by the Board of Pension Commissioners of Canada, the British Ministry of Pensions, or the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

The War Relief Act of 1918 was amended to limit the protection given, in respect to the property of the widow of a deceased soldier, to such property as was acquired by the soldier or his wife prior to the time at which the husband became entitled to the benefit of the Act.

A resolution was passed by the Legislature asking the Dominion Government to make a revaluation of the lands and effects of soldier settlers.

Child Welfare

A new section was added to the Child Welfare Act of 1922, supplementing the section defining the liabilities of a putative father for a share in the maintenance of a child. The new section provides for cases in which two or more persons may be the possible father, these persons being all liable to make contributions; by this provision the mother of a child born out of wedlock need not be deprived of financial help even when there is a doubt as to paternity.

Acts Affecting Agriculture

Several important measures were passed affecting farmers and farm workers. These acts include a co-operative association act, providing for the incorporation of marketing and mercantile association of farmers on strictly co-operative principles; an act to enable municipalities to borrow limited amounts of money for seed purposes; an act for the regulation and licensing of produce dealers; an act to amend the Manitoba Farm Loans Act to permit associations to sell bonds and other securities for specified purposes; an act to amend the Rural Credits Act in regard to the administration of the act, redefining the conditions under which loans may be renewed to persons unable to repay the amounts borrowed, and fixing the priority of liens under the act, subject to distress warrants for recovery of wages under the Masters and Servants Act and other liens; an act amending the "Act to Incorporate the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited" by providing for the election of the directors by districts and enabling the company to execute marketing contracts with its shareholders up to ten years; an act to amend the Crop Payments Act in regard to leased lands.

Joint Council of Industry

No appropriation was made by the Legislature for this Joint Council. The Premier stated however that though the government had made no provision for carrying on its work there was no intention of discontinuing it, as it should be retained for use in future cases of emergency.

One Day's Rest in Seven

A bill to provide the general observance of one day's rest in seven in all classes of industry was rejected by 33 to 9 votes, the mover of the bill having declined to accept amendments which would have exempted certain occupations from its provisions.

Industrial Survey

An appropriation of $12,000 was made in the annual estimates for a survey of the industrial and agricultural resources of the Province, including the vacant lands available for settlers, water powers, mineral wealth, fisheries and forest resources, and for the purpose of co-operating with the Winnipeg Industrial Survey in the carrying out of its programme. This programme is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Revised Statutes

An Act was passed confirming the statutes contained in the volume entitled "Consolidated Amendments, 1924," containing the amendments to, and re-enactments of, certain of the Revised Statutes of 1913, together with other general public acts of the Legislature of the years 1914 to 1924, and repealing the original amendments. This involves a change in the Chapter numbers of the Statutes as previously quoted.

MINIMUM WAGES IN MANITOBA

New Order Governing Laundries and Dyeing and Cleaning Establishments

THE Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba has issued a new order to take effect on June 1, governing laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments (1) in Winnipeg and St. Boniface and (2) in the rest of the province. The last order affecting laundries was issued in 1918, and the last order affecting dyeing and dry cleaning establishments was issued in 1919; no distinction, except in regard to laundries in Brandon and Dauphin, was made in these earlier orders between the rules for Winnipeg and the rest of the province. The sections of the new order which refer to hours and wages are as follows:—

Hours in Winnipeg and St. Boniface.—(1) Hours of Labour: The hours of labour shall be not more than nine (9) hours in any day or more than fifty (50) in any week. These hours shall be so arranged that each employee shall receive one afternoon half-holiday each week. No employee shall work between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., or on Sundays. There shall be a period of not less than eleven (11) hours between the close of one day's work and the beginning of the next.

(2) Overtime: Overtime may be worked only on permit from the Bureau of Labour not oftener for any employee than 36 days in one year. No overtime to exceed three (3) hours in any day nor six (6) hours in any week. No minor under seventeen years of age shall work overtime. There shall be extra pay at not less than the regular rate for all overtime worked.

(3) Lunch Hour: At least one hour shall be allowed for lunch.

(4) Delays: An employee waiting on the premises as required by the employer shall be paid for the time thus spent.

Wages in Winnipeg and St. Boniface.—(1) Method of Payment: Wages shall be paid weekly, and after each week's wages have been earned they shall be paid within three (3) days.

(2) Notice to be given: After four weeks' employment one week's notice shall be required on the part of the employer in dismissing an employee, and on the part of the employee on leaving employment, except in the case of flagrant insubordination on the part of the employee, or flagrant unjust treatment on the part of the employer.

(3) Experienced employees of eighteen years of age or over shall be paid a weekly wage of not less than twelve dollars ($12).

(4) Statutory Holidays: No reduction shall be made from the Minimum Wage for statutory holidays.

(5) Learners: Inexperienced employees shall be paid a weekly wage of not less than nine dollars ($9) for the first six months after entering this industry and not less than ten dollars and fifty cents ($10.50) for the second six months; after which period of twelve months she shall be considered an experienced employee. The total number of learners in any establishment shall not exceed twenty-five per cent of the total number of experienced employees.

Wages and Hours in rest of Province.—Establishments operating in towns not specified shall be governed by these regulations, except that the minimum wage for experienced employees shall not be less than eleven dollars ($11) per week, and for inexperienced employees not less than eight dollars and fifty cents ($8.50) per week for the first three months after entering the industry, and not less than nine dollars and fifty cents ($9.50) per week for the second three months; after which period of six months she shall be considered an experienced employee.

Board and Lodgings, Etc.—Where lodging is furnished by the employer, there may be deducted from the wage a sum which shall be not more than two dollars ($2) per week, and for both lodging and board not more than six dollars ($6) per week.

Some points may be noted, in which the foregoing orders differ from those issued six years ago. The order of 1918 governing laundries fixed the minimum working hours for the week at 52, and provided that "the workers shall be released not later than 3 p.m. on any Saturday in the year, and not later than 2.30 p.m. on any Saturday in June, July or August. When Thursday or Friday is observed as a statutory holiday, the full nine hours may be worked on Saturday. No female employee shall work in any laundry between 12 o'clock Saturday night and 12 o'clock Sunday night." The limiting of overtime and the provision for payment for delays are new features in the new order.

The order of 1919 governing dyeing and cleaning establishments contained the same rules as the new order in regard to the length of the working day and week, but its pro-

visions as to work at nights, etc., were as follows: "Saturday afternoon shall be a half holiday. No female employee shall work between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., or between 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night." The same order divided the female workers into groups, experienced spotters and pressers receiving $12 a week, and those in other occupations receiving $11 a week, and the scale for learners being graded according to the same standard.

The order of 1918 fixed the minimum wage in laundries at $9.50 per week for experienced adults, and, for adult learners, $8 and $9 for the first and second period of three months respectively; the rates for minors ranged from $7 to $9.50 per week. Somewhat lower rates were allowed in Brandon and Dauphin.

The new order contains several new requirements as to the sanitary and other conditions in the establishments, among which may be mentioned a new rule to the effect that where employees remain for lunch, suitable provision is to made for dining and rest purposes.

REPORT OF MANITOBA BUREAU OF LABOUR FOR 1924

THE ninth annual report of the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Manitoba has recently been received by the Department. The period reviewed is from September 1, 1923, to August 31, 1924. A chart is given, however, showing the development of the inspection work since the establishment of the Bureau in 1915 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1925, page 355) indicating an increase in inspections from 1,154 in 1915 to 15,336 in 1924, and of orders of improvement in connection with these of from 1,220 in 1915 to 5,704 in 1924. The report describes the Bureau's work during the year in connection with each of the Acts under its administration, namely: "The Bureau of Labour Act", "The Manitoba Factories' Act", "The Bake Shop Act", "The Shops Regulation Act", "The Minimum Wage Act", "The Elevator and Hoist Act", "The Public Amusement Act"—(The Licensing of Cinema Projectors), and "The Fires Prevention Act". It also contains an appendix giving particulars regarding the administration of unemployment relief during the year.

Among the outstanding features of the year were the amalgamation of the Fire Prevention Department with the Bureau of Labour on February 1, 1924, for the purpose of avoiding duplication in inspection work; the bringing into effect on October 19, 1923, of new regulations under "The Elevator and Hoist Act" by which direct inspection was to be made by Bureau of Labour inspectors, operators of freight elevators were to hold licenses, and an interlocking device was to be provided for doors of passenger elevators to prevent the car from being moved until the doors opening into the shaft were closed; and the development in the province of steam by electricity, a number of new electric steam generators having been installed. The Bureau frequently received requests from owners for advice on the safe installation of new machines, or safety in connection with changed conditions of factories. The number of licensed elevator operators employed during the year under "The Elevator and Hoist Act" was 2,110, the number of elevators inspected was 1,040, and the total number of inspections 4,573.

There were 1,026 orders for improvement of safety conditions and 149 orders for improvement of health and sanitation conditions issued under "The Manitoba Factories' Act"; 58 orders for improvement of safety conditions and 14 for improvement of health and sanitation conditions issued under "The Bake Shop Act"; and 155 orders for improvement of safety conditions and 10 for improvement of health and sanitation conditions issued under "The Shops Regulation Act". A tendency was shown throughout the country districts to revive the use of steam threshing engines. The inspectors have constantly to guard against the practice of bringing old boilers into service which are unsafe for further use. Another difficulty encountered in country districts by the boiler inspectors was the failure by owners to carry out inspectors' orders in connection with the proper maintenance of the fusible or safety plug, which is stated to be a dangerous practice and one liable to cause explosions. There were 4,895 inspections of boilers, 62 designs registered for boilers and tanks, and 84 designs for registered boiler fittings during the year. A total of 1,147 certificates were issued of which 116 were by examination, 13 were special and 1,108 were renewals and 133 were first class, 336 second class and 678 third class.

Although little building activity existed there were 497 inspections made and 204 orders issued for improvement of conditions under "The Building Trades Protection Act", 11 inspections and 3 orders under "The Public Buildings' Act", and 312 inspections and 28

orders under "The Electricians' License Act".

A revised schedule for employees on public works under "The Fair Wage Act" became effective from June 1, 1924, to April, 1925 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1924), but on July 31, 1924, a further revision of the schedule was made effective from July 18, 1924, as follows:—

	per hour.
Bricklayers	1.25
Stone masons	1.25
Marble setters	1.20
Mosaic and tile setters	1.15

There were 5,416 accidents reported during the year of which 8 were fatal. Of these accidents 280 were in the building trades, and 10 were elevator accidents. The report states that there is still a great need for considerable educational work relative to safety. First Aid work received considerable attention during the year and 76 males and 13 females obtained certificates of proficiency.

There were 194 permits for overtime and 12 for legal holidays issued during the year. Of these 31 were to ladies' wear factories, 30 to departmental stores, 26 to laundries, 18 to offices, 16 to mail order houses, 14 to printing establishments and 13 to abattoirs.

Very few attempts were made in the province to exploit child labour, although occasionally a case was discovered which appeared clearly due to ignorance of the law. There were nine orders for improvement in labour conditions issued under "The Manitoba Factories' Act" and three under "The Shops Regulation Act". Eleven applications were made to the Bureau for permission to work during the school holidays; eight were granted and three refused.

The Minimum Wage Board held twenty-five meetings and revised regulations for departmental stores and mail order houses. In many cases it was found necessary to call the attention of the employers to the regulations, particularly in restaurants where violations of same have occurred, insofar as employing girls at less than the minimum wage and failure to give one day off in seven. Three prosecutions were made under the Minimum Wage Act. There were 2,268 inspections of establishments made and orders for improvement of conditions were issued in 225 cases, for shorter hours in 126 cases, and regarding wages in 82 cases.

Unemployment Relief.—The cost of the Manitoba Government's share of expenses for unemployment relief during the winter of 1923-1924 was $55,104.39 as compared with $63,542.80 in the winter of 1922-1923; $161,718.85 in the winter of 1921-1922 and $78,952.28 in the winter of 1920-1921. The policy followed by the Manitoba Government is stated as follows:—

(1) Effective December 7, 1923, to assist in relief of persons, in excess of a normal number, having two or more dependents, by refunding the municipality of the financial relief necessary.

(2) To pay to municipality one-third of the excess cost of doing organized work in the winter time as compared with the summer.

(3) To pay to municipality one-half of the increased administration expenses due to relief measures.

The participation by the Government in relief measures ceased on April 26, 1924, after which date the matter was left in charge of the municipalities.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN SASKATCHEWAN

AN account of the work done during 1924 under the Mothers' Allowance Act of Saskatchewan is given in a report on the year's work issued by the Provincial Bureau of Child Protection. During the year 577 new applications for allowances were received. Of this number 248 were not allowed; 329 were allowed. There were also 754 allowances on the pay-roll in the preceding years 1918 to 1923, both inclusive, making up a total of 1,083. There were 136 cancellations for these years made in 1924, and 22 for the year 1924—158 cancellations in all, leaving 925 allowances in force as shown on the pay-roll on December 31, 1924. During the calendar year the total amount paid was $240,885, at an average per family of $21.70 per month. There were 3,188 children under sixteen years of age represented in these families. Of the total 925, at the end of 1924 there were 779 widows; 114 women whose husbands were incapacitated from earning a living for the family and were either in an institution or at home; eight were cases where orphans were being taken care of by widows or unmarried women; and 24 cases where the husband and father was in jail or penitentiary. Comparing 1924 with 1923, there were 76 more applications received in 1924 over 1923; 64 more applications were allowed in 1924 over 1923; 127 more cancellations, and at the end of the year there were 171 more receiving allowances. The sum of $25,245 more was paid out in 1924 than in 1923, but $3.24 less per family per month was paid in 1924 than in 1923. Details of the activities of the field force of the Bureau show

that during the year 964 inspections of wards in foster homes was made; 250 children were escorted; 233 cases of alleged wilful neglect were investigated; 32 homes were investigated before placing children; 15 deaf, blind, or feeble-minded cases were investigated and 29 juvenile court cases were attended.

Bureau of Child Protection

The Bureau of Child Protection was established under an Act of 1922, its duties including administration of Children's Protection Act, Juvenile Courts' Act and Mothers' Allowances Act.

The total number of children under the supervision of the Bureau on December 31, 1924, was 2,056. Under the Juvenile Courts Act authorizations were given to justices of the peace to act as juvenile court judges and trials were arranged by the Bureau for 327 cases. Forty-seven of these were taken by local justices in rural districts. During the school term for 1923-24 the Bureau provided tuition and arranged escorts for 16 blind children.

SOCIAL WORK IN MONTREAL

A VALUABLE handbook on social work in Montreal, with particular reference to the Protestant organizations, has recently been issued by the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. It reveals the existence of a large and efficient body of voluntary social workers in this district. Much of this voluntary effort is in fields of operation that lie also within the sphere of legislation, and therefore may be considered as supplementing the benefits conferred on the needy class by labour legislation.

The existence of numerous organizations having similar objects has led to efforts to co-ordinate their work in recent years. One of the chief central organizations is the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, which exists to promote co-operation in meeting problems of common interest, to develop plans for social betterment, and to create an intelligent public opinion as to social problems. The report of the Council points out the necessity for co-operative action, as no single agency having its own special function in the community can hope to make any serious or successful attack on such problems as Housing, Child Labour, the Wage Question, or Unemployment. A Financial Federation was organized in connection with the Council early in 1922, and began to function in 1923. In that year 26 social service agencies were included in the Federation. The publication of the Year Book was undertaken by the Federation in order to promote co-operation, all the reports of the various societies being published under one cover in the hope of reaching a larger circle of readers.

Some facts about the work of the various societies is given in the following paragraphs:—

Mothers' Aid Branch

The work of the Mothers' Aid Branch of the Family Welfare Association is of special interest from its connection with the movement for establishing a provincial system for the payment of Mothers' Allowances. This Branch was organized at the request of the Board of Trustees at a meeting held October 24, 1919, for the three-fold purpose: (1) To use the existing resources of the city, and to supplement those resources where thought advisable, to the end that mothers with dependent children may be enabled to keep their homes together in a manner that will provide for the children growing up with the companionship and guidance of the mother, and with such reasonable opportunities for education, recreation, happiness and moral growth as will make them useful citizens in the future; (2) to work for the introduction of Mothers' Aid Legislation in the Province of Quebec, by rousing public opinion to a realization of its needs, and to seek a greater measure of public support for this work as at present carried on by private agencies and (3) to assist in the efforts being made to counteract the needless loss which the community suffers by reason of preventable disease, preventable industrial accidents, the lack of any system of social insurance and similar weaknesses in our social life.

The methods of the Branch consist of introducing a friendly visitor to every family under its care to estimate the amount of assistance required and the conditions to be attached to the allowance. The pension, when approved, is paid by the Family Welfare Association, visitors being forbidden to pay relief. Effort is made to secure the active co-operation of other women's organizations in the city.

The Provincial Government has made generous grants to the Family Welfare Association and to the Mothers' Aid Branch. During the four years 1916 to 1919 the Family Welfare Association received a grant of $400 per annum. In September 1922 $2,000 was received from the Government by the Association and a similar

grant was made in November, 1923. In 1924 the government placed a further sum of $10,000 at their disposal to enable them to make a trial of a system of Mothers' Allowances in connection with the Mother's Aid Branch. The sum of $8,000 was also received in April for the Branch (it might be explained that the $2,000 received in 1923 was for the same purpose).

During the year 1924 the Mothers' Aid Branch received applications for aid from 130 widows with one or more children. In 35 cases it was found possible after investigation to make adjustments so that material relief was unnecessary; while 14 widows with one child under fourteen received temporary aid pending her return to work after sickness and so kept the children from being placed in an institution where they would have become a charge upon the Province. In 81 cases it was found necessary to give aid to the widows applying. Of these 24 received aid for 1 to 3 months during convalescence pending their return to work and to independence. Here again institutional care would otherwise have been necessary if a helping hand had been refused. These 81 widows had 290 children living at home, of whom 235 were under 14 years of age and 55 over.

It is interesting to note that only 32 of the 81 widows receiving aid were known to the Family Welfare Association previous to the death of the breadwinner. Of these only six were not under care at the time of death, while 26 who were under care at the time of death owing to the man's chronic sickness (usually tuberculosis) were unable to secure proper sanatorium care. It was this state of affairs that prompted the Mothers' Aid Branch to wait on the Premier in 1924 and urge the necessity for the immediate re-opening of the Ste. Agathe Sanatorium, which at the time of writing this report still remains closed, while the need is as great as ever. Definite information regarding the earnings of the breadwinner prior to his death was secured only from 26 families. The great majority reported that short time and unemployment had been a factor for the past few years. Undoubtedly these conditions re-acted on the health of the family in lowered vitality, and bear upon the tuberculosis death rate; while the mental condition that caused two men to commit suicide and two to be sent to Verdun can be traced to their being unemployed.

When it is taken into consideration that 60 per cent of these men made some provision for their families and that notwithstanding financial difficulties the great majority remained self-supporting during their lifetime or until sickness overtook them, it will be agreed that they were thrifty and hard-working men.

Of the 81 families receiving temporary or regular aid only 8 families had no health problem of any kind.

The principles followed by the Mothers' Aid Branch are stated in the report as follows:—

1. The mother is the best guardian of her children.
2. Poverty is too big a problem for private philanthropy.
3. No woman, save in exceptional circumstances, can be both the home maker and the bread-winner of her family.
4. Preventive work to be successful must concern itself with the child and the home.
5. Normal family life is the foundation of the State and its conservation an inherent duty of Government.
6. That experience elsewhere has shown that it is feasible to administer aid to widowed mothers wisely and efficiently by public officials.
7. That such aid is the most economical as well as the most socially advanced method in caring for dependent children.

In conclusion, the Mothers' Aid Branch is of the opinion that "allowances to mothers" when given after careful investigation by trained social workers and followed up by efficient supervision will benefit the individual members of the family concerned and will over a period of years result in decreasing the cost of maintenance of dependents within the province.

Children left to grow up without parental supervision will increase the number of adults inhabiting our gaols, correctional institutions, refuge homes and hospitals.

In 1922 a delegation from the Family Welfare Association laid before the Provincial Government a petition setting forth the need for Mothers' Allowances, pointing out that conditions in Quebec differ from those obtaining in more newly settled Provinces, and asking for an appropriation of $200,000 per year for five years for a provincial scheme for Mothers' Allowances. These proposals were considered favourably by the Provincial Government.

Family Welfare Association

This Association gave assistance during 1923 to 1,786 families. Six district visitors, with three assistants, were responsible for the constructive work with these families. The report shows that "unemployment was a cause of distress in 792 families and under-employment (i.e., short-time work) in 230. Unemployment is the root cause of much that is evil in our midst, with its dragging down of family standards, its lowering of health by insufficient food and clothing, its plunging the family into debt and despondency."

The Employment Bureau of the Association supplied work for 52 men and 812 women. The secretary tries to find the right job for the right person, and has been successful in filling 302 permanent positions. Eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-six temporary positions (or an average of 32 a day) mostly in housework, office cleaning and handy-man jobs were also filled.

Children's Bureau

The Children's Bureau, organized in November, 1919, is primarily a clearing house for the placement of dependent Protestant children from infancy to the age of fourteen. The bureau investigates applications for admission to the affiliated agencies, places children in institutions, places and supervises them in foster homes, and follows up in wage homes boys and girls from 14 upwards who have been in charge of the bureau. The bureau cares for dependent Protestant children accepted by the Department of Municipal Assistance under the Public Charities Act.

Child Welfare Association

The objects of the Child Welfare Association are:—

To promote the knowledge of child hygiene in all its phases.

To encourage methods and measures to reduce maternal and infant sickness and mortality.

To initiate or support measures conducive to the health, happiness and welfare of children.

To emphasize the need of keeping babies well by medical advice, by supervision, by encouraging breast feeding, and by instruction of mothers in the laws of health.

During the year 3,500 babies have been registered at the Health Centres and 3,060 were under supervision at one time. There were 971 baby conferences held during the year and 22,728 visits paid to the babies in their homes by the nurses engaged in this work.

The work of the Association is described under the following heads: pre-natal work; nutrition classes in schools; summers-day camp; health letters and publicity.

Society for the Protection of Women and Children

This society has now completed its forty-fourth year. It conducts extension work among destitute and distressed families by means of visits and consultations, by finding employment, securing attendance in sickness, legal advice, etc. The report states that recently the society in concert with the Family Welfare Association, gave its endorsation and support to a further amendment to the existing law governing "Bailiffs' Sales." The bill covering this amendment, called the Bercovitch Bill, provides that household effects shall not be seizable for debts less than $50, exclusive of legal costs. The previous amendment, which became law in December, 1922, and which was the direct outcome of the activities of the same society, raised the value of household effects exempted from seizure from $50 to $200. Thus slow but very sure improvement is being effected in at least one law that closely affects the working man and his dependents. The society hopes "that further amendments to this bill, such as centralized auction rooms, independent appraisal, etc., will in the future be favourably received by the Legislature, until the Quebec law in this respect stands on par with that obtaining in other provinces and states; where, while bailiffs' sales are almost unknown, the creditor gets the fullest justice."

School for Social Workers

The School for Social Workers has been developed since 1918, because it was realized that in Montreal, as elsewhere, progress in social work depends upon the education, experience and skill of social workers. Many of the graduates of the school are now engaged in full-time social work with various social agencies in Montreal. The existence of opportunities for acquiring knowledge and skill in social work, places upon agencies, individuals and the public interested in social welfare a real obligation to make the fullest possible use of these opportunities. (Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January last to the courses for social workers at McGill University, Montreal).

Other Agencies

Other social agencies whose annual reports appear in the Handbook are the Association of Big Brothers; Boys' Home; Boys' Welfare Association; Brehmer Rest; Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association; Chalmers House; Daily Vacation Bible Schools; Day Nursery; Girls' Cottage Industrial School; Griffintown Club; Industrial School for Epileptics; Iverley Settlement; Ladies' Benevolent Society; Mental Hygiene Committee; Montreal Diet Dispensary; Murray Bay Convalescent Home; Parks and Playgrounds Association; Protestant Industrial Rooms; Protestant Infants' Home; Protestant Orphans' Home; Sailors' Institute; School for Social Workers; Sheltering Home; University Settlement; Victorian Order of Nurses; Western Hospital; Westmount Victorian Order of Nurses; Young Women's Christian Association.

Safety or accident prevention associations have been established, under the authority of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, by employers in eighteen out of the 24 classes into which industries are divided. These associations are under the management of the employers, but the expenses are paid by the Workmen's Compensation Board out of the accident fund. These expenses totalled $79,506 during the year 1924.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING 1923

THE British Home Office has issued a volume containing Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, for the year 1923. The statistics relate to seven great groups of industries in regard to which, under the Act of 1906, particulars of compensation paid are supplied by employers—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional work and shipping. These groups embrace a large proportion of the chief industries, but they do not by any means cover the whole field. Besides the various commercial, clerical and domestic employments to which the Act applies, there are several important industries, which are not covered by the returns, for example, building, road transport and agriculture. In the groups of industries included in the statistics an aggregate of 7,342,311 persons, coming within the provisions of the Act, were employed, on the average throughout the year 1923.

The number of cases on which compensation was paid in 1923 was 2,657 fatal and 477,378 non-fatal, as compared with 2,489 fatal and 390,423 non-fatal cases in 1922 and 4,021 fatal and 419,031 non-fatal cases in 1911. The average amount of compensation paid in fatal cases in 1923 was £222, as compared with £220 in 1922 and £154 in 1911. The average amount paid in 1923 in non-fatal cases was £59 10s. for lump sum payments and £11 13s. for weekly payment cases, as against £65 3s. and £12 9s., respectively, in 1922; the average for all non-fatal cases was £13 14s. in 1923, as against £15 5s. in 1922, and £5 16s. in 1911.

The proportion of fatal cases to total number employed has shown very little variation over the last five years. There has been an increase in non-fatal cases during the last three years, due almost entirely to an increase in the rate of accidents lasting less than thirteen weeks, and especially in those lasting less than four weeks, which constitutes more than half the total number of accidents.

The following table shows the number of persons employed, the total compensation paid, and the charge per person employed, in each of the seven groups of industries for the years 1922 and 1923:—

Industry	Persons employed		Total compensation paid		Charge per person employed			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922		1923	
					s.	d.	s.	d.
Shipping	216,181	227,210	180,918	173,220	16	9	15	3
Factories	5,119,388	5,103,240	2,241,336	2,387,417	8	9	9	4
Docks	122,030	143,942	224,683	262,621	36	10	36	6
Mines	1,122,511	1,214,660	3,424,604	3,810,661	61	0	62	9
Quarries	62,781	68,979	71,595	83,640	22	10	24	3
Constructional work	93,183	106,002	88,148	123,934	18	11	23	5
Railways	469,535	478,278	264,444	292,603	11	3	12	3
Total	7,205,609	7,342,311	6,495,728	7,134,096	18	0	19	5

Figures are also given concerning the various industrial diseases included under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Compensation was paid, in seven groups of industries, in 21 fatal cases to the amount of £4,134, and in 16,844 disablement cases to the amount of £631,163. The 21 fatal cases included 18 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of anthrax, 1 of dermatitis, and 1 of nystagmus. The bulk of the non-fatal cases occurred in the mining industry, and were chiefly due to miner's nystagmus, "beat hand" and "beat knee." Those diseases, together with "beat elbow" and inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths, numbered 15,835, or 93.9 per cent of the total number of cases.

Children in Moving Picture Studios

A regulation intended to limit the exploitation of children in the production of moving pictures has been passed in the city of Berlin, Germany. The regulation prohibits the employment in studios of children under the age of three years. For children over that age who are still attending school, a license must be procured from the Police Department. Licenses are granted only on condition that the children are not to be exposed to any danger of a sanitary or moral nature. As the order affects only the moving picture studios in Berlin, the German Minister of Labour is considering the advisability of having similar provisions added to the Act governing the participation of children in the taking of films throughout the country.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADA

Summary of the Contents of the Annual Departmental Report on Labour Organization

THE Fourteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1924, has just been issued by the Department of Labour. The volume, which consists of 267 pages, in addition to giving figures as to the numerical strength of organized labour in the Dominion, discusses the various organizations with which the wage-earners of Canada are directly or indirectly identified. Reference is made to the early labour unions established in the Dominion, and particulars concerning some of the more important activities of labour bodies during the past year are also given a place in the report. The figures published indicate that the slight gain in trade union membership recorded for 1923 has not been maintained, having been in fact followed by a decline, the loss in local branch unions for 1924 being 58, and in members 17,449. The total number of branches of all classes of unions at the close of the year was 2,429, their combined membership being 260,643.

The report contains the names of 89 international organizations with local branches in Canada, five less than the number recorded in 1923. Altogether they have 2,034 Canadian branches, with a combined membership of 201,981. These figures, although showing losses of 45 branches and 1,862 members, indicate that the internationally organized workers represent approximately 78 per cent of the total of all classes of workers in the Dominion identified with trade union bodies.

The eighteen organizations comprised in what is termed the non-international group had 268 local branches, a loss of ten as compared with the previous year, and a reported membership of 21,761, a decrease in members of 12,554.

There were 33 independent units (bodies not connected with any central organization), nine more than the number recorded in 1923, with a combined reported membership of 11,901, an increase of 1,967.

The national and Catholic unions number 94, a loss of twelve, the bulk of which are in affiliation with the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada. This body reported that the combined membership of the Catholic unions at the close of 1924 was 25,000, a decline of 5,000.

The chart on page 470, which is taken from the report, shows the fluctuations in Canadian trade union membership from 1911 to 1924, the period covered by the departmental annual reports on labour organization.

Another chart published in the report shows that the 260,643 trade union members in the Dominion are divided by trade groups as follows:—

railroad employees, 75,130 members;
building trades, 26,648;
public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 25,661;
mining and quarrying trades, 24,286;
other transportation and navigation trades, 21,348;
metal trades, 15,845;
clothing, boot and shoe trades, 14,290;
printing and paper making trades, 13,703;
all other trades and general labour, 43,732.

By provinces, the 2,429 local branch unions in the Dominion are divided as follows: Ontario, 1,007; Quebec, 429; British Columbia, 236; Alberta, 217; Saskatchewan, 164; Manitoba, 133; Nova Scotia, 126; New Brunswick, 106; Prince Edward Island, 11.

There are 34 Canadian cities in which not less than 20 local branch unions of all classes are operating, and among them they represent 49 per cent of the entire trade union membership of 260,643 in the Dominion. The cities of Montreal and Quebec, in addition to the international and non-international branch unions and independent units, have each 23 national and Catholic unions in their respective districts. Of the 1,851 unions which reported their membership, 19 have 1,000 or more members, the largest union reporting having 3,796 members.

Reference is made in the report to the various classes of delegate bodies which have been established as a part of the plan of labour organization in North America, and which are designed to co-ordinate the activities of unions of kindred or particular trades in dealing with matters of like concern to all members of the bodies represented.

Labour Organization Abroad.—Apart from the information given in the report as to the membership of labour organizations in the Dominion figures are published showing the numerical strength of organized workers in 43 other countries, the total, including Canada, being 36,796,149. Of this number, 16,506,475 distributed through 24 countries, are sympathetic though not actually affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which organization the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with its 117,110 members,

is affiliated. The following are the figures for the various countries as taken from the report:

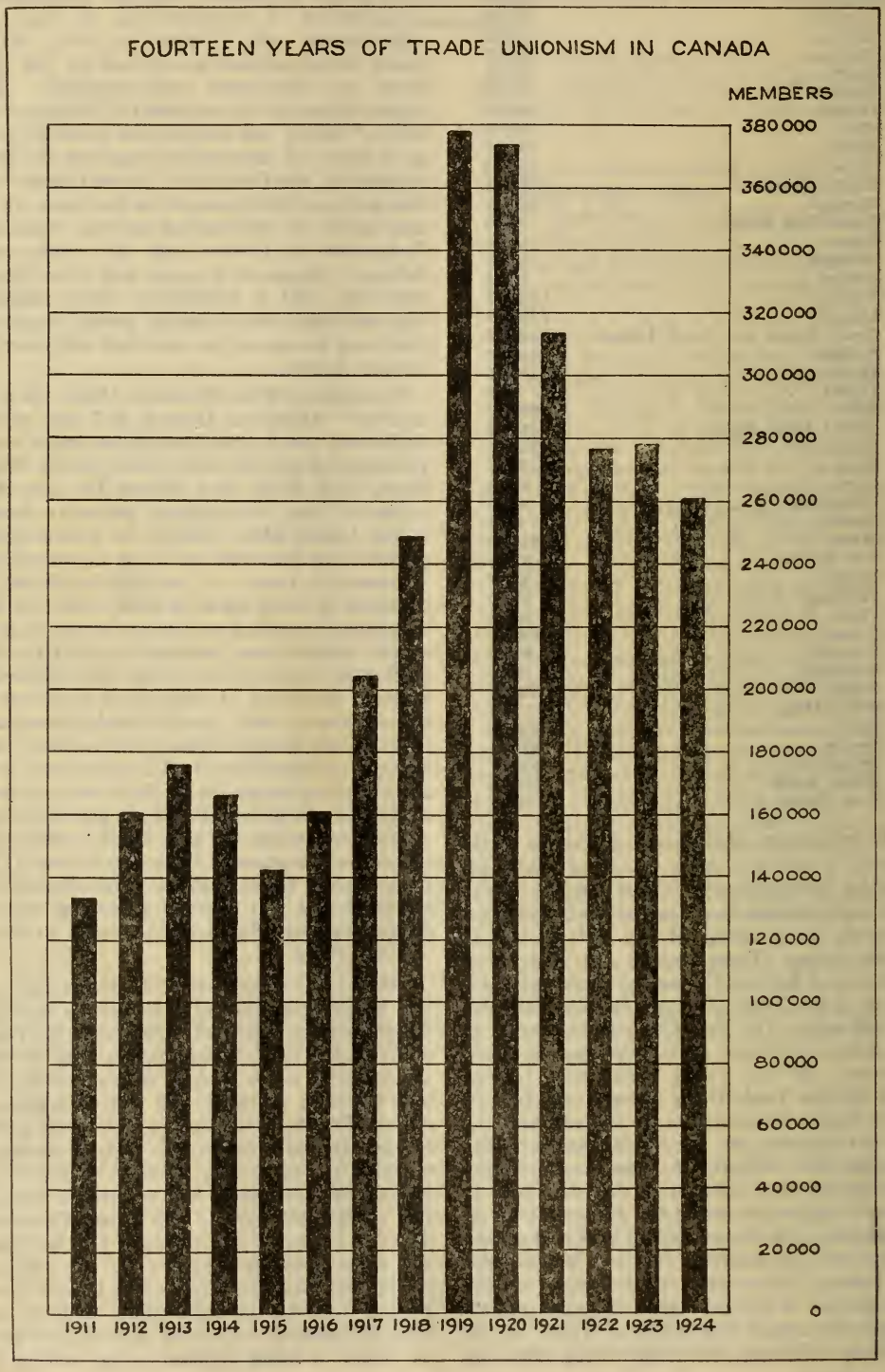
Argentine	120,000
Australia	699,743
Austria	1,117,192
Belgium	744,998
Brazil	100,000
Bulgaria	49,803
Canada	260,343
Chili	150,000
China	300,000
Cuba	100,000
Czecho-Slovakia	1,504,923
Denmark	302,904
Dutch East Indies	60,000
Egypt	12,000
Esthonia	30,000
Finland	47,633
France	1,495,847
Germany	9,193,359
Great Britain and North Ireland	5,405,000
Holland	544,900
Hungary	191,542
Iceland	4,000
India	300,000
Ireland (Free State)	139,000
Italy	2,234,520
Japan	125,551
Latvia	23,658
Luxemburg	12,600
Memel	4,047
Mexico	800,000
New Zealand	80,000
Norway	90,497
Palestine	10,736
Peru	25,000
Poland	769,811
Portugal	50,000
Roumania	78,206
Russia	4,556,000
South Africa	35,000
Spain	452,936
Sweden	400,022
Switzerland	298,901
United States	3,815,485
Yugo Slavia	59,692

Revolutionary Movement.—A chapter of the report is devoted to a group of what are termed revolutionary labour bodies which are endeavouring to propagate their principles through the medium of the old established trade unions. These include (1) Red International of Labour Unions the trade union adjunct of the Third (Communist) International of Moscow, (2) the Communist Party of Canada, an affiliate of the Communist International, (3) the Young Communist League, and (4) the Trade Union Educational League, the official representative in Canada and the United States of the Red International. Among the objects of these revolutionary bodies are the organization of the working mass of the whole world for the overthrow of capitalism and the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Red International of Labour Unions since its inception in 1920 has carried on a most hostile campaign against the International Federation of Trade Unions and its affiliates, the result being that the trade union movement in the European countries has been severely split. During the year 1924 efforts have been made to bring about a conference of representatives of these two organizations with a view to unity. While much correspondence has passed on the subject, no agreement was reached. The report refers to the system of "boring from within" which the communists have adopted as a means of securing support for the programme of the Communist International. To this policy of the communists the trade union movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, has taken strong exception, and a number of their affiliated organizations have expelled several members who were known to be identified with revolutionary bodies.

Nova Scotia Mine Workers.—Under the caption of "Affairs in District 26" the report deals with the troubled conditions which have prevailed among the coal miners in the Nova Scotia coal fields, and relates (1) how the refusal of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers to honour relief orders which had been issued by the provisional executive board of the district, during a cessation of work early in 1924, added to the discontent prevailing as a result of the charter of the district being revoked in 1923 by the officers at headquarters, these officers having declared the strike of that year a violation of the agreement with the employing company (the British Empire Steel Corporation); (2) how the decadent One Big Union had launched an organizing campaign in the district, a proceeding to which the communists had taken objection, and which led to a bitter conflict between the adherents of these two bodies. The report finally states that the international executive board had restored autonomy to the district, regular officers being elected to manage its affairs.

Industrial Organization.—The report also refers to amalgamation of craft unions into industrial bodies, a subject which lately has been much to the fore through the activity of the communists, whose policy is one union for each industry, similar to the plan of organization in Russia. Attention is first being given to the railroad industry, the sixteen standard organizations embracing railway workers to be merged into one body under what is termed the "Minnesota plan". While two Canadian delegate bodies whose members embrace railway shop mechanics approved of the amalgamation proposal, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the chief labour body in the Dominion, has on more than one occasion gone on record as being opposed to any change in

the existing form of organization. Another proposal which has been made is one providing for greater autonomy for the Canadian internationally organized workers, the object



of which is to permit the members of branch unions in Canada to join in any mass action, such as general or sympathetic strikes, without the consent of the respective parent organizations. Although one trades and labour council and nine local branch unions supported this suggestion, the Trades and Labour Congress registered its disapproval, as did also Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, a delegate body embracing railway shop mechanics employed on Canadian railway lines.

In a chapter under the title of "Industrial Unions" considerable space is given in the report to the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union which seeks to abolish the wage system. This body since 1917, when many of its members were convicted under an indictment entered by the United States Government, has had an eventful career. Among the later incidents in connection with the I.W.W. (the abbreviated name under which the organization is commonly known), was a court action which arose through the acceptance of conditional pardons by some of those members who had been sentenced to prison terms for violation of United States laws. The 1923 convention of the I.W.W. approved of the action of those who had taken advantage of the conditional release, and ordered a cessation of attacks against them on pain of expulsion from the organization. For violation of this convention order three members were suspended by two of the general officers. Other officers objected to this proceeding, the differences between them being later carried to the courts. Efforts were made to have the matter settled without resort to legal action, but to no avail. Finally a special convention of the I.W.W. was called to deal with the matter in dispute, one of the first acts being to remove from office the leaders of both parties to the disagreement. A new set of officers was elected and several of those who were implicated in the dispute were expelled from the organization. The newly appointed officers were empowered to represent the organization in the court proceedings, but the result of the action had not been made known when the report went to press. Subsequently certain of the expelled members set up a dual I.W.W., with offices in Chicago, the headquarters of the parent body. The report states that the temporary injunction granted in 1923 to restrain the I.W.W. from functioning in California was in 1924 made permanent; under this injunction membership in the organization may be declared in contempt of court. The I.W.W. has made some progress in Canada, now having six branches, included in which are the lumber workers who in 1924 seceded from the One Big Union. Some members of the I.W.W., who it was stated were endeavouring to create discontent among the harvesters who were working in the grain fields of Western Canada, were convicted on charges of vagrancy. The officers in Chicago provided counsel for the prisoners and appeals were entered, with the result that three out of four convictions were quashed. Employing lumber companies in British Columbia secured an injunction against striking members of the I.W.W., and entered a claim for damages. When the case came up for trial the lumbermen's association, with which the companies concerned are affiliated, paid to the I.W.W. the sum of $2,450 to settle the case out of court. The strikers had previously returned to work, having decided "to take the strike back to the job."

The report deals with the development of labour political parties in Canada and outlines some of the matters dealt with at their conventions. Reference is also made to the participation of labour candidates in the British Columbia general election, three parliamentary by-elections and the municipal elections, as well as to the defeat of the Labour Government in Great Britain.

Trade Union Benefits.—As one of the features of trade union activity the report gives figures showing the large expenditures made for benefits, especially by the international organizations. Of the eighteen bodies classed as non-international four reported payments for benefits during 1924, the total being $33,027, a decrease of $9,208 as compared with the preceding year. Of the 89 international organizations having branches in Canada 60 had disbursements for one or more benefits, payments on account of death benefits being made by 49, unemployed and travelling by 10, strike by 39, sick and accident by 23, and old age pensions by four. The total expenditure in Canada and the United States for benefits by the central international organizations was $20,300,364, a decrease of $3,876,577 as compared with the disbursements by 62 organizations in 1923. The expenditure for the various benefits was as follows:—

Death benefits..	$11,211,924
Unemployed and travelling benefits..	1,044,546
Strike benefits..	2,781,280
Sick and accident benefits..	4,160,072
Old age pensions and other benefits..	1,102,542

Information is also given in the report showing the amounts paid out by many of the Canadian local branch unions to their own members, which sums were in some instances paid in addition to the benefits received from headquarters, and in other cases covered benefits not provided for by the central bodies

The total sum expended by the local branches was $358,902, an increase of $25,693 as compared with the amount expended in 1923. The disbursements for 1924 by the local branches for the various benefits were:

Death benefits	$ 68,019
Unemployed benefits	19,600
Strike benefits	101,346
Sick benefits	124,617
Other benefits	45,320

A chapter of the report is devoted to a class of associations which are in no way identified with the organized labour movement, but which in the main are composed of wage-earners, and are considered to be of sufficient importance to justify reference being made to them in a report designed to show the standing of bodies of wage-earners in the Dominion. There are 66 associations included in this non-trade union group, the principal ones being those composed of school teachers, Government employees and commercial travellers, the combined membership being 86,333, an increase of 771 over the number of members recorded in this group in 1923.

The Fourteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, like its predecessors, forms a complete labour directory, containing not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are connected and of the various delegate bodies.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Dates of Coming Conventions

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada at Granby, Quebec, in July.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen at Detroit, Michigan, in June.

National Association of Woolsorters at Lawrence, Massachusetts, on June 26.

Pattern Makers' League of North America at Cleveland, Ohio, in June.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada at Baltimore, Maryland, on July 6 to 13.

National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in July.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders on July 6 to 13.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on July 20 to 25.

Upholsterers' International Union of North America, on July 20.

International Plate Printers and Die Stampers at Washington, D.C., on July 20 to 27.

International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 20.

International Federation of Trade Unions

The International Federation of Trade Unions has recently published at Amsterdam its third year-book of the International trade union movement, which may be obtained for ten shillings or the equivalent of that amount. This publication shows that at the end of 1923 there were affiliated to the Federation 23 trade union centres, comprising 835 organizations with a total membership of 15,321,692. The sex is reported in regard to 14,687,145 members, 12,507,426 (85.2 per cent) being men and 2,179,719 (14.8 per cent) women. (Later figures give the total membership as 18,500,000).

A detailed table setting out the various orientations in the trade union movement shows that the total number of organized workers in all countries at the end of 1923 amounted to 36,439,320. Out of this total, 16,490,121 workers adopted the platform of the International Federation of Trade Unions, while 5,245,889 (principally in Russia) were affiliated to the Communist, 2,354,583 to the Clerical and 404,700 to the syndicalist trade union movements. The remaining 11,970,027 take a neutral standpoint.

From a survey of the number of organised workers in each country compared with the population figures, it appears that in Austria, out of every 100 inhabitants 17 per cent are trade unionists; Germany is next on the list with 15.3 per cent, followed by England 13.3 per cent, Australia 12 per cent, Czechoslovakia 11.1 per cent and Belgium 9.9 per cent. The following countries are stated to be among those where the trade union movement is so far very little developed: Argentine, Finland, Bulgaria, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Peru, Roumania, South Africa, Brazil, Japan, India (British Empire), Dutch East Indies, Egypt and China. In all these countries not more than 1.5 per cent of the population are organized workers.

The year-book contains tables with names, addresses and membership numbers of all the 835 organizations affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, together with the names of their trade journals. There are also tables with addresses and membership figures of the organizations which compose the Trade Secretariats, a list of the organizations

catering for workers' education at the present time, and lists of the organizations affiliated with the Labour and Socialist International, the International Co-operative Alliance and the Young Workers' Socialist International. The year-book also contains, for the first time, detailed reports as to the position of the trade union movement in the various countries, written by leaders of the national centres.

Both as an address-book and as a statistical year-book this publication should be of service to persons actively engaged in the trade union movement.

International Seamen's Union of America

The International Seamen's Union of America has protested to the United States Government against the sale of five passenger steamships originally owned by the United States Government. It is contended that the sale of these vessels by the United States Shipping Board to the Dollar Steamship Company (which was recently decided by a vote of four to three of the Shipping Board) would mean that the American seamen now operating the ships would be replaced by Asiatics. The International Seamen's Union has been joined in their protest by the Illinois State Federation of Labour and the Chicago Federation of Labour.

Organized Women in Austria

Out of 57 trade unions of Austria, 49 organize women and only eight are without women members. In 14 of the 49 the women members are in the majority; in 25 more, more than 10 per cent of the members are women. The 14 unions where women are in the majority are the following: lawyers' assistants, bookbinders, hotel employees, sick nurses, cardboard workers, furriers, lithographers (including the workers in the cigarette case industry), tailors and dressmakers, textile workers, artificial flower makers and feather workers, unskilled printing operatives, bookshop assistants, hat makers and ready-made dressmakers, and domestic employees. The artificial flower-makers and the domestic employees consist wholly of women.

Trade Unionism in Japan

The total membership of trade unions in Japan, according to information contained in *Industrial and Labour Information*, amounts to only one-twentieth of the total number of wage-earners, which, excluding the rural districts, is something over 4,160,000. Figures from the Police Bureau, however, show that at the end of 1921, thirty years after the Japanese workers began to organize themselves, there were only 100,000 trade unionists in Japan. At the end of 1923, according to the returns of the Bureau of Social Affairs, there were 430 trade unions with a total membership of 125,000. The adoption by the Government, early in 1924, of a new policy with regard to the nomination of the workers' delegate and advisers to the International Labour Conference by which the right of proposed candidates was confined to organized labour, and voting for candidates was based on the membership of the organizations, gave a great impetus to the growth of trade unionism, with the result that by the end of 1924 there were 500 unions with an aggregate membership of 230,000. It is also stated that apart from the new policy with regard to the nomination of the workers' delegation to the International Labour Conference (official information having confirmed the news that the Government will maintain this policy for the purpose of the 1925 Conference) several factors have contributed to the quickening of the spread of trade unionism in Japan. Among these are mentioned the attitude of the Government toward the protection and encouragement of workers' organizations, and the fact that the workers' movement has somewhat changed its course, abandoning its rather doctrinaire channels and turning more in the direction of practical organization.

Workers' Education Bureau of United States

Nearly 500 delegates from the United States, Canada and Europe, representing labour organizations, universities and colleges and various economic and industrial associations were present at the annual convention of the Workers' Education Bureau of the United States held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 17, 18 and 19. The speakers included President Green of the American Federation of Labour; Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union; Morris L. Cooke, director of the Pennsylvania Giant Survey; Dr. A. W. Castle of the Pennsylvania State Department of Education, representing Governor Pinchot; Professor Jesse H. Holmes, professor of history at Swarthmore College; Professor James T. Shotwell, author of the Geneva Protocol and members of the faculty of Columbia University; Alfred MacGowan, representing the Workers' Educational Association of Canada; Gus de Muynck, of the Belgian Workers' Education Centre; Canuto Vargas, Labour Attache of Mexican Embassy at Washington; James Maloney, president of the International Glass Blowers' Union, and John P. Frey, editor of *The Moulders' Journal*.

President Green in his remarks stated that "the trade union is the agency and education

is the method by which labour will make material and spiritual progress." He also said that "education offers the strongest hope for the promotion of collective bargaining and industrial peace—a peace of understanding based upon justice and equality."

In 1923, the American Federation of Labour gave official endorsement to the Workers' Education Bureau and in 1924 undertook to finance the Bureau by a levy upon the affiliated national and international unions. At the convention the Federation was given greater power in regard to the Bureau. It was decided that membership should be confined to unions affiliated with the Federation and to educational enterprises sponsored by them. In this way it was felt that outside groups which might be dominated by Socialist, Communist or capitalist philosophies would be excluded in order to develop a practical type of training for the immediate use of American unions.

In another resolution passed by the convention, labour unions throughout the country were urged to have labour candidates elected to school boards.

It was explained that an attempt was being made to have a scout movement backed entirely by labour unions launched in Pennsylvania and that a committee for this purpose had been formed with Mr. Maurer, the Bureau's president, at the head. A similar pioneer movement, it was stated, has been started in New York with 900 children of both sexes enrolled. The object of the movement is to promote health, strength, cleanmindedness, and a great respect for rugged, honest toil.

The president, James H. Maurer of Reading, Pennsylvania, and the secretary, Spencer Miller of New York were re-elected to office, and it was decided that the next convention should be held two years hence.

TRADE UNIONISM IN THE UNITED STATES

THE American National Bureau of Economic Research, as the result of a recent study of the growth of labour organizations in the United States, reports that trade unions approximately doubled their strength in the decade 1910-1920. One-fifth of the country's workers were members of labour organizations in 1920, as against one-tenth in 1910. Of the 26,080,689 wage-earners in 1920, 4,881,200 were trade union members; whereas in 1910, out of 22,406,714 wage-earners, 2,101,502 were trade unionists. The extent of organization of the workers in manufacturing industries varies from less than 1 per cent organized in the chemical and allied industries, to more than 57 per cent in the clothing industry. The great increase in the percentage of organization in this latter industry is one of the most striking features in industrial organization. The clothing industry was converted from one of the weakly organized industries in 1910 into the most strongly-organized in 1920. This is attributed mainly to the growth of membership in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union after its strike in 1910, and to the rapid increase in membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union after its organization in the last months of 1914.

The percentage of wage-earners organized in the various divisions of industry is as follows:

Industry	Per centage Organized	
	1920	1910
Extraction of minerals	41·0	27·3
Manufacturing	23·2	11·6
Transportation	37·3	17·1
Building	25·5	16·4
Stationary engineers	12·4	4·6
Stationary firemen	19·9	9·6
Trade	1·1	1·0
Professional service	5·4	4·6
Clerical occupations	8·3	1·8
Domestic and personal service	3·8	2·0
Public service	7·3	2·5

Profit-Sharing in Norwegian Shipping Industry

The International Labour Office is informed that a Norwegian shipping company has decided to introduce a profit-sharing scheme as an incentive to its workers to remain in its employment.

Of recent years there have been many cases of desertion, especially on lines to America. The company in question has decided that for vessels in American service the crews shall receive 10 per cent of the net profits, crews on vessels in both American and European services 7½ per cent, and those on European services 5 per cent. The profits are to be shared equally among the crew, excluding the master.

The share in profits is made conditional on the employee having been in the service of the company eighteen months in the case of the American services, and for twelve months in the case of European service.

INSTITUTE FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

UNICIPAL employees in the province of Quebec are taking steps to secure the incorporation under provincial law of a Mechanics' Institute and Library Association. The formal declaration of the purposes of the new organization are stated as follows:—

1. This association will assume the collective name of "The Benevolent and Pension Fund Association of Municipal Employees in the Province of Quebec."

2. The object of said Association is to advance and protect the interests of municipal employees in the province of Quebec, and especially of the employees of the city of Montreal and vicinity;

To raise the intellectual, moral, social, professional and material level of its members;

To protect the members in case of accident or death and help the widows and orphans of deceased members;

To tighten the bonds of fraternity among municipal employees in the province of Quebec;

To secure from transportation companies, telephone, trade and insurance companies and from other companies or persons just and equitable concessions and privileges;

To organize the knowledge, experience, theory, practice and scattered strength of municipal employees in the province of Quebec in their profession, to direct them towards a more perfect performance of their various duties and a more economic performance of their professional duties, for the greatest good of each one in particular and of all in general, and, for that purpose, to put a library at the disposal of its members;

To establish and maintain information bureaus to give the members of the Association all necessary information or references;

To have a meeting place where they can chat, rest, play various games, amuse themselves, in a word rest their minds and exchange useful and pleasant views.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the Labour Gazette relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities which have direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers are also noted. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Inter-provincial Conference on Vocational Education

A conference of representatives from the four western provinces met in Calgary on April 17 and 18 to discuss the problems of vocational education as they affect the work in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The meeting was called by the Federal Director of Technical Education at the request of the provincial officials responsible for the administration of secondary vocational education.

The purpose of the conference was to devise ways and means whereby the western provinces could co-operate in their efforts to develop suitable types of education and training for industrial workers in western Canada. The two main topics for discussion were evening school work and correspondence instruction.

Papers on the following subjects were read and discussed by all present:—

"Evening schools in Ontario," prepared by F. P. Gavin, Director of Technical Education for Ontario.

"Correspondence-Study Instruction," prepared by Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education for Nova Scotia.

"Some Problems of Vocational Education in Alberta," by W. G. Carpenter, Director of Technical Education for Alberta.

"Federal grants and vocational education," by A. W. Crawford, Federal Director of Technical Education.

The principal speaker at the conference was Dr. Charles A. Prosser, Director of Dunwoodie Institute of Technology, Minneapolis, who took an active part in the discussion and very materially added to the success of the gathering.

The conference unanimously adopted the following resolution, which marks a decided step forward in the development of vocational education in Canada:—

Whereas it is desirable that co-operative action be taken in the four western provinces in the formation of standard courses for vocational correspondence and evening schools and;

Whereas it is desirable that investigation be made of the feasibility of co-operative action along other lines of vocational education;

Therefore this Conference recommends that each of the four western departments of education appoint one representative to act upon an interprovincial vocational education committee for the purposes of:—

(a) Considering and reporting upon standard courses for correspondence and evening schools and indicating methods for their compilation and distribution.

(*b*) Reporting to the various departments upon the scope of interprovincial co-operation.

(*c*) Preparing the details of any scheme or agreement arising out of clauses (*a*) and (*b*) and submitting the same to the departments of education concerned.

It is expected that the committee will be appointed without delay and that definite programmes for co-operative action will be submitted to the governments within a few months.

Organized Labour and the Workers' Educational Association

Mr. H. G. Fester, President of the Workers' Educational Association of Hamilton, Ontario, states that the local executive committee is keenly disappointed as a result of the failure of members of labour organizations to attend classes of the association in Hamilton. Less than 10 per cent of the enrolment in these classes represented organized labour. The subjects studied were psychology, public speaking, economics, English literature and civil government and sociology.

Organized Labour's Educational Policy

Addressing a meeting of school superintendents at Cincinnati, Ohio, some days ago, Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, asserted that, "Organized labour aims to end class lines in education." Mr. Woll explained that to a committee on education is delegated the responsibility of carrying into effect the federation's programme dealing with education in the public schools. He said in part:—

Our committee is seeking to get central labour unions to authorize local co-operating committees on education to be the agencies through which labour shall participate in the determination of educational policies and undertakings. We urge that local school boards shall consist of representatives of all groups directly concerned by public school education. Labour should be one of these groups. Our purpose is not contention or a desire to dominate, but the very proper motive to give representation to the views and desires of a major group in the community. Few will dispute the statement that traditional culture is regarded as something apart from the experience of the majority of workers. There are barriers both of experience and training barring their entrance. We wage earners want our schools to help us find the way to make of all callings and all work cultural experiences so that all our citizens may share in the richness of life that grows out of understanding and purposeful control over the elements that constitute the daily work. We want our public schools to contribute to the development of an attitude of mind that is active and critical, while at the same time appreciative of the significant and the fundamental. We ask your assistance to the end that our schools shall develop in students an active instead of a passive attitude. We know that is no easy proposition. It is the same problem expressed in educational terms as we must cope with in the industrial world when we try to change from quantity to quality standards. Through our workers' education movement we are seeking information that will enable us to make best use of wisdom gained through experience. We intend to make our movement, which is a movement for human betterment, increasingly intelligent and purposeful, and the two agencies upon which we rely are organization and education.

A State Technical Institute for New York

A bill has been introduced in the New York State Senate providing for a temporary unpaid commission to investigate the desirability of a State Technical Institute. Good reasons for such an inquiry are set forth in a report prepared by Lewis A. Wilson, Director of the Division of Vocational and Extension Education of the New York State Education Department. His recommendations, which are the result of many careful studies of the industries of the State and of trade and technical schools in other States and in foreign countries, are worthy of serious consideration.

The industrial importance of New York State is not generally realized, he contends. Not only does the value of its manufactured products, estimated at over $8,750,000,000 in 1919, exceed by a billion dollars the combined value of such products in all the New England States, but of the eighty-eight leading industries this State ranks first in thirty-seven, second in nine and third in eleven. These industries employed 1,500,000 people and paid in wages nearly $2,000,000,000. Of the 49,000 plants, 95 per cent employ each not more than 100 workers. Industrial growth has been attended by a great increase in the urban population, the percentage of the total having risen in the last thirty years from 60 to 83. With such large interests at stake, it is urged that the State should give attention to the special educational needs of the thousands who are looking toward entrance into industry. New York is spending more than $2,250,000 a year in support of institutions and agencies for developing agricultural products and market facilities and promoting the happiness and prosperity of those engaged in farming. But for the industries no direct aid is given except for the maintenance of a school in clay-working and ceramics at Alfred University. What is proposed is not an institution of college grade but one which will embrace: (1) A department of industrial information for those engaged or planning to engage in manufacturing in the State concerning markets, transportation facilities, electrical service, etc.; (2) a department of chemical and physical research for testing raw materials and finished products, and for studies of the adaptability of materials, substitutes and the utilization of waste products; (3) a department of statistical research to give a basis for forecasting industrial trends; (4) a department of factory construction; (5) a department of accounting and business methods; and finally (6) departments

of trade and technical training and management. We have depended upon Europe for a considerable supply of skilled workers, but the number now coming is "so small that it is a negligible factor in meeting the industrial needs of to-day". We must provide at home this kind of education for our own people.

Unemployment in India

The following extracts from the report of a committee appointed in 1922 to investigate unemployment among the Indian and Anglo-Indian middle class committees in Bengal are taken from the January *Labour Gazette*, Bombay:—

Remedial Measures.—We strongly recommend the immediate adoption of a comprehensive scheme for technical education (the term being used in its widest sense including vocational and industrial instruction).

(1) As a means to this end we strongly recommend that a Board of Technical Education should be established for the control of what may be described as training both theoretical and practical, for industry and commerce.

(2) The total Government grant for this form of education should be placed under the control of the Board subject to Government audit.

(3) The composition of the Board should be representative of industries and commerce as well as of the general public with a leaven of educationists.

General Education (Bengali Bhadralok).—(1) We recommend that (*a*) village education should be brought into the closest touch with village life, (*b*) instruction in the vernacular should be extended, (*c*) the simple facts regarding modern agriculture, sanitation, co-operation, etc., should be taught in the village schools, (*d*) the scientific side of school education should be developed to as great a degree as the literary side, (*e*) technical schools with small workshops attached should be started in the mofussil, (*f*) an experiment be made with one of the typical educational colonies, to test their practical usefulness.

(2) We recommend that (*a*) immediate steps be taken to raise the status of the teaching profession, (*b*) facilities for their proper professional training be made, (*c*) after the lapse of a reasonable period of time all grants-in-aid to schools should be given subject to the employment of properly qualified and trained teachers.

Technical Education.—(1) (*a*) We recommend that the Board of Control of Technical Education and Training mentioned before should prepare information regarding various occupations and place this information before parents and school children through the educational authorities and through the headmasters and teachers of schools. (*b*) We strongly recommend the development of evening continuation classes for those who have had to leave school at an early age. (*c*) As in the case of Bengali Bhadralok we recommend most strongly that the instruction in schools should be given a much more practical tendency and this recommendation we consider applies equally to the case of girls of this community. (*d*) We feel that the Anglo-Indian should make a much greater use of the existing facilities afforded by the Calcutta University. If, however, the present system of education is retained the gap in the system between the ages of 16 and 21 years should be filled up. (*e*) As in the case of the Bengali Bhadralok we are emphatically of opinion that the immediate development of the facilities for professional training of teachers and the proper recognition of the teaching profession are absolutely essential. (*f*) We appeal to those who are in a position to help financially to increase the extent to which the education of this community is endowed. (*g*) Our recommendations regarding the formation of a Board of Technical Education apply equally to this community.

We must strongly recommend that the new Calcutta Technical School should be opened as soon as possible and that the scope of its work should be extended to cover the developments obtained throughout the report.

Factors in Apprenticeship Training

The following article written by Mr. Frank Cushman, of the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education, appeared in the January issue of the *Vocational Education Magazine*:—

The following points have been agreed to in practically all cases where representative employers, labour leaders and school people have been brought together for a discussion of the apprenticeship problem.

1. Any successful plan for apprentice training should be based upon the co-operative effort of employers, organized labour, and the public schools. Where such co-operation has not been secured the attempts to set up an effective system of apprenticeship have been largely failures. Where a group of employers decide to have their own school without regard to the interests of labour, or at least without consulting labour and attempting to secure its co-operation, trouble usually results. Where labour organizations attempt to set up a programme of training for apprentices without the co-operation either of employers or of the public schools, results are not what they could be with such co-operation. Furthermore, there is no reason why a labour organization should pay the cost of training apprentices inasmuch as vocational efficiency is profitable not only to the man himself but to his employer and also to the community in which he lives. As a rule, where public schools offer training without securing the interest and support of both employers and labour the programme is not considered seriously. Too often trade instruction in the public schools has been unjustly condemned and discounted both by employers and employees because of the fact that school officials were attempting to deal with the problem without first having secured the support of the parties whose interests were most affected by the work.

A successful apprenticeship programme, therefore, must be the co-operative effort of employers, labour, and the public schools. While these three groups are perhaps the most important factor, there are other interests in every city which are usually ready and willing to co-operate in advancing a programme of apprenticeship for the building trades. In many places, architects have been the leaders; in others, manufacturers and dealers in building materials and supplies, engineers, real

estate men, and bankers have actively supported the movement.

2. Next to the need for securing the co-operation of the parties whose interests are affected by vocational efficiency in the building trades, the most important consideration is to make apprenticeship more attractive to boys through proper incentives. Much has been said recently about the breakdown of apprenticeship, the disappearing apprentice, and the need for doing something to direct boys away from "white collar" jobs. The trouble is not entirely with the boys. It is useless to blame the American boy for not becoming interested in learning a skilled trade. The skilled trades have not been made sufficiently attractive to him. Too few reasons could be advanced as to why an intelligent American boy should want to become an apprentice. The boys are all right and have just as much common sense as boys of past generations have had. All that is needed to secure an actual revival of interest in apprenticeship in the skilled trades is to make aprenticeship so attractive that it will compete with other lines of opportunities and other lines of employment. Where proper incentives have been supplied—such as a guarantee of opportunity to acquire a mastery of the trade, assurance of continuous employment during apprenticeship, and provision for acquiring manipulative skill in the trade and for learning what may be called the technical side of the trade through instruction supplementary to that received on the job—there has been no difficulty in securing apprentices. Some of these incentives are quite as potent in securing and maintaining the interest of a boy in becoming a skilled worker as the wages paid. High wages will not get and hold the right type of employee if the wage is the only incentive provided. Where apprenticeship is promoted on the basis that the apprentice will secure a real opportunity to become a master of his chosen craft, not only from the practical but also from the technical side, there is no shortage of boys who will become interested in the proposition. Such a complete training calls for both practical experience on the job and instruction in related subjects in a classroom, either through evening or part-time schools. Another point, boys who may be interested in becoming apprentices in the building trades are not ordinarily found in high schools. Many attempts to set up systems of apprenticeship have failed because of the unwarranted assumption that all the boys who might wish to become apprentices were already in high schools, and consequently the problem would be to interest some of these boys in a programme of apprentice training. In most cities not more than 20 to 30 per cent of the boys who finish the elementary schools enter high school, and of those who enter, as a rule, only a relatively small percentage graduate. For the most part, therefore, it is useless to look for apprentices either among the small group who graduate from high school or among those who are expecting to finish their high school course. In this connection it is well to remember that dropping out of high school is not in itself an indication of inferior mentality.

The most encouraging thing about the present situation is the interest that national and local organizations are taking in apprenticeship. Apprenticeship is probably being conducted at this time in a more intelligent way than it has ever been conducted in the history of industry. While the present crisis was to a certain extent anticipated it is only within the last year or two that organizations of employers have become keenly interested in the problem. Organized labour, it should be pointd out, has always stood for thorough and adequate training of apprentices in all of the organized trades. Craft pride has been responsible in part for this. Real labour leaders have always been supporters of vocational education under public control for the purpose of keeping up desirable standards of workmanship in the various crafts, as well as for promoting the training of apprentices.

Each of the forty-eight States now has an organization which is ready to co-operate and to assist in every way in the promotion of better apprenticeship training. Funds are available for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such training. It was long ago recognized that the interest of the public in vocational efficiency justified the utilization of public funds for vocational education. The federal Government is doing its share in the promotion of this work, and it is also true that every one of the forty-eight states is doing or is prepared to do its share.

The one thing needed at this time to put in operation an adequate programme of apprentice training in all of the building trades is co-operation. While much can be done from a national standpoint, the problem is in many respects strictly a local one that must be worked out in each city according to the particular conditions there prevailing. Enough information as to what needs to be done is available to enable any city to set up and operate an effective programme, and any city that does not have within the next twelve months a real programme of apprenticeship in the building trades will have to take the blame upon itself. If the programme fails it will be due more to a lack of co-operation on the part of contractors, labour, and the public schools than to any other factor.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Industrial Accidents in Quebec

MR. ARTHUR GABOURY, manager of the Quebec Safety League, recently made a survey of the loss of time to employers and employees through industrial accidents. He estimated that the loss of time because of such accidents runs as high as $6,000,000 a year in the province. In some cases the loss falls upon the employer, in other cases the loss is borne by the employee. This is in addition to other losses such as death claims, etc.

Recommendations of Coroners' Juries

On April 4, a workman employed in the yards of the International Coal and Coke Company of Coleman, Alberta, was electrocuted by taking hold of a ladder which came into contact with a high tension wire. The jury in rendering its verdict made the following recommendations: (1) that all ladders used in the vicinity of electrical wires be constructed of practically non-conducting material; (2) that the International Coal and Coke Company install a government telephone in a convenient place in the yards, to be used in case of accident and to phone the doctor.

The coroner's jury in connection with the death of a workman who fell from the fifth storey of a Toronto building in January last added a rider to its verdict urging the amending of by-law No. 9868 to provide greater protection to workmen on buiildings.

The jury empanellel to investigate the death of a man run over by a Canadian Pacific Railway train on an overhead bridge on the Guelph highway attached no blame to the train crew but strongly recommended that the Canadian Pacific Railway have all its employees instructed and pass examinations in first aid and see that the same is applied in all accidents.

New Brunswick Lumbermen's Safety Association

At the first annual meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Safety Association reports were presented showing that much work had been accomplished by the Association in co-operation with the Government factory inspectors. Special mention was made of the work in the smaller mills and plants. The Association during the year sent out 45,000 safety pamphlets and leaflets in both the English and French languages, this literature going exclusively to lumbering and woodworking employees, urging greater caution to prevent accidents. The association also circulated 6,000 copies in English and French of the Provincial Act requiring that all applicants for employment in the lumber woods should furnish certificates of vaccination, and holding the employer liable for any expense the Health Department might be put to in the event of a smallpox epidemic breaking out. Mr. F. C. Beatteay was re-elected as president and Mr. W. E. Anderson as secretary of the Association.

Rules on Lead Poisoning in New South Wales

By an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning-Broken Hill) Act, 1922, which was assented to on November 17, 1924, provisions for workmen's compensation in New South Wales have been extended in regard to lead poisoning, and workmen who have been previously lead poisoned are now safeguarded against being refused work after they have been declared on re-examination to be physically fit to return to their employment. Provision is made for a workman who is in receipt of compensation to undergo curative treatment at the expense of the mine owner with the condition that any workman refusing to submit to such treatment shall have his right to compensation suspended until he undergoes such examination or treatment or continues such treatment to the satisfaction of the medical board. The Act of 1922 was passed as a result of recommendations of the Technical Health Commission in regard to the subject of lead poisoning and lead absorption in the Broken Hill mines. The Act provided for the constitution of a medical board consisting of three medical practitioners, one to be nominated by the mine owners, one by the workmen and a chairman. This board has the power to declare the necessity for the withdrawal from the industry of a workman who, after having been previously certified as suffering from lead poisoning, has recovered, but who, in the opinion of the board is susceptible to the action of lead.

The Human Factor in Industry

Dr. Charles S. Myers, Director of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology of Great Britain, in a recent lecture on "the Human Factor in Industry," said that until recently labour had been treated too much as a commodity and the worker as a machine. The futility of this attitude was becoming generally recognized. Business organization was dependent not only on the application of

mechanical and economical principles, but also on the realization of the importance of the human factor and of its improvement by the application of physiological and psychological principles. Careful instruction of the workers in the best movements yielded large increases in output and reduction of fatigue. He stated that a group of novices trained by the Institute showed an output greater by 21 per cent than that of a corresponding group trained by the instructor appointed by the firm. In another firm movement study and improvements in appliances increased output by 36 per cent, the workers spontaneously expressing their gratitude to the Institute's investigators because they were so much less tired at the end of the day than previously. Insufficient interest and attention were preventible by improved selection of the workers, the introduction of suitable incentives, adequate supervision, and the avoidance of unduly long, uninterrupted spells of work. Irritation was caused not only by felt injustice but by needless flurry and by needless waiting. In two firms the Institute reduced the breakage of articles by 53 and 44 per cent respectively, by removing the various sources of the workers' irritation and hindrance, and by improving the methods of handling the fragile material. By such attention to the human factor, not only were the quantity and the quality of output improved, but the health and the contentment of the workers were also increased. Strain and fatigue were lessened; absences through sickness became fewer; the mental atmosphere of the factory, warehouse, and office improved; and the labour turnover which, when large, involved much wastage of money and time, was reduced.

Rock Dusting in Coal Mines

The *American Labour Legislation Review* states that "more progress has been made in the past two years towards bringing about the elimination of needless coal mine fatalities due to coal dust explosions than in all previous years added together. A decade and more has passed since the United States Bureau of Mines demonstrated that the simple and inexpensive device of rock dusting the mines effectively prevents coal dust explosion. That information for the most part lay unheeded in government reports while fatalities due to coal dust explosions have been increasing at an appalling rate. The Association for Labour Legislation undertook a nationwide campaign to bring about the adoption of the rock dusting safeguard. In 1922 less than half a dozen coal companies were found protecting their mines and miners with rock dust. By the end of 1924 more than fifty companies had rock dusted their mines or were beginning to install it, and the State of Utah took pioneer action in requiring the use of rock dust by all coal companies. An aroused public sentiment is now needed to bring this necessary measure of coal mine safety effectively to the attention of the state legislature."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Canadian Delegation to International Labour Conference

THE seventh session of the International Labour Conference opened in Geneva on May 18. The Agenda of this Conference was published in the December, 1924, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and includes the following subjects:—

I. Workmen's Compensation.

II. Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents (final vote on the Draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by a preliminary vote of the Conference at its Sixth Session).

III. Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used (final vote on the Draft Convention adopted by a preliminary vote of the Conference at its Sixth Session).

IV. Night work in bakeries (final vote on the Draft Convention adopted by a preliminary vote of the Conference at its Sixth Session).

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the Conference is as follows:—

Delegates representing the Government of Canada—

Mr. H. H. Ward, of Ottawa, Deputy Minister of Labour for Canada.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, of Geneva, Switzerland, Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations.

Technical advisers to the Government delegates—

Honourable Forbes Godfrey, of Toronto, Ont., Minister of Health and Labour of the Province of Ontario.

M. Pierre Beaule, of Quebec, P.Q., President of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

Honourable Laureat Lapierre, of Quebec, Member of the Executive Council of Quebec.

Delegate representing the employers of Canada—

Mr. John Lowe, Jr., of Valleyfield, P.Q., General Manager, Montreal Cotton Company, Ltd.

Technical adviser to the employers' delegate—

Mr. Hugh Macdonald, of Toronto, Ont., Legal Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Delegate representing the workpeople of Canada—

Mr. P. M. Draper, of Ottawa, Ont., Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Technical adviser to the workpeople's delegate—

Mr. Gustave Francq, of Montreal, P.Q., Chairman, Quebec Provincial Executive Committee, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Appointment of Mr. Norman Mackenzie

Mr. Norman MacKenzie, a Canadian now in attendance at Cambridge University, England, has been appointed as Assistant Legal Adviser in the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva. The vacancy in this position occurred through the retirement of Mr. P. E. Corbett, of Montreal, who has returned to teaching work at McGill University. It was intimated by the Director of the International Labour Office that he was desirous of obtaining the services of a Canadian to replace Mr. Corbett, and the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, was asked to nominate a qualified person to act with Mr. Corbett, of McGill University, in judging the qualifications of the candidates who might apply. M. Jean Desy, of Montreal, was designated by the Minister of Labour to act with Mr. Corbett, and their report was forwarded to Geneva at the end of March. Mr. Norman MacKenzie is a graduate of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., and has also studied international law in Harvard University. He won a fellowship in the latter entitling him to a year in the Law School of Cambridge University, England, where he is in residence at present.

The "Competent Authority" in Great Britain

In the British House of Commons on March 5 the question was asked how many International Labour Conventions agreed to by the British representative at Geneva are awaiting ratification and how many have been submitted under the terms of the Treaty to the "competent authority." Mr. Betterton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, replied: "Of the Draft Conventions which have been adopted by the International Labour Conference, nine have not yet been ratified by this country. Of these, the British Government delegates at Washington, Genoa and Geneva, respectively, voted in favour of six, the vote being qualified in one case by a reservation. I am advised that the obligation under the Treaty, is fulfilled, if a Draft Convention is considered by the Crown, acting on the advice of the Executive Government, for the purpose of deciding whether or not it will ratify. This action has been taken in respect of all the Draft Conventions. Where a Convention, which it has been decided to ratify, involves an alteration in British law not already provided for by statute, Parliament has been and will be, asked to pass the necessary legislation before ratification takes place. Moreover, it has been the practice to bring these matters specially before this House in the form of resolutions asking for approval of the action of the Government."

In reply to the further question: "Are we fulfilling the terms of the Treaty, which says that the Convention should be laid before the competent authority for enactment or otherwise, merely by having it considered by the Cabinet, or is not this House the authority to which it should be submitted?" it was stated that this point was put to successive law officers, including the present Lord Chief Justice, and that in all cases the law officers decided that the Government were the competent authority.

8-Hour Day in Great Britain

A bill to establish a national 48-hour week in Great Britain in conformity with the Convention adopted by the first International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919, was introduced in the House of Commons by a member representing labour, but was defeated on May 1 by 223 votes to 128. The Government opposed the bill on the grounds that the principle involved was a matter of different interpretations in different countries and that application of the forty-eight-hour week would necessitate further international conferences.

France and the White Lead Convention

The French Chamber of Deputies, at its sitting on February 23, adopted two Bills providing, respectively, for the ratification of the Draft Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting (Geneva, 1921), and for the amendment of Chapter IV of Book II of the Labour Code, containing special provisions concerning the use of white lead in

painting. The latter bill is intended to bring the provisions of French law into conformity with those of the Convention.

Encyclopaedia of Health in Industry

The International Labour Office has in course of publication an "Encyclopaedia of Health, Pathology and Social Welfare from the standpoint of labour, industry and trades." The purpose of the Encyclopaedia is to collect the information existing in different countries in regard to unhealthy occupations and processes. The term "unhealthy" has been interpreted for this purpose in its widest sense, so as to cover not only toxic, infectious, and parasitic causes of disease but also all other causes capable of endangering the health and life of the workers. Three main groups of questions are dealt with: (1) the work; (2) the worker; (3) the environment. The "work" is analysed into its constituent elements, such as materials, industries, trades, and causes of disease, chemical, biological, etc. The "worker" is considered in relation to the products with which, and the environment in which he works. The "environment" is dealt with by general studies on subjects such as atmosphere, premises, heating, lighting, removal of dust, humidification, sanitary accommodation, etc. Certain articles are illustrated by photographs, sketches, diagrams, etc., showing recent innovations and improvements. Finally, the work is completed by a series of cross-references and an alphabetical table of contents which will facilitate the reader's inquiries.

The Encyclopaedia will appear first in the part form, each part comprising one or more articles. To enable the reader easily to preserve the parts and ensure that he possesses the complete series, the parts will not be distributed singly but grouped in temporary covers by fives, sixes or sevens according to their length, and numbered according to their order of publication. Subscription to the Encyclopaedia is $8 for the volume and the same for the brochure edition; the latter edition will however be distributed free to all subscribers to the whole of the publications of the International Labour Office.

"Industrial Safety Survey"

The International Labour Office has just published the first number of a new periodical, Industrial Safety Survey, designed "to serve as a medium for the direct exchange of ideas and experience with regard to industrial accident prevention both between different countries and between employers, workers and factory inspectors."

At the Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference, (Geneva, 1923), which was devoted to the question of factory inspection, strong emphasis was laid upon the part which should be played by any inspection service in promoting methods for preventing accidents and diseases. Some fairly precise suggestions on this matter were embodied in the Recommendation adopted by the Conference. In addition, the Conference adopted a resolution instructing the International Labour Office to make a survey of measures already in force in various countries for the improvement of health conditions and the reduction of the number of accidents. It is in the spirit of these decisions that the new publication has been launched.

The *Industrial Safety Survey* will be published every two months. Its columns will be open to the discussion of all subjects which have any bearing on the problem of the prevention of accidents. It will publish articles on technical developments in the sphere of accident prevention, articles discussing accidents of special interest and the lessons to be learned from them, and statistical studies on the progress of accident prevention in different countries or in different industries or processes. It will also report regularly on legislation, administrative regulations, and other measures of standardization in this sphere, show by discussion of the annual reports of factory inspectors what the public authorities are doing for the prevention of accidents, and carefully note all information it receives concerning the efforts made and results achieved by employers' and workers' organizations. Finally, by bibliographical notes and analyses, it will give up-to-date information concerning what is being written in books and periodicals on the subject of safety.

The first issue contains:—

A special article on "Safety Education in Industry" (illustrated).

Notes on the work of safety associations and institutions in Canada, France, Great Britain, and the United States.

Summaries of rules relating to boiler inspection and inspection of high-pressure acetylene apparatus in Prussia, and the transport and storage of compressed gases in America.

Notes on articles concerning safety questions in various periodicals.

Short notices of recent new books on safety problems.

The *Survey*, it may be added, is being published simultaneously in English, French and German.

Great Britain and the Maritime Conventions

The British Government bill to provide for certain amendments to the Merchants' Shipping Act, to which reference was made in the last issue of the GAZETTE, passed its third reading in the House of Lords last month and

was sent to the House of Commons. This bill permits of the ratification by the United Kingdom of three Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference as follows:— Draft Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of a ship, Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers, Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

Similar legislation was adopted by the Parliament of Canada last year subject to a condition that the same should become effective on proclamation of the Governor in Council.

On the third reading of the bill Lord Peel, on behalf of the Government, proposed an amendment that the expression "ship" should not include:—

> Any tug, dredger, sludge vessel, barge, or other craft whose ordinary course of navigation does not extend beyond the seaward limits of the jurisdiction of the harbour or pilotage authority of the port at which such vessel is regularly employed, if and so long as such vessel is engaged in his ordinary occupation.

Lord Peel explained that if tugs, etc., were to forego their ordinary duties and go on sea voyages they would come under the Conventions. He was advised that the amendment would bring the law into conformity with the Conventions, and there would be no necessity to have any reservations. The difficulty arose because the Convention was in French, and was not very well translated into English. The French word "maritime" was translated by the English "maritime"; if it had been translated "sea-going," it would have been much clearer.

The amendment was agreed to.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports on the bread and other bakery products industry, the brewing industry, the broom, brush and mop industry. the excelsior or wood wool industry, the hat and cap industry, the macaroni and vermicelli industry, the tobacco manufacturing industry in Canada in 1923. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries were outlined in the Labour Gazette for April, 1925, and previous issues.

Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry

The number of individual establishments operating in the bread and other bakery products industry in Canada in 1923 was 1,980 as compared with 1,865 in 1922. Of these 831 were in Ontario, 611 in Quebec, 116 in British Columbia and the Yukon, 112 in Alberta, 103 in Saskatchewan, 102 in Manitoba, 49 in New Brunswick, 49 in Nova Scotia and 7 in Prince Edward Island. The capital investment rose from $25,551,612 in 1922 to $28,231,856 in 1923, the value of the products from $47,845,811 to $48,859,478 and the number of persons employed from 10,455 to 10,906. Salaried officers numbering 184 received for their salaries, $523,446; general superintendents and managers numbering 181 received $363,009; technical experts, accountants, etc. numbering 70 receiving $101,291; clerks, stenographers and salesmen numbering 964 received $1,295,176; and employees on wages numbering 9,507 (8,493 males and 1,014 females) received $9,966,086. The greatest volume of employment was in Ontario, where 364 males and 175 females were employed on salaries, which amounted to $805,416, and 4,304 males and 551 females were employed on wages, which amounted to $5,275,174. In Quebec there were employed 467 males and 63 females who received $969,947 in salaries, and 2,398 males and 159 females, who received $2,393,052 in wages. The total amount paid in salaries and wages was $12,249,008. The average salary of all persons employed in the industry was $1,632, and the average wage paid was $1,048. Maximum employment was reached in the month of September, when 9,729 persons were employed, of whom 8,667 were males and 1,062 were females. The month of minimum employment was January, with a total of 9,138 persons, of whom 8,177 were males and 961 were females. The average number employed monthly was 8,493 males and 1,014 females. The average number of days the plants were in operation was 295.35; the average hours worked per day was 8.6 and per week 51.2.

The Brewing Industry

The report on the brewing industry shows 52 establishments in operation during the year. This was a decrease of one over the previous year. By provinces they were located as follows: Ontario 19; British Columbia 10; Quebec 9; Alberta 5; Manitoba 4; New Brunswick 2; Nova Scotia 2; Saskatchewan 1. The capital invested in the industry in 1923 was $38,384,708, as compared with $34,788,432 in 1922, and the value of the products was $29,260,243 in 1923 and $25,875,730 in 1922. Employees on salaries in 1923 numbered 537 (479 males and 58 females), their salaries amounting to $1,336,677. Employees on wages numbered

2,563 (2,530 males and 33 females), who received in wages $2,971,873. The total number of employees rose from 2,857 with a payroll of $3,903,240 in 1922, to 3,100 in 1923, with total earnings of $4,308,590, this increase of 243 persons involving an additional expenditure of $405,130 on account of salaries and wages during the two year period. Of the total employees, 55 were salaried officers of corporations, with earnings amounting to $325,201; 75 were general superintendents and managers who received $301,694; 82 were technical experts, chemists, accountants, etc. with earnings amounting to $216,769; 325 were clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc. with earnings amounting to $493,013; and 2,563 were employees on wages with earnings totalling $2,971,873. The maximum employment occurred in August, when 2,901 persons were employed, and the minimum employment was in January with 2,250. The number of days each establishment was in operation on full time averaged 275.1, on part time 13.8 and idle 15.1, and the number of hours worked by wage earners per day or shift was 8.9 and per week 51.8.

The Broom, Brush and Mop Industry

There were 79 establishments in the broom, brush and mop industry in Canada in 1923. Of these 45 were in Ontario, 23 in Quebec, 4 in British Columbia, 2 in Manitoba, 2 in New Brunswick, 1 in Alberta, 1 in Nova Scotia and 1 in Prince Edward Island. The capital invested in the industry was $3,543,561, this being $2,955 less than the total given for the previous year, while the value of production rose from $3,909,370 in 1922 to $4,577,319 in 1923, showing an increase of $667,949.

The total number of employees in all classes rose from 1,194 in 1922 to 1,340 in 1923, an increase of 146. The payroll also showed a corresponding increase of $164,422 over the two year period. There were 28 salaried officers of corporations who received for their services $118,030; 45 general superintendents and managers who received $104,694; 14 technical experts, accountants, etc., who received $20,319; 158 clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc., who received $232,530; 1,093 employees on wages who received $844,799, and 2 outside pieceworkers who received $141. Employment reached its maximum in April, with 1,181 employees while the minimum number reported was 977 in July. The average number of days in operation on full time during the year was 251.5, on part time 9.4, and idle 43.1. The hours worked by wage earners per day or shift was 8.6 and per week 50.

The Excelsior or Wood Wool Industry

Nine establishments were in operation in the excelsior industry throughout the year, of which five were located in Ontario and one each in Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec. With one exception these mills were engaged exclusively in the manufacture of excelsior or wood wool and their products represent practically all of this material made in Canada. There are, however, a few cases where saw-mills, planing mills and other wood-working factories manufacture excelsior as a side line or a by-product when market conditions are favourable. The total value of the products for the year was $86,990 and the total amount of capital invested was $125,277. Employment was given to four salaried employees and an average of thirty-two men and three women on wages. The total payroll in 1923 amounted to $25,671.

Hat and Cap Industry

The number of establishments reporting operations in the hat and cap industry in Canada during 1923 was 102 allocated by provinces as follows: Ontario 49, Quebec 34, Manitoba 8, Alberta 3, British Columbia 3, New Brunswick 3, Nova Scotia 1, Saskatchewan 1. This increase of 31 establishments over the number operating in 1922 is attributed to the fact that factory-made millinery is included in the report for 1923, but was formerly included in the Bureau's reports on women's factory clothing. The total capitalization rose from $4,477,593 in 1922 to $5,865,733 in 1923, an increase of $1,388,140. During the same period the net value of production rose from $7,624,450 to $9,968,321, an increase of $2,343,871. The total number of employees of all classes in 1922 was 2,100, $2,237,027 being paid in salaries and wages. In the following year the number reported had risen to 3,085, with a total payroll of $3,238,997, an increase of 985 employees, and of $1,001,970 in salary and wage payments. Salaried officers of corporations during 1923 totalled 76, their salaries amounting to $225,048; general superintendents, managers, etc. numbered 77 these receiving $216,191; technical experts, accountants, etc. numbered 35 their salaries amounting to $63,417; clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc. numbered 300 their salaries totalling $326,593; employees on wages numbered 2,580 (1,069 male and 1,511 female) these receiving $2,404,101, and outside pieceworkers numbering 17 females received $3,647. Employment reached its maximum in March, with 2,700, while the minimum number employed was 2,359 in June. The average number of days the factories were in operation on full time during the year was 251.3; on part time 29.1, and idle 23.6. The

average number of hours worked by wage earners per day or shift was 7.8 and per week 43.8.

Macaroni and Vermicelli Industry

Nine establishments reported operations in the macaroni and vermicelli industry in Canada during 1923, of which 4 were in the province of Ontario, 2 in Manitoba, 2 in Quebec and 1 in British Columbia, this being an increase of 1 over the number reported for 1922. In 1922 the production was 14,417,309 pounds, valued at $1,318,037 while for the period covered by this report the amount was 11,805,386 pounds, valued at $1,000,334, a decrease of 2,611,923 pounds in quantity and of $317,703 in valuation. There was a slight increase in the total capitalization, the amount reported for 1922 being $1,054,717, while for the year 1923 the total was $1,091,171, an increase of $36,454. The total number of employees fell from 239 in 1922 to 234 in 1923, a decrease of 5. Similarly the payroll showed a corresponding decrease. In 1922 the total salary and wage payments were reported at $198,847, while for the period covered by this report the amount was $194,483, a decrease of $4,364. One salaried officer of corporations received $1,200; general superintendents, managers, etc., numbering 11 received $28,012; technical experts, accountants, etc. numbering 2 received $2,276; clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc. numbering 36 received $40,324, and employees on wages numbering 187 (100 male and 87 female) received $122,671. The month when employment reached its maximum was March with 216 and the lowest month recorded was December with only 97. The average number of days the establishments were in operation on full time was 280.7, on part time 12.4, and idle, 10.9. The number of hours worked by wage earners per day or shift averaged 9.6 and per week 56.9.

The Tobacco Manufacturing Industry

The statistics of the tobacco manufacturing industry are divided into two groups (1) establishments whose principal product is cigars or cigarettes, and (2) factories whose chief product is smoking or chewing tobacco and snuff. In group (1) there were 111 active establishments, and in group (2) 37 factories were reported, making a total of 148 establishments, which was an increase of 6 over the total number reported for the previous year. The province of Quebec took first place in both groups, with a total of 81 establishments, being 54.7 per cent of the total for the Dominion. Ontario came next with 46 factories, or 31.0 per cent, whilst British Columbia came third with 11 plants or 7.4 per cent. Manitoba and Prince Edward Island with three each took fourth place whilst Alberta with 2, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with 1 each followed next in order.

The total value of all tobacco produced during 1922 was $62,626,960 and in 1923, $59,840,010. In cigar and cigarette factories the value of the output decreased to the extent of $3,889,700 during the two-year period. In smoking and chewing tobacco factories there was an increase for the same period of $1,102,750. The province of Quebec again led in the matter of production with a combined output from all factories of $53,708,024 or 92.7 per cent of the total value of all tobacco manufactured in the Dominion. The total capital invested in all tobacco factories in 1922 was reported at $43,859,914. For 1923 the amount was $44,348,333, an increase of $488,419. By classes of factories the capital employed in establishments making cigars and cigarettes fell from $31,482,001 in 1922 to $31,312,210 in 1923, a decrease of $169,791. In plants engaged in the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff the capitalization rose from a total of $12,377,913 in 1922 to $13,036,123 in the following year, an increase of $658,210 during the two-year period. In cigar and cigarette factories employment was at its maximum in October with 5,691 while the minimum number reported was in January with 4,936. In smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff factories the month with the highest number of wage earners was July, with 2,252, while the lowest number recorded was 1,718 for the month of February. The total number of employees rose from 8,574 in 1922 to 8,780 in 1923, an increase of 126. The payroll also rose from $7,423,503 in 1922 to $7,567,673 in 1923, an increase of $144,170. In cigar and cigarette factories the employees show an increase of 17, with an expansion in the payroll of $54,051 over the total reported for the previous year, while in smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff factories the increase amounted to 109 employees and $90,119 in salaries and wages during the same period. In the cigar and cigarette factories there were employed 55 persons who received in salaries and wages $340,293; 75 general superintendents and managers who received $229,006; 30 technical experts, accountants, etc., who received $54,713; 946 clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc., who received $1,465,292; and 5,302 wage-earners (2,004 male and 3,298 female) who received $3,391,864. There were also employed three outside pieceworkers who received $650. In the smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff factories there were employed 24 salaried officers of corporations who received $159,052; 53 general superintendents and managers who received $157,865; 12 technical experts, account-

ants, etc., who received $42,512; 175 clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc., who received $507,956; 2,017 wage-earners (808 male and 1,209 female) who received $1,216,982; and 8 piece workers who received $1,488.

The average number of days the cigar and cigarette factories were in operation on full time was 235.8, on part time 31.8 and idle 36.4. The average number of hours worked by wage-earners per day was 8.3 and per week 46.3. The smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff factories were in operation on full time an average of 260.4 days, on part time 15.6 days, and idle 28.0 days, and the hours worked by the wage earners per day averaged 8.9 and per week 49.9.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1923

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has recently issued a report on Wages and Hours of Labour in the Pulp and Paper Industry in the United States, 1923, No. 365, in its series on "Wages and Hours of Labour." The report covers 199 establishments in various States containing 35,799 male wage earners and 3,262 female wage earners, comprising 90 per cent of the total number of wage earners in the pulp and paper mills of the United States.

Mills manufacturing soda fibre pulp, and those manufacturing manila (rope, jute, tag, etc.), heavy wrapping, straw, bogus, or wood manila paper were not covered.

In addition to tables showing in detail, for each branch of the industry, the average hours per week, earnings per hour, and earnings per pay period of employees by occupation, sex, length of pay period, and region, the report contains a brief history of the industry, a description of operations and equipment, a glossary of occupations, and general information relating to changes in wage rates, overtime pay, bonuses, etc. The principal facts that are brought as to wages and hours are summarized in the report as follows:—

In pulp manufacturing the average full time hours per week range from 50.3 in New England to 67.3 in Louisiana. The average full time earnings per week range from $18.37 in Louisiana to $27.41 in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The average earnings per hour range from 27.3 cents in Louisiana to 49.1 cents in Michigan and Ohio.

In book paper manufacturing the average full time hours per week range from 50.2 in New England to 53.4 in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The average full time earnings per week range from $22.78 in Louisiana to $27.98 in New York. The average earnings per hour range from 44.5 cents in Wisconsin and Minnesota to 53.7 cents in New York.

For newsprint mills the average full time hours per week range from 48.1 in New England to 51.9 on the Pacific coast. The average full time earnings per week range from $27.09 on the Pacific coast to $32.03 in Michigan and Ohio. The average earnings per hour range from 52.2 cents on the Pacific coast region to 65.9 cents in Michigan and Ohio.

For wrapping paper mills the average full time hours per week range from 48.6 in New England to 59.5 in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The average full time earnings per week range from $24.83 in Wisconsin and Minnesota to $28.58 in Michigan and Ohio. The average earnings per hour range from 46.5 cents in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to 57.8 cents in New England.

For writing paper mills the average full time hours per week range from 49.1 in New England to 56.1 in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The average full time earnings per week range from $21.81 in Wisconsin and Minnesota to $31.53 in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The average earnings per hour range from 42.6 cents in Wisconsin and Minnesota to 56.2 cents in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Workmen's Compensation in South Australia

The new Workmen's Compensation Act of South Australia received the assent of the Governor on January 15, 1925. It embraces within its provisions employees of every class, including domestic servants, clerks and pastoral and rural workers who were either wholly or partially excluded by the former Act. The minimum amount payable to dependents in the event of the death of a workman has been increased from £200 to £400 and the maximum from £400 to £600. The weekly compensation payment has been increased by adding to the original allowance, which was 50 per cent of the workmen's average weekly earnings, the sum of 7s. 6d. for each child who is dependent or mainly dependent upon the injured worker.

STANDARD BASIC WAGE IN QUEENSLAND

THE Court of Industrial Arbitration of Queensland, Australia, last December appointed a special commission composed of the following members: James Thomas Sutcliffe (chairman of the economic commission on the Queensland basic wage), Professor R. C. Mills, LL.M., D.Sc., Dean of the Faculty of Economics, University of Sydney, and Professor J. D. Brigden, B.A., Professor of Economics, University of Tasmania, members of the said economic commission. The commission was to make a report on the following questions: 1. The productivity of Queensland year by year from 1913 to 1924, and the estimated productivity for 1925. (2) Real wages compared with productivity for the same periods. (3) To what extent is it practicable in adjusting wages to have regard to variations in productivity. (4) Whether an increase of wages would be likely to affect adversely the growth of any, and what Queensland industries. (5) What would be the probable reactions of an increase in the basic wage? (6) Such other matters of an economic nature as in the opinion of the commission may be of assistance to the court in determining the basic wage.

The report of the commission is given in full in the *Queensland Industrial Gazette*, March 24, 1925. It contains recommendations which are summarized as follows:—

(1) The chief guide to be followed by the court in declaring a standard basic wage for industries of "average prosperity" should be the capacity of industry to pay wages. Cost of living should not be taken into account after capacity to pay has been ascertained.

(2) Capacity to pay should be determined from figures showing changes in income per head, past production per head, and future production per head, of Queensland.

(3) An index of capacity to pay so determined should be the principal guide, but reference should also be made to such matters as productive efficiency, unemployment, and rates of wages in neighbouring States.

(4) The method recommended for obtaining an index of capacity to pay is as follows: An index of the value of material production per head, for the year preceding the year in which the declaration of the standard basic wage is made, is added to an index of the prospective value of material production per head for the year in which the declaration is made. The average of the two will then give the required index. If, however, a satisfactory figure of income per head can be obtained it should be used in conjunction with the first figure of the value of material production per head.

(5) Arrangements should be made for the collection, analysis, and tabulation of the necessary information upon which to base the index of the capacity to pay.

(6) The time for the annual declaration of the standard basic wage should preferably be August or September, when material information is best available.

(7) In varying the standard basic wage for industries of more or less than average prosperity the court might consider whether it is practicable to fix craft wages as a percentage upon general rates in each industry.

(8) In determining the differences between industries, the income derived from particular industries might be ascertained from the income tax returns. Such amounts should be related to the growth of the industry and the variations in the general index.

(9) Consideration should be given to piece-rates as a method of maintaining or increasing capacity to pay.

(10) Suggestions are made for the establishment of a modified scheme of discrimination between wage earners, according to family needs, with greater equalization of receipts by men in different industries as an incidental effect.

In regard to the last suggestion, concerning the family wage, the commission points out that the wage discrimination in regard to family needs is already practised in some European countries following recent increases in family budgets of cost of living. The scheme the commission suggests is as follows: "The number of children for which payments are to be made should be estimated and a fund created. Payments into this fund may be made in various ways, but it is here presumed that they will be made by employers. One method of payment by employers would be to deduct from all wages whatever sum per employer may be necessary to provide the fund. It is therefore suggested that the court should fix the amount payable into the fund. Industries of average prosperity would pay the normal amount, while other industries would pay more or less than this. Industries only able to pay the "Harvester equivalent" (this term is explained below) would pay nothing at all into the fund."

Functions and Methods of the Court

Under the Queensland Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916, the court was empowered *inter alia* to fix "the minimum rate of wages to be paid to persons of either sex," subject to the condition that "the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength, and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort," and to the further condition that "the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall not be less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort." The act provided that the court, in making awards fixing the rate of wages in any calling, "shall be entitled to consider the prosperity of the calling

and the value of an employee's labour to his employer in addition to the standard of living, but in no case shall a rate of wages be paid which is lower than the minimum wage declared by the court."

Three main "standards of comfort" had been put forward in Australia as guides in fixing wages by public regulation. The first was adopted in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, in the Harvester case. He took as his standard "the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community". This he interpreted as applying to a family of about five persons—a man, wife and three children, and he found that a minimum wage of seven shillings a day was necessary to meet these needs. In New South Wales in 1914, Mr. Justice Heydon took a family unity of man, wife and two children as a basis for the minimum living wage, on the ground that the average family of married employees was statistically 1.8 children. The Board of Trade of New South Wales was subsequently empowered to declare periodically the "cost of living" for such a family, which when published in the *Government Gazette* may become the basic wage for New South Wales. The third standard was that adopted by the Basic Wage Commission in its report of 1920. The family unit taken was a man, wife, and three children, and the commission found that the cost of living was on an average about 25 per cent above the Harvester precedent.

The court made its first formal declaration of a standard basic wage in February, 1921, after a review of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court's basic wage, the New South Wales basic wage, and the report of the Basic Wage Commission. The standard basic wage was to apply only to industries of average prosperity, and the court made it clear that any application for a higher or lower minimum would have to be justified by special circumstances. In its declaration of a standard basic wage in 1921 and 1922, and in awards in particular industries the court always had in mind the Harvester standard and has never awarded a rate for Queensland below its equivalent.

Compulsory Labour in Bulgaria

Since its creation in 1921, the Bulgarian Compulsory Labour Department has undergone certain modifications; among others, compulsory labour for women and young girls has been completely abolished. For men temporary labour service is required not exceeding ten days' work per annum, for all Bulgarians between the ages of 20 and 40 years; there is also a regular service for Bulgarian citizens between the same ages who have not served in the army. The Compulsory Labour Department of Sofia supervises the application of the system, the object of which is, among other things, to organize the labour of the country in such a way as to develop production and public works, and to educate the people in collective labour, with a view to the improvement of general social well-being.

According to information furnished by the department, the number of eight-hour days worked during the previous year was 591,914. These figures include 409,154 days' work done for the railway administration. The regular workers have built 11 bridges, 63 drainage canals and four fountains, have repaired 15 drainage canals, and have constructed 175,280 kilometres of new roads, 158,678 kilometres of paved roads, etc.

As regards railways, the following work has been carried out: 8 railway bridges; 25 drainage canals; 38 buttress walls; 187,462 square metres of platform for stations; 5,690 kilometres of Decauville railways, etc.

The Compulsory Labour Department is at the moment supervising the work in the following undertakings: shoemaking and tailoring establishments at Gornia-Bania, brick works at Sofia, and three forestry undertakings in the mountains.

The Superior Labour Council of Bulgaria has decided to raise to 23,000 the number of persons legally subject to compulsory labour. These will be chosen among young men under 25 years of age.

The object of this increase is to allow completion during 1925 of new railways and roads. Of the 23,000 persons conscripted for compulsory labour, 11,000 will be employed on the construction of railroad lines, 8,000 on roads, and 4,000 will work on State farms and in State workshops. The daily wage of these conscripted workers will be 50 leva. At the present rate of exchange 50 leva equals 37 cents in Canadian currency.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1925, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THERE was a slight increase in employment at the beginning of April, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,830 firms, these firms reporting an aggregate payroll of 718,524 persons as compared with 718,162 workers on March 1. The improvement, though not pronounced, is interesting because in the past four years employment has shown a decline at this time of year. The index number, based on the numbers employed on January 1, 1920, as 100, stood at 87.2 on April 1, 1925, as compared with 87.0 in the preceding month and with 89.3 on April 1, 1924, 87.6 in 1923, 80.6 in 1922, and 84.1 in 1921. The accompanying chart reflects the changes in employment since 1923.

The outstanding changes in the situation at the beginning of April were marked gains in manufacturing and heavy seasonal contractions in logging. Other industries showed a generally upward movement.

Employment by Provinces

The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia reported increased activity, while employment declined slightly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.—Further gains were indicated in manufacturing as a whole; iron and steel showed the most improvement, but lumber mills were slacker. Shipping and stevedoring, building and highway construction were more active, while logging, railway operation and construction afforded less employment. The payrolls of the 514 reporting firms aggregated 62,223, as compared with 60,928 on March 1. At the beginning of April, 1924, there had been increases on a slightly larger scale.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed another though smaller gain, 391 persons being added to the working force of the 1,245 firms making returns, the staffs of these firms totalling 197,928 on April 1. The iron and steel, clay, glass and stone, textile, pulp and paper, lumber, mining, building and trade industries registered the largest gains. Logging, however, suffered considerable seasonal curtailment, and railway operation and construction recorded smaller payrolls. On April 1, 1924 and 1923, there had been pronounced declines in employment.

Ontario.—Heavy seasonal losses in logging camps caused an unfavourable balance of employment in Ontario. There was, however, pronounced recovery in manufacturing, especially in iron and steel, lumber and textiles. Mining, communication, construction, transportation, services and retail trade also reported improvement. A combined payroll of 301,641 persons was indicated by the 2,698 firms whose statements were tabulated. On March 1 they had 302,793 employees. The contraction in employment noted on April 1, 1924, greatly exceeded the loss in the present year, but the employment index number was higher in 1924.

Prairie Provinces.—In this district also logging showed decided reductions, which were partly offset by additions to staffs in construction and manufacturing. Reports were received from 774 firms, employing 89,844 persons as compared with 90,705 persons in the preceding month. This decrease is much smaller than that registered on the same date of last year or of 1923.

British Columbia.—Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, showed considerable improvement; coal mining and railway construction also were more active, while logging and construction reported contractions. The working force of the 599 firms making returns increased from 66,199 persons on March 1 to 66,888 at the beginning of April. Somewhat more extensive gains took place in the corresponding period of last year, but the index number then was slightly lower.

The following table gives index numbers of employment in the five economic areas into which the country is divided.

Number Employed, January, 1920 = 100

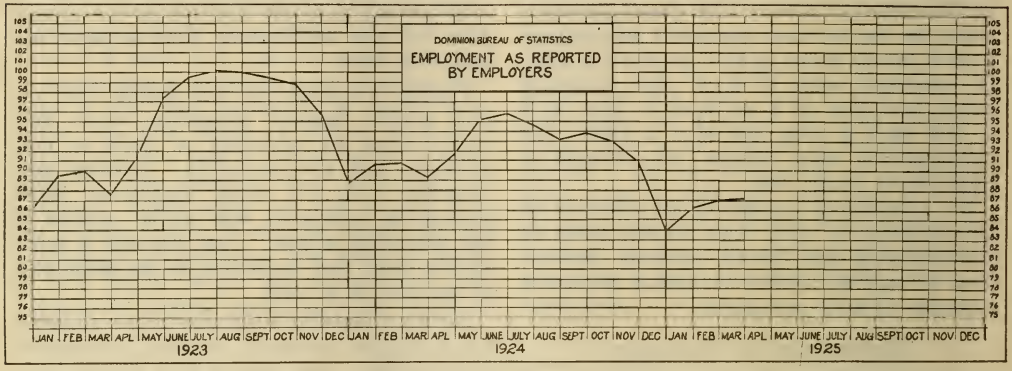
District	Relative Weight*	Apr. 1, 1925	Mar. 1, 1925	Apr. 1, 1924	Apr. 1, 1923	Apr. 1, 1922	Apr. 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces	8·7	83·4	81·7	84·6	90·5	80·6	87·2
Quebec	27·5	89·8	89·6	91·5	85·5	77·5	80·4
Ontario	42·0	84·9	85·0	87·6	88·4	81·1	83·5
Prairie Provinces	12·5	84·1	85·0	87·0	83·5	82·1	88·7
British Columbia	9·3	100·1	98·1	99·6	92·8	85·9	88·1
Canada	100·0	87·2	87·0	89·3	87·6	80·6	84·1

*The term "Relative weight" is explained in the last paragraph of the accompanying text.

Employment by Cities

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg recorded increased activity, while in Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver very little change in the situation as a whole was indicated.

Montreal.—There was general improvement in Montreal, manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade showing the largest gains. Within the manufacturing division, the most important increases were in iron and steel, textiles, clay, glass and stone and printing establishments, while tobacco plants were slacker. The 693 firms reporting employed 100,775 persons or 2,131 more than on March 1. Slightly greater expansion was recorded on April 1, 1924, when the index number was a few points above its present level.



Quebec.—Construction was more active than in the preceding month, while in leather factories reductions in personnel were noted. Reports compiled from 89 employers showed that the working forces aggregated 8,654, as compared with 8,174 on March 1.

Toronto.—Firms in Toronto indicated the largest increase on record, 3,303 persons being added to their staffs since March 1. They employed 91,674 workers on the date under review. Manufacturing generally was decidedly more active, especially in the iron and steel and textile divisions. Trade, communication, construction and transportation also registered improvement. The increases in staff recorded on April 1, 1924, were very much smaller, and the situation then was rather less favourable.

Ottawa.—There was practically no change in the general situation in Ottawa, according to 130 firms, who employed 9,334 persons on April 1, as compared with 9,348 in the preceding month. There were small gains in lumber mills offset by slight reductions in pulp and paper. A fairly large increase in personnel was indicated on the same date of last year, when activity was somewhat greater.

Hamilton.—Employment in this city also remained stationary on the whole; the 197 reporting establishments had 24,366 workers or 29 more than on March 1. Improvement in textiles, iron and steel were offset by losses in clay, glass and stone and electrical appliance works. On April 1, 1924, additions to staff were noted, and the index number was higher.

Winnipeg.—After five months of uninterrupted declines in Winnipeg, the trend of employment at the beginning of April was favourable. Manufacturing and construction showed the most marked gains. A combined pay-roll of 23,772 persons was employed by the 296 reporting firms, who had 23,446 workers on March 1. There were contractions on April 1 of last year, and the index then was slightly below its present level.

Vancouver.—Improvement in manufacturing and some other industries was offset by a reduction in road construction, with the result that employment on the whole showed no change. Statements were tabulated from 228 employers having 22,417 workers. Substantial additions to staffs were indicated at the beginning of April, 1924, but employment then was not as active as at the present time.

The following table gives index number of employment by cities:—

Number Employed, January, 1920 = 100

City	Relative weight	Apr. 1, 1925	Mar. 1, 1925	Apr. 1, 1924	Apr. 1, 1923	Apr. 1, 1922
Montreal	14·0	88·5	86·7	90·1	83·3	76·0
Quebec	1·2	98·4	93·2	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	12·8	85·1	81·8	84·8	86·7	82·7
Ottawa	1·3	87·5	86·6	90·9	90·6	.....
Hamilton	3·4	80·3	80·1	85·2	88·4	....
Winnipeg	3·3	83·7	82·7	82·3	85·7	83·6
Vancouver	3·1	102·5	101·8	99·8	86·9	93·1

Manufacturing Industries

There was further pronounced recovery in this division; the staffs of the 3,798 manufacturers reporting were enlarged by 10,945 operatives to 415,500 on April 1. This in-

crease greatly exceeds that recorded at the beginning of the same month of last year, although the index number then was slightly higher than at the present time. The most marked gains were in iron and steel and in lumber, textiles, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper and rubber, while the only significant declines took place in tobacco and electrical apparatus plants.

Animal Products—Edible.—For the first time since the beginning of September, 1924, there was an increase in employment in this division, exceeding that recorded on the same date of last year. Fish canning, smoking and curing plants and dairies were busier. An aggregate pay-roll of 12,685 persons was employed by the 146 firms making returns; they had 12,510 employees on March 1. The bulk of the recovery was in British Columbia, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Leather and Products.—Boot and shoe factories were less fully engaged, but leather tanning and preparing works recorded moderate improvement. Firms in Quebec showed reductions, while additions to staffs were noted in Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 195 manufacturers, having 16,471 operatives as compared with 16,479 at the beginning of March. Practically no change in the situation was indicated at the beginning of April of a year ago.

Lumber and Products.—Lumber mills were decidedly busier, as were also container, furniture and wooden vehicle factories. The 707 employers making returns increased their pay-rolls from 39,912 persons on March 1 to 41,796 at the beginning of April. This expansion of 4.7 per cent is very much larger than that recorded on April 1, 1924, when the level of employment was practically the same as at the present time. The greatest gains during the month under review were in Ontario and British Columbia.

Plant Products—Edible.—The production of starch and glucose afforded more employment, while fruit and vegetable canneries were also more active. Flour mills, however, were slacker. The increases were fairly generally distributed over the country. A combined working force of 25,221 persons were employed by the 314 firms making returns, as compared with 24,976 on March 1. The trend of employment on April 1 of last year was downward, and the situation then was less favourable than at the present time.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills recorded improvement, as did also plants producing paper goods and, to a less extent, printing and publishing works. The gain took place largely in Quebec. Reports were tabulated from 466 manufacturers, employing 50,379 persons, as compared with 49,832 in the preceding month. Although there was a considerable decline in personnel at the beginning of the same month in 1924, the index number then stood very slightly higher.

Rubber Products.—Firms, largely in Ontario and Quebec, reported additions to staffs in this division. The gain exceeded that noted on the same date of last year, when employment was in less volume. The payrolls of the 31 concerns making returns on April 1, 1925, aggregated 11,703 persons, or 389 more than in the month before.

Textile Products.—Continued expansion was reported in the textile industries; cotton, woollen, knitting, garment, personal furnishing and cordage factories recorded larger working forces, while there was a decline in headwear manufacturing. All provinces shared to some extent in the upward movement, but the gains in Ontario were most extensive. Statements were tabulated from 537 firms employing 69,900 persons as compared with 68,140 in the preceding month. On April 1, 1924, there was a minor increase and the index number now is higher than on that date.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Tobacco factories in Quebec and Ontario were less fully employed than in the preceding month. This decrease is somewhat larger than that reported on April 1 of last year. A combined working force of 10,557 persons was registered by the 107 firms making returns, who had 12,213 persons in their employ on March 1.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Brick and stonecutting establishments were busier, reflecting seasonal activity in building. Quebec and Ontario reported the bulk of the gain of 674 persons in the staffs of the 110 firms reporting in the Dominion. They employed 7,452 workers.

Electrical Apparatus.—The trend of employment in this industry continued to be downward; the situation was, however, slightly better than at the beginning of April, 1924. The largest declines on the date under review were in Ontario. Statements were received from 33 manufacturers, having 8,855 employees as compared with 9,065 on March 1.

Iron and Steel.—There was further pronounced improvement in iron and steel, in which all except the Prairie Provinces shared. The most extensive increases took place in Ontario. Rolling mills, automobile, railway car, agricultural implement, heating appli-

ance, general plant machinery, shipbuilding and sheet metal works, foundries and machine shops registered a large part of the expansion. The payrolls of the 641 firms making returns rose from 109,253 persons in the preceding month to 114,984 at the beginning of April. These additions greatly exceeded those reported on April 1 of last year, but the index number then was above its present level.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Moderate increases were indicated in lead, tin, zinc and copper plants, chiefly in Ontario. Employment on the same date in 1924 had shown an unfavourable trend, although at that time it was in greater volume. A combined working force of 10,683 persons was recorded by the 102 employers making returns, who had 10,571 workers on March 1.

Mineral Products.—Gas and petroleum plants in Ontario registered heightened activity. Returns were received from 73 manufacturers, employing 9,168 persons or 132 more than in the preceding month. The additions to staff recorded at the beginning of April of last year were very much smaller and the situation then was somewhat less favourable.

Logging

Logging camps showed very marked seasonal losses, 13,605 men being released from the staffs of the 226 firms making returns, who employed 18,885 workers on April 1. All provinces shared in the downward movement; the reductions in Ontario were, however, much the largest. The number of workers let out on the same date in 1924 was somewhat greater, but the index number then stood some points higher.

Mining

Coal.—Very little change on the whole was shown in the employment afforded in coal mining, increases in British Columbia nearly offsetting reductions in the Prairie Provinces. A strike in the Maritime coal fields continued to affect employment very considerably. The working forces of the 205 operators throughout Canada making returns aggregated 25,060 employees, as compared with 25,126 employees on March 1. Employment on April 1 of last year was above its present level.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—There was general improvement in this division, the greatest expansion taking place in Quebec and Ontario. Asbestos mining in the former province and quarrying generally were more active. A combined working force of 4,955 persons was employed by the 67 firms

Table III.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries. (January, 1920 = 100)

Industry	Relative Weight*	Apr. 1, 1925	Mar. 1, 1925	Apr. 1, 1924	Apr. 1, 1923	Apr. 1, 1922	Apr. 1, 1921
Manufacturing	57·8	84·3	81·9	86·5	85·6	78·0	80·7
Animal products—edible	1·8	81·9	80·8	81·0	76·3	78·1	81·7
Fur and products	0·1	75·4	72·4	80·2	82·1	86·7	83·7
Leather and products	2·3	75·9	75·8	80·8	82·5	81·5	73·0
Lumber and products	5·8	83·3	78·1	83·8	88·3	76·2	74·3
Rough and dressed lumber	3·5	88·7	82·3	88·6	92·4	77·0	72·3
Lumber products	2·3	76·4	72·7	77·9	83·1	75·3	74·0
Musical instruments	0·4	58·5	58·9	61·7	70·7	64·5	70·0
Plant products—edible	3·5	90·1	89·5	87·8	85·5	85·3	86·6
Pulp and paper products	7·0	98·0	97·3	98·8	97·4	90·1	91·6
Pulp and paper	3·4	101·9	101·4	102·1	99·2	87·4	97·4
Paper products	0·8	88·6	85·4	90·8	89·5	85·6	82·0
Printing and publishing	2·8	96·5	96·6	97·8	97·8	94·9	95·4
Rubber products	1·6	81·8	79·1	75·1	83·2	72·6	70·4
Textile products	9·7	90·2	87·8	86·9	91·1	90·3	79·8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·6	103·9	101·3	96·8	102·3	99·5	81·9
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	92·0	89·4	90·1	92·4	89·0	72·1
Garments and personal furnishings	3·0	74·8	71·2	75·4	80·4	83·4	87·3
Others	1·3	99·4	99·7	93·5	94·5	90·8	79·9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	89·1	94·4	90·8	87·5	87·3	86·3
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	105·7	114·9	111·4	93·1	71·6	90·2
Chemicals and allied products	0·9	82·1	80·6	86·5	88·7	84·9	81·0
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	75·0	68·1	86·2	84·5	81·3	84·2
Electric current	1·6	123·5	122·4	116·9	109·9	110·8	100·5
Electrical apparatus	1·2	112·5	114·9	110·8	101·2	75·2	93·6
Iron and steel products	16·0	74·6	70·8	82·0	77·2	64·9	78·2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	61·9	55·1	71·8	75·8	49·6	66·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	67·6	66·0	74·0	70·7	60·8	78·0
Agricultural implements	0·8	57·6	49·7	60·4	64·6	54·2	96·2
Land vehicles	7·7	91·6	89·4	101·1	85·9	79·8	78·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·5	32·9	29·0	34·2	29·0	21·9	67·9
Heating appliances	0·7	81·6	76·5	84·8	93·9	81·1	96·0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	0·6	71·2	69·7	93·6	86·4	67·0	93·6
Foundry and machine shop products	0·7	79·3	71·1	81·3	87·1	65·8	76·5
Others	2·1	70·0	67·0	74·0	78·1	63·4	78·9
Non-ferrous metal products	1·5	79·9	79·2	84·6	84·1	64·8	70·0
Mineral products	1·3	98·9	97·8	96·8	92·9	87·3	94·0
Miscellaneous	0·5	84·6	83·5	88·9	91·0	87·8	88·9
Logging	2·6	47·5	81·0	54·2	57·8	27·2	44·5
Mining	6·1	94·2	92·9	99·5	97·0	88·9	88·0
Coal	3·5	80·3	80·5	88·8	94·8	92·6	92·2
Metallic ores	1·9	152·7	151·3	145·2	110·8	89·3	73·5
Non-metallic Minerals (other than coal)	0·7	79·4	71·6	87·0	88·0	68·4	90·1
Communication	3·1	107·6	106·3	106·0	98·0	98·2	101·8
Telegraphs	0·6	99·1	97·4	99·7	96·0	90·9	91·1
Telephones	2·5	109·9	108·6	107·6	98·5	100·1	104·8

Table III.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.—concluded

Industry	*Relative Weight	Apr. 1, 1925	Mar. 1, 1925	Apr. 1, 1924	Apr. 1, 1923	Apr. 1, 1922	Apr. 1, 1921
Transportation	**13·8**	**98·5**	**97·6**	**103·7**	**100·2**	**96·8**	**95·5**
Street railways	2·5	107·8	107·5	109·0	108·0	109·4	102·2
and cartage	9·9	91·6	92·2	96·8	94·7	90·8	92·9
Steam railways	1·5	154·0	134·4	169·5	142·0	138·5	115·4
Shipping and stevedoring	**6·9**	**96·8**	**95·8**	**91·4**	**85·2**	**81·4**	**86·7**
Construction and maintenance	2·6	99·7	91·8	85·4	67·8	60·2	74·5
Building	0·8	748·7	718·7	521·9	652·9	436·4	1122·8
Highway	3·5	80·2	82·7	85·1	90·6	82·3	83·4
Railway	**1·9**	**107·7**	**106·2**	**107·9**	**94·9**	**94·6**	**97·8**
Services	1·0	110·2	109·4	111·1	91·7	93·9	97·2
Hotels and restaurants	0·2	111·8	109·6	108·7	98·7	90·5	77·8
Professional	0·7	102·9	100·6	103·8	98·0	96·3	100·7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	**7·8**	**93·6**	**92·0**	**91·0**	**90·2**	**88·6**	**92·6**
Trade	5·0	92·9	90·9	89·3	88·5	86·7	89·1
Retail	2·8	94·8	93·9	94·0	93·3	91·9	98·5
Wholesale	**100.0**	**87·2**	**87·0**	**89·3**	**87·6**	**80·6**	**84·1**
All Industries							

*The term "relative weight" is explained in the accompanying text.

making returns, who had 4,458 employees in the preceding month. This increase is much larger than that recorded on April 1, 1924, but the index number then was higher than at the present time.

Communication

Telegraphs and telephones recorded more employment, according to 166 firms with a working force of 22,197 persons. In their last report they had 21,912 workers. Telephones in Ontario registered the larger share of the improvement, which exceeded that indicated at the beginning of April of a year ago.

Transportation

Steam Railway Operation.—The payrolls of the 102 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns aggregated 70,959 persons, or 480 less than on March 1. Quebec suffered most of this loss. Employment on April 1, 1924, had shown a very much greater reduction, but the index number then was above its present level.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Water transportation in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario reported increased activity, 1,227 persons being added to the staffs of the 49 employers making returns, who had 10,431 workers on April 1. This expansion is somewhat less pronounced than that indicated on the same date of last year, when the index number was higher.

Construction and Maintenance

Building Construction.—Seasonal operations in building construction caused a 9 per cent increase over March in this group; 301 building contractors increased their working forces from 17,230 persons in the preceding month to 18,787 persons on April 1. Quebec and Ontario registered a large share of the gain, which was much more extensive than that recorded on the same date of a year ago. Employment then was on a considerably lower level.

Highway Construction.—Work on public highways in British Columbia showed a fairly large decline and although there were increases in the Maritime Provinces, the balance of employment was unfavourable. Statements were received from 68 employers, having 5,353 workers or 195 less than at the beginning of March. There were considerable increases in personnel on April 1, 1924, when employment was in smaller volume.

Railway Construction.—Further reductions in staff were indicated by the construction departments of the railways, but the losses were very much smaller than on April 1 of a year ago; the index number then, however, stood higher. An aggregate working force of 25,209 persons was reported by the 30 employers making returns, who had 25,972 employees on March 1. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario registered the declines, while in the four Western Provinces increased activity was noted.

Services

This group showed general gains; 207 persons were added to the staffs of the 175 firms reporting, who employed 13,369 workers at the beginning of April. Laundries indicated most of the improvement, but there were also gains in other branches. Employment on the same date of last year had also increased.

Trade

Retail stores, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, afforded more employment, while very little general change was indicated by wholesalers. A combined pay-roll of 56,041 persons was employed by the 598 firms from whom statistics were received. They had 55,328 employees on March 1. Contractions were shown at the beginning of April, 1924, and the index number then was lower.

The accompanying table gives index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of April and March, 1925, as compared with April 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921. The column headed "Relative Weight" in the tables in this article show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated district or industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on April 1, 1925.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1925, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The present article on unemployment among members of local trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending March 31, 1925. At the close of January 10.2 per cent of the members reported were out of work as compared with 11.6 per cent at the end of December. The situation continued to improve during the following two months, and at the end of March 8.5 per cent of the members were reported out of work. More unemployment was indicated each month throughout the quarter than in the corresponding months of last year, and the percentage out of work at the end of March this year was nearly two points higher than on March 31, 1924.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18-19-20, and by months for 1921-22-23-24 and to March of this year. The trend of the curve which had been upward since the end of September last year to the end of December changed its course in January and has since been constantly projecting downward indicating improvement each month.

In January New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia unions showed a better situation than in December, the gain in Quebec being most marked, due to greater employment in the garment trade. Workers in the manufacturing division were considerably better employed, and lumber and transportation workers also reported gains. The building trades, however, were somewhat slacker.

During February the situation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba was more favourable than in January; the percentage out of work in Ontario remained unchanged and employment in the other provinces declined. Employment in the manufacturing industries was on a higher lever than in January, for the most part due to increased work in the garment trades, though papermakers, textile, iron and steel and glass workers also contributed to the gain. The building trades showed slight expansion, but in the transportation division there was less activity.

In March, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia unions were busier than in the previous month and the reductions in the remaining provinces were slight. A small adverse change was indicated in the manufacturing division. The building trades showed a revival from the yearly period of depression and transportation

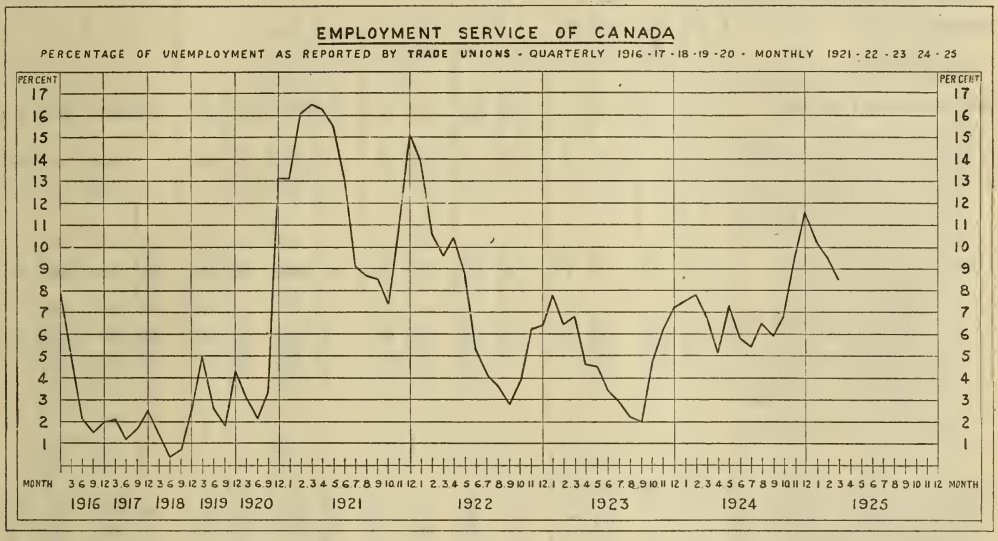
TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1921	5·9	8·1	13·3	14·2	8·8	10·1	9·7	21·6	13·1
Feb. 1921	14·4	7·3	10·7	14·8	9·9	12·1	10·3	42·1	16·1
March 1921	17·9	11·7	16·9	13·0	10·5	12·1	9·8	34·6	16·5
April 1921	21·6	12·4	20·7	11·9	10·1	12·8	12·7	25·7	16·3
May 1921	12·9	6·2	26·5	9·1	10·4	9·4	12·0	21·7	15·5
June 1921	14·3	11·7	20·7	6·7	8·0	6·8	9·4	24·4	13·2
July 1921	12·2	10·9	8·7	7·8	6·6	4·9	6·3	16·7	9·1
Aug. 1921	7·4	8·3	11·5	8·0	3·5	3·1	4·8	12·7	8·7
Sept. 1921	8·7	7·0	13·8	6·2	3·9	2·5	3·0	12·5	8·5
Oct. 1921	2·8	5·6	10·7	5·7	4·2	3·3	4·0	14·8	7·4
Nov. 1921	6·9	5·7	20·8	6·1	8·5	5·5	5·9	18·0	11·1
Dec. 1921	5·9	6·9	26·8	9·7	15·5	10·4	6·8	24·7	15·1
Jan. 1922	18·4	8·6	14·7	11·1	19·8	13·3	9·5	22·7	13·9
Feb. 1922	11·0	7·4	7·5	10·1	17·0	9·9	8·5	20·1	10·6
March 1922	9·5	7·1	7·7	8·3	14·1	11·0	10·1	17·7	9·6
April 1922	20·0	3·5	10·6	5·9	14·9	8·7	12·3	19·5	10·4
May 1922	12·1	3·1	11·4	3·9	7·1	6·4	5·9	10·9	8·7
June 1922	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	5·3
July 1922	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	4·1
Aug. 1922	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	3·6
Sept. 1922	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	2·8
Oct. 1922	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	3·9
Nov. 1922	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	6·2
Dec. 1922	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	6·4
Jan. 1923	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	7·8
Feb. 1923	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	6·4
March 1923	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	6·8
April 1923	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	4·6
May 1923	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	4·5
June 1923	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	3·4
July 1923	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	2·9
Aug. 1923	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	2·2
Sept. 1923	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	2·0
Oct. 1923	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	4·8
Nov. 1923	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	6·2
Dec. 1923	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	7·2
Jan. 1924	9·5	3·0	9·0	7·5	7·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	7·5
Feb. 1924	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	7·8
March 1924	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	6·7
April 1924	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·2	5·1
May 1924	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	7·3
June 1924	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	5·8
July 1924	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	5·4
Aug. 1924	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	6·5
Sept. 1924	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·0	4·7	4·3	5·9
Oct. 1924	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	6·8
Nov. 1924	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	9·7
Dec. 1924	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	11·6
Jan. 1925	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb. 1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March 1925	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5

workers also registered a slight change for the better.

Table I summarizes the returns by provinces by months from January, 1921, and Table III shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries, also by months from January, 1921.

Employment in the manufacturing division declined considerably during January as compared with January of last year. Garment workers reported about 18 per cent more idle-



ness, and textile and glass workers also were considerably less active. Slight reductions were registered by building tradesmen, transportation workers and coal miners. Fishermen were much busier and retail shop clerks also were more fully engaged.

Workers in the manufacturing division reported nearly 3 per cent more unemployment during February than in the same month of last year, due mostly to reductions in the textile trades and among iron and steel workers. Fishermen were considerably better employed and the situation for building tradesmen also was more favourable. Lumber workers reported much slackness, and employment for transportation workers was on a slightly lower level.

In March more unemployment than in the same month of last year was reported in the manufacturing division, principally due to less work in the garment, iron and steel and glass divisions. The building trades employed larger working forces, and transportation workers also registered some improvement. Lumber workers reported a large percentage of unemployment.

The accompanying tabulation, Table II, shows the percentages of unemployment for the months of January, February and March for all Canada, and also by provinces for the month of March. For this month reports were received from 1,550 locals with a combined membership of 154,558 persons, of whom 13,159 or a percentage of 8.5 were unemployed.

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1925

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Fishing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**25**	**0**	**0**
Lumber Workers and Loggers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mining	**15**	**6302**	**210**	**3·3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**100**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal Miners	15	6302	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturing Industries	**11**	**313**	**14**	**4·5**	**14**	**1270**	**35**	**2·8**	**76**	**16201**	**2965**	**18·3**	**194**	**17087**	**919**	**5·4**
Vegetable Products (except textiles, fibres and woods)	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**5**	**0**	.....	**6**	**924**	**191**	**20·7**	8	**389**	**64**	**16·5**
Soft drink workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	0	.....	2	160	0	.....
Cigar and tobacco workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	0	.....	2	347	170	.....	5	180	52	.....
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	517	21	.....	1	49	12	.....
Pulp and paper products	**2**	**117**	**9**	**7·7**	**2**	**107**	**3**	**2·8**	**15**	**1978**	**204**	**10·3**	**47**	**5439**	**242**	**4·4**
(*a*) Pulp and paper mill workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**701**	**31**	**4·4**	**16**	**2431**	**6**	**·2**
(*b*) Printing, publishing and lithographing	**2**	**117**	**9**	**7·7**	**2**	**107**	**3**	**2·8**	**9**	**1277**	**173**	**13·5**	**31**	**3008**	**236**	**7·8**
Compositors	2	117	9	.....	1	81	3	.....	4	818	97	.....	15	1811	185	.....
Pressmen and assistants	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26	0	.....	1	295	60	.....	5	423	15	.....
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	79	0	.....	2	158	20	.....
Stereotypers and electrotypers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	145	3	.....
Engravers and lithographers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	58	2	.....	4	405	13	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	14	.....	1	66	0	.....
Wood products (except paper)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**144**	**14**	**9·7**	**9**	**271**	**18**	**6·6**
Fibres, textiles and textile products	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**90**	**0**	**0**	8	4425	1530	**34·6**	**20**	**3707**	**76**	**2·1**
(*a*) Textile and carpet workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**90**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**502**	**122**	**24·3**	**4**	**153**	**0**	**0**
(*b*) Garment workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**3690**	**1400**	**37·9**	**15**	**3445**	**70**	**2·0**
Tailors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150	22	.....
Garment workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3690	1400	.....	10	3295	48	.....
(*c*) Hat, cap and glove workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**233**	**8**	**3·4**	**1**	**109**	**6**	**5·5**
Animal products (except textile fibres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**506**	**64**	**12·6**	**8**	**388**	**21**	**5·4**
Butchers, meat and fish packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	473	62	.....	8	388	21	.....
Iron and its products	**9**	**196**	**5**	**2·6**	**9**	**1058**	**22**	**2·1**	**34**	**7124**	**820**	**11·5**	**93**	**6581**	**433**	**6·6**
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	118	0	.....	4	469	45	.....	5	228	37	.....
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders	1	12	0	.....	1	20	0	.....	5	1018	24	.....	12	880	66	.....
Machinists	2	54	0	.....	2	491	21	.....	5	228	16	.....	21	1946	186	.....
Moulders	3	53	5	.....	1	51	1	.....	2	772	212	.....	13	403	43	.....
Patternmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	79	6	.....	3	17	0	.....
Railway carmen	3	77	0	.....	2	363	0	.....	14	4332	504	.....	35	2770	83	.....
Sheet metal workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	0	.....	3	226	13	.....	4	337	18	.....
Non-ferrous metals	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**10**	**10**	**100·**	**1**	**146**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**149**	**18**	**12·1**
Metal polishers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	10	.....	1	146	0	.....	2	29	12	.....
Jewelry workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120	6	.....
Mill and smeltermen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, glass and stone products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**64**	**47**	**73·4**
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (unclassified workers)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**954**	**142**	**14·9**	**4**	**99**	**0**	**0**

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
																			Per cent		
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Jan. 1925	Feb. 1925	Mar. 1925
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	700	60	8·6	3	725	60	11·1	6·5	8·3
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	567	237	41·8	2	567	237	0	53·4	41·8
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4573	857	18·7	2	517	3	·6	35	11492	1070	10·0	10·6	9·3
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4573	857	.....	2	517	3	.....	34	11392	1070	10·1	10·6	9·4
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	0	0	0	0
23	2012	59	2·9	27	867	21	2·4	35	1693	53	3·1	45	2803	236	8·4	425	42246	4302	14·3	9·7	10·2
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	239	2	·8	3	94	5	5·3	23	1651	262	9·8	8·2	15·9
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	197	0	.....	2	62	0	.....	8	479	0	0	1·1	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	0	.....	1	32	5	.....	10	568	227	43·2	30·1	40·0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	604	35	·7	1·9	5·8
6	454	25	5·5	9	263	1	·4	8	379	13	3·4	9	509	26	5·1	98	9246	523	7·7	6·9	5·7
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	3132	37	4·2	1·6	1·2
6	454	25	5·5	9	263	1	·4	8	379	13	3·4	9	509	26	5·1	76	6114	486	9·4	9·6	7·9
2	341	25	....	4	159	0	.....	3	218	10	.....	4	310	3	.....	35	3855	332	10·4	9·6	8·6
1	28	0	....	2	51	0	.....	2	88	3	.....	2	113	1	.....	14	1024	79	9·1	11·4	7·7
.....	....	....	....	2	38	1	.....	2	66	0	.....	2	67	3	.....	10	408	24	13·7	13·7	5·9
1	25	0	....	1	15	0	.....	1	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	192	3	2·9	3·6	1·6
2	60	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	19	.....	8	542	34	3·8	6·2	6·3
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	93	14	0	0	15·1
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	983	108	11·0	16	1398	140	11·1	11·9	10·0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	201	0	0	2	167	12	7·2	32	8590	1618	31·4	11·4	18·8
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	745	122	22·2	18·6	16·4
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	201	0	0	2	167	12	7·2	20	7503	1482	33·5	10·7	19·8
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	167	12	.....	7	317	34	14·5	11·0	10·7
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	201	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	7186	1448	34·5	10·7	20·2
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	342	14	8·7	14·2	4·1
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	894	85	4·4	7·4	9·5
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33	2	3·2	3·0	6·1
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	861	83	4·4	7·5	9·6
16	1537	34	2·2	18	604	20	3·3	19	853	38	4·5	24	990	85	8·6	222	18943	1457	14·1	9·9	7·7
2	52	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	1	.....	15	890	83	9·2	8·1	9·3
1	229	3	....	3	86	8	.....	2	105	8	.....	1	85	12	.....	26	2435	121	6·2	3·4	5·0
4	461	18	....	3	121	10	.....	3	246	10	.....	6	268	28	.....	46	3815	289	12·2	8·1	7·6
1	42	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	7	.....	2	113	38	.....	23	1446	314	38·9	24·7	21·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	1	25	3	.....	6	129	10	16·0	11·7	7·8
8	753	5	....	11	391	0	.....	10	452	12	.....	10	457	1	.....	93	9,95	605	13·2	10·0	6·3
.....	....	....	....	1	6	2	.....	2	30	0	.....	2	19	2	.....	13	633	35	12·9	8·1	5·5
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60	0	0	7	365	28	13·7	12·5	7·7
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	185	22	18·1	14·2	11·9
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	0	.....	2	135	6	12·7	13·6	4·4
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45	0	.....	1	45	0	0	0	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	85	47	98·6	20·1	55·3
1	21	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	0	0	0	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1053	142	16·9	10·3	13·5

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1924,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Building and Construction	5	169	14	8·3	4	137	1	·7	32	7546	1199	15·9	89	7664	2152	28·1
Steam shovel and dredgemen													1	230	80	
Bridge and structural iron workers													1	84	58	
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers					1	24	0		3	1200	25		31	1970	794	
Carpenters and joiners	1	95	0		1	26	0		14	5089	871		26	3004	904	
Electrical workers					1	35	1		2	600	20		8	1175	21	
Granite and stone cutters	1	18	6						4	247	167		8	134	35	
Painters, decorators and paperhangers	2	32	4						2	151	63		4	83	13	
Plumbers and steamfitters	1	24	4		1	52	0		4	118	26		8	703	120	
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers									2	66	27					
Hod-carriers and building labourers									1	75	0		2	281	127	
Transportation	38	2087	110	5·3	36	2430	67	2·8	100	11805	684	5·8	221	21352	729	3·4
(*a*) Shipping and stevedoring	2	111	20	18·0					4	920	17	1·8	3	70	4	5·7
(*b*) Steam railway operation	35	1822	90	4·9	36	2430	67	2·8	93	8092	367	4·5	208	17239	724	4·2
Conductors	3	123	0		2	198	0		7	523	4		24	1297	4	
Locomotive engineers	6	224	10		4	373	2		12	633	0		29	2166	27	
Locomotive firemen	5	245	12		3	225	10		12	902	80		27	2216	191	
Trainmen	4	413	58		6	593	17		11	1941	75		26	5056	362	
Railway employees, n.e.s	11	307	10		12	451	10		28	1962	54		53	2752	42	
Express employees	1	12	0		1	51	0		2	335	4		8	215	1	
Maintenance of way and railway shop labourers	5	498	0		8	539	28		21	1746	150		41	3537	97	
(*c*) Local transportation	1	154	0	0					3	2793	330	10·7	10	4043	1	·0
Street and electric railway employees	1	154	0						2	2748	300		10	4043	1	
Teamsters and chauffeurs									1	45	0					
Communication	10	467	5	1·1	7	151	2	1·3	10	1697	30	1·8	9	3337	30	·9
(*a*) Telegraph operation	10	467	5	1·1	7	151	2	1·3	10	1697	30	1·8	9	3337	30	·9
Telegraphers (system div.)	7	327	5		7	151	2		8	1459	20		8	3292	30	
Telegraphers (local)	3	140	0						2	238	10		1	45	0	
(*b*) Telephone operators																
Trade (Retail shop clerks)									6	576	4	·7	1	88	2	2·3
Services	8	204	0	0	9	341	0	0	24	4332	34	·8	100	5246	132	2·5
(*a*) Governmental	8	204	0	0	8	317	0	0	15	3696	0	0	52	3804	65	1·7
Federal employees	8	204	0		5	200	0		7	1128	0		36	1557	0	
Civic employees					3	117	0		8	2568	0		16	2247	65	
(*b*) Miscellaneous					1	24	0	0	9	636	34	5·3	48	1442	67	4·6
Hotel and restaurant empl									2	275	25		1	12	0	
Theatre and stage empl					1	24	0		1	11	2		12	336	22	
Barbers									3	226	6		18	554	6	
Stationary engineers and firemen									1	39	0		15	453	39	
Others									2	85	1		2	87	0	
All Occupations	87	9542	353	3·7	70	4329	105	2·4	249	42257	4916	11·6	615	54799	3964	7·2

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS—*Concluded*

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada				
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Per cent	Per cent Jan. 1925	Per cent Feb. 1925	Per cent Mar. 1925
3	**25**	**13**	**52·0**	**9**	**165**	**46**	**27·9**	**13**	**671**	**235**	**35·0**	**12**	**1009**	**251**	**24·9**	**167**	**17386**	**3911**	**27·5**	**26·1**	**22·5**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	130	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	360	155	42·5	46·1	43·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	13	.....	1	106	24	.....	3	207	95	45·1	38·7	45·9
2	12	5	....	3	54	36	.....	3	98	53	.....	1	74	7	.....	44	3432	920	39·0	41·1	26·8
1	13	8	....	2	22	6	.....	3	135	73	.....	3	300	69	.....	51	8684	1931	25·7	23·8	22·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	52	3	.....	3	257	5	.....	2	141	0	.....	18	2260	50	4·4	1·2	2·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	66	40	.....	15	465	248	67·6	64·6	53·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	280	100	.....	9	546	180	31·8	17·5	33·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	37	1	.....	1	28	10	.....	1	17	7	.....	18	979	168	11·6	15·9	17·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	.....	1	25	4	.....	4	97	37	68·1	36·1	38·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	356	127	45·3	36·3	35·7
54	**5777**	**677**	**11·7**	**64**	**4073**	**334**	**8·2**	**57**	**4628**	**342**	**7·4**	**56**	**5016**	**163**	**3·2**	**626**	**57168**	**3106**	**5·1**	**5·9**	**5·4**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**250**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**1351**	**41**	**9·5**	**8·6**	**3·0**
53	**5756**	**677**	**11·8**	**61**	**3929**	**334**	**8·5**	**53**	**4147**	**342**	**8·2**	**51**	**3081**	**161**	**5·2**	**590**	**46496**	**2762**	**5·7**	**6·4**	**5·9**
5	325	1	....	6	271	1	.....	6	425	15	.....	6	309	3	.....	59	3471	28	·8	·7	·8
7	488	0	....	8	422	5	.....	6	421	3	.....	6	313	0	.....	78	5090	47	·5	·7	·9
8	506	60	....	12	364	49	.....	8	390	60	.....	7	372	13	.....	82	5220	475	9·2	10·7	9·1
6	1037	213	....	8	848	154	.....	7	1101	151	.....	7	727	118	.....	75	11716	1148	7·4	7·9	9·8
11	1280	89	....	11	498	21	.....	10	530	57	.....	7	433	1	.....	143	8213	284	3·9	4·3	3·5
2	213	8	....	3	94	6	.....	2	117	9	.....	3	102	0	.....	22	1139	28	3·7	2·4	2·5
14	1907	306	....	13	1432	98	.....	14	1163	47	.....	15	825	26	.....	131	11647	752	7·3	9·4	6·5
1	**21**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**144**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**481**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**1685**	**2**	**·1**	**26**	**9321**	**303**	**1·6**	**2·7**	**3·3**
1	21	0	....	3	144	0	.....	3	421	0	.....	3	1500	2	.....	23	9031	303	1·6	2·7	3·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	0	.....	1	185	0	.....	3	290	0	·4	0	0
8	**1113**	**15**	**1·3**	**7**	**466**	**7**	**1·5**	**7**	**801**	**12**	**1·5**	**8**	**969**	**16**	**1·7**	**66**	**9001**	**117**	**2·8**	**2·4**	**1·3**
7	**1018**	**15**	**1·5**	**7**	**466**	**7**	**1·5**	**7**	**801**	**12**	**1·5**	**8**	**969**	**16**	**1·7**	**65**	**8906**	**117**	**2·8**	**2·4**	**1·3**
7	1018	15	....	7	466	7	.....	7	801	12	.....	7	868	14	.....	58	8382	105	1·9	2·5	1·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	101	2	.....	7	524	12	11·9	1·3	2·3
1	**95**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**9?**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	664	6	·6	·2	·9
9	**428**	**6**	**1·4**	**18**	**595**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**1161**	**13**	**1·1**	**31**	**3002**	**165**	**5·5**	**219**	**15309**	**350**	**3·0**	**5·3**	**2·3**
7	**391**	**3**	**·8**	**10**	**457**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**852**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**1461**	**1**	**·1**	**130**	**11182**	**69**	**1·2**	**1·3**	**·6**
5	291	0	....	7	380	0	.....	3	241	0	.....	7	598	0	.....	78	4599	0	0	0	0
2	100	3	....	3	77	0	.....	9	611	0	.....	11	863	1	.....	52	6583	69	2·0	2·0	1·0
2	**37**	**3**	**8·1**	**8**	**138**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**309**	**13**	**4·2**	**13**	**1541**	**164**	**10·6**	**89**	**4127**	**281**	**8·0**	**14·6**	**6·8**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	267	25	.....	5	554	50	11·2	16·3	9·0
2	37	3	....	3	38	0	.....	3	81	3	.....	1	21	8	.....	23	548	38	9·3	9·6	6·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	51	0	.....	3	112	0	.....	5	227	13	.....	31	1170	25	2·8	2·5	2·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	49	0	.....	2	116	10	.....	4	971	118	.....	25	1628	167	11·3	26·5	10·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	55	0	.....	5	227	1	1·2	·4	·4
97	**9355**	**770**	**8·2**	**125**	**6166**	**408**	**6·6**	**149**	**13527**	**1512**	**11·2**	**158**	**14583**	**1131**	**7·8**	**1550**	**154558**	**13159**	**10·2**	**9·5**	**8·5**

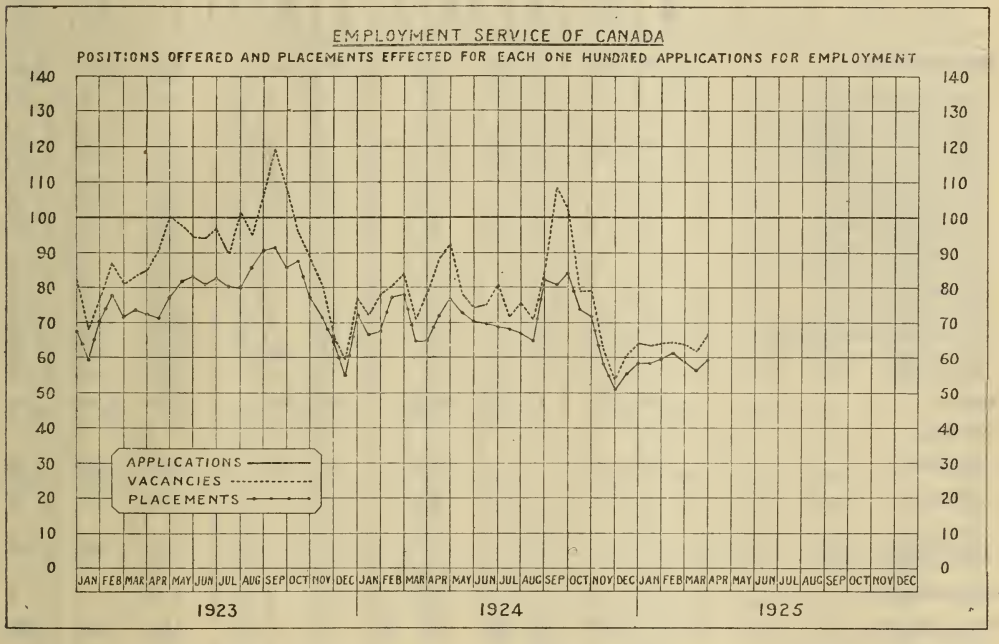
TABLE III—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
January 1921	70·5	9·8	1·5	14·7	23·2	5·0	7·3	3·9	14·4	15·5	5·6	21·0	....	16·2	15·7	26·7	7·7	0	7·3	30·8	8·9	55·7	6·7	2·4	·2	·2	·1	4·7	5·0	4·5	13·1
February 1921	69·1	65·6	8·4	11·3	16·2	4·0	3·0	4·6	7·7	3·5	5·2	2·7	....	7·4	18·7	34·8	20·4	6·0	28·2	31·4	10·1	56·6	8·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	·4	3·6	3·6	3·6	16·1
March 1921	32·1	60·8	11·6	18·0	7·4	4·5	6·9	3·9	14·1	3·8	3·1	4·1	....	12·0	29·4	35·3	31·0	12·1	28·4	25·7	8·3	8·0	9·8	1·2	2·9	2·9	0	8·5	5·1	10·4	16·5
April 1921	26·3	46·6	21·4	21·7	4·9	5·7	7·5	4·7	13·3	38·2	3·8	60·4	....	8·7	27·3	24·9	23·5	16·9	6·6	20·0	9·4	4·5	10·9	4·8	5·6	5·6	0	3·8	3·8	4·2	16·3
May 1921	24·9	42·2	12·6	22·6	8·5	3·6	4·4	3·2	5·6	43·6	2·0	61·4	....	17·9	26·5	29·7	24·8	20·5	1·6	15·8	8·2	8·1	9·9	·9	4·8	4·8	0	6·1	5·1	7·7	15·5
June 1921	25·3	53·3	16·7	20·9	23·6	1·5	0	2·3	1·8	46·6	2·3	68·6	....	2·0	23·5	23·2	28·2	14·5	3·4	13·4	5·0	4·0	6·2	·4	·4	·4	1·5	2·3	0	6·6	13·2
July 1921	18·0	35·7	11·2	9·7	22·9	3·2	2·1	2·8	9·9	7·3	4·1	8·6	....	2·7	13·2	30·9	19·9	31·9	3·8	18·7	4·5	7·2	5·2	·5	·1	·1	·8	6·7	·9	8·7	9·1
August 1921	14·5	22·6	7·9	11·3	11·1	8·4	6·0	9·3	8·6	6·6	3·0	8·0	....	3·5	16·1	12·1	35·5	....	10·2	18·2	3·5	6·1	4·1	·3	·2	·2	·7	5·0	3·1	8·5	8·7
September 1921	20·2	22·8	9·1	13·9	11·4	7·7	6·3	8·3	2·4	13·8	3·7	17·5	....	8·4	19·1	16·4	59·8	....	3·4	11·7	2·6	7·9	2·3	2·9	·2	·2	·5	3·3	1·1	6·4	8·5
October 1921	25·6	32·0	3·4	10·9	11·2	6·0	3·5	7·1	6·8	14·2	4·2	17·9	....	9·6	12·0	13·0	33·5	....	3·7	12·7	3·0	3·6	3·0	3·2	·4	·4	·1	5·3	3·7	8·1	7·4
November 1921	61·6	18·6	8·7	17·7	8·0	3·1	4·0	2·6	11·8	44·0	4·7	59·8	....	14·0	10·1	9·5	35·7	....	3·5	17·8	4·3	29·0	4·7	·4	·3	·3	·8	5·7	5·1	7·2	11·1
December 1921	70·6	45·6	18·5	24·7	21·6	3·9	3·5	4·1	12·3	45·8	4·4	60·8	....	2·3	25·8	9·6	24·3	....	5·2	25·9	9·6	24·2	6·6	·9	1·0	1·0	0	4·9	2·3	10·7	15·1
January 1922	73·1	6·5	11·1	15·8	10·1	6·0	7·0	5·6	37·3	13·9	4·2	17·9	....	5·2	22·2	11·0	29·7	0	2·2	32·8	7·9	10·0	8·0	6·5	·2	·2	0	7·5	6·0	10·6	13·9
February 1922	63·5	9·2	7·9	7·5	11·4	5·7	6·3	5·4	36·6	2·3	5·1	1·3	....	10·3	8·1	14·1	32·6	0	12·4	29·2	6·9	12·6	7·0	4·4	·7	·6	·2	7·0	5·5	10·1	10·6
March 1922	58·2	7·0	5·8	8·1	14·4	4·6	5·1	4·3	30·9	1·9	5·1	·8	....	28·8	9·1	14·5	6·7	0	13·5	23·4	7·2	9·2	7·9	3·6	·5	·5	·2	6·8	5·6	9·7	9·6
April 1922	55·8	38·7	23·6	10·8	10·0	3·3	4·0	3·0	18·2	10·5	4·6	18·6	....	16·6	8·6	9·4	8·7	0	48·6	15·5	6·5	19·4	7·1	·9	·5	·5	1·0	5·0	3·0	9·5	10·4
May 1922	37·7	2·7	11·0	15·0	3·2	2·7	1·0	3·5	10·4	41·5	5·0	54·5	....	15·6	5·9	10·5	24·4	0	1·6	8·3	5·4	13·7	5·6	3·1	·5	·5	0	2·8	·4	8·3	8·7
June 1922	26·7	·9	7·9	6·5	13·0	3·8	2·3	4·3	4·4	5·3	5·6	5·1	....	13·0	7·7	13·3	20·9	·3	3·5	5·2	4·3	5·2	4·7	·4	·4	·4	·5	3·7	2·6	6·7	5·3
July 1922	17·5	2·7	1·1	6·2	8·1	4·3	·8	5·7	6·0	5·4	6·4	5·1	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	0	2·5	4·0	2·9	5·7	3·1	·3	·4	·4	0	3·4	2·0	6·5	4·1
August 1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	·4	8·7	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	6·7	0	3·7	3·8	2·1	5·5	2·3	·3	·5	·5	1·5	2·1	·5	6·0	3·6
September 1922	16·1	....	·6	4·5	13·4	2·8	·4	3·8	4·7	3·0	3·2	2·9	....	7·8	4·7	3·1	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	1·4	7·4	1·4	·2	·4	·4	·2	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
October 1922	37·7	....	·7	5·5	7·9	2·5	·2	3·5	4·0	4·1	2·6	4·6	....	12·6	7·2	27·9	15·1	0	·2	6·0	1·9	11·2	1·8	·3	·4	·4	·4	3·0	2·2	3·7	3·9
November 1922	38·8	3·1	1·7	10·6	6·6	2·6	·9	3·2	9·0	30·3	3·3	38·9	3·1	15·8	4·0	·6	5·6	·3	4·4	10·4	1·8	10·1	1·6	·7	·5	·5	·2	2·7	1·4	6·1	6·2
December 1922	64·8	4·3	1·5	8·5	7·9	3·3	·8	4·6	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	9·9	6·5	3·9	31·8	·6	7·9	18·6	2·4	10·0	2·4	·3	·5	·5	3·0	3·5	2·7	5·5	6·4
January 1923	55·5	3·8	5·5	6·4	6·7	4·2	1·1	5·6	27·4	4·4	3·8	4·6	....	21·6	4·6	7·6	25·3	0	8·0	24·6	5·0	30·0	4·4	·9	·6	·6	3·3	4·2	2·6	7·8	7·8
February 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	·5	·5	1·9	2·9	1·2	7·0	6·4
March 1923	54·1	....	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	·8	3·5	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·5	43·1	3·2	2·6	·5	·5	1·4	4·7	3·7	7·3	6·8
April 1923	20·2	6·3	8·6	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	19·5	1·6	·2	1·3	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	2·7	·5	·5	1·4	2·3	1·4	4·5	4·6
May 1923	0	5·2	5·4	9·2	3·9	2·3	·1	3·5	25·9	27·4	·9	36·8	0	10·4	1·6	3·8	6·0	0	·1	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	·4	·4	·8	1·5	·4	4·3	4·5
June 1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·2	3·5	·1	5·2	9·4	7·0	1·4	8·8	0	9·5	6·0	·2	6·6	0	0	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	3·3	·4	·4	·7	1·5	·1	5·1	3·4
July 1923	0	....	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	·4	4·0	10·0	7·9	3·5	9·4	0	6·3	2·5	3·2	17·9	....	0	4·6	1·5	3·3	1·6	1·0	·4	·4	·4	1·0	·4	2·6	2·9
August 1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	·9	3·2	·1	4·8	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	1·1	·2	·4	·4	·8	1·5	1·0	2·7	2·2
September 1923	0	0	1·6	2·9	2·5	3·0	·1	4·6	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·0	3·0	1·0	·7	·4	·5	·8	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·0
October 1923	4·1	0	4·0	9·6	3·6	3·1	·5	4·5	9·4	23·3	3·6	30·1	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·4	3·2	·4	·4	·5	1·8	1·2	3·5	4·8
November 1923	3·1	....	4·8	10·4	1·9	2·3	·3	3·4	12·0	32·7	4·5	41·8	1·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	0	·4	13·0	3·3	3·5	3·4	2·7	·6	·6	·6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
December 1923	19·4	0	8·1	7·8	1·5	1·7	·2	2·7	12·7	18·4	3·4	23·3	0	3·3	5·7	4·5	23·2	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·8	3·9	·5	·5	1·6	2·2	1·3	4·7	7·2
January 1924	41·9	....	8·8	6·7	1·4	3·1	1·8	3·8	14·9	13·0	5·7	15·4	1·3	18·6	3·6	8·0	26·0	0	·8	26·3	4·3	10·7	4·4	3·1	·2	·2	1·0	2·1	·8	5·3	7·5
February 1924	38·0	0	6·2	7·0	7·0	5·4	6·7	4·6	16·1	9·4	7·1	10·2	·4	13·7	5·1	10·6	0	0	1·9	28·7	3·5	7·3	4·0	·6	·1	·1	3·3	3·0	1·7	6·4	7·8
March 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	7·0	4·0	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	2·2	0	1·3	26·4	5·5	61·6	4·2	3·6	·1	·1	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
April 1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	6·1	10·2	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	·4	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	8·9	0	1·5	19·1	3·6	2·8	3·8	2·7	·0	·0	1·6	2·2	1·2	5·4	5·1
May 1924	0	0	1·3	12·9	3·1	5·2	7·4	3·8	6·7	38·7	10·6	45·0	2·8	6·4	6·0	4·7	22·5	0	·7	15·5	3·1	5·5	3·3	1·8	·0	·0	·9	2·6	1·0	6·7	7·3
June 1924	0	0	6·6	10·3	5·8	6·2	10·6	3·6	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	2·2	8·0	16·6	29·7	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	2·9	3·1	·1	·0	·0	2·2	1·7	·1	6·4	5·8
July 1924	0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·0	0	12·9	5·5	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	3·9	5·6	4·6	·1	·1	·1	·4	1·6	·0	6·3	5·4
August 1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	·5	2·7	8·6	26·8	38·1	0	0	11·8	3·8	6·0	4·4	·1	·1	·1	1·6	1·9	·0	7·0	6·5
September 1924	0	34·7	7·2	9·1	2·2	8·3	5·9	9·7	6·7	7·2	29·0	3·9	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	0	11·9	3·2	3·8	3·8	·1	·1	·1	1·1	2·1	·4	6·5	5·9
October 1924	0	0	16·5	11·0	2·1	6·7	1·9	9·3	9·7	17·2	31·3	16·0	1·9	7·4	12·1	26·4	25·0	0	2·0	13·1	2·9	5·2	3·4	·2	·1	·1	·5	1·7	·5	5·3	6·8
November 1924	6	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·1	7·2	8·6	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	....	17·2	14·2	4·0	8·9	4·2	2·4	·4	·4	·9	2·9	·9	7·7	9·7
December 1924	0	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	....	10·0	24·9	5·5	12·3	5·5	4·5	1·1	1·1	2·0	2·8	1·0	7·4	11·6
January 1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March 1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	·9	2·3	1·6	6·8	8·5

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1925

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the period January to March, 1925, were less favourable than in either the previous quarter or the corresponding quarter of last year. In the latter comparison there was a decrease of nearly 29 per cent in the number of opportunities for employment, and of about 28 per cent in the decline in the number of orders for water transportation workers.

When comparing the first three months of this year with the last quarter of the year 1924, it is noted that the number of applications for employment was 13 per cent lower, vacancies 18 per cent, and placements 18 per cent lower than last year. Regular placements decreased 30 per cent, but casual placements



number of placements. Most of the declines, however, were due to a reduction in the number of orders for casual workers. Applications for employment were about 14 per cent less during the quarter under review than during the corresponding quarter of last year. All industries shared in the reduction of positions offered except trade where there was an increase of 11 per cent in the quarter under review over the corresponding quarter of 1924. The reductions were most pronounced in logging, construction and transportation. A decline of 36 per cent in the number of orders for highway construction workers was responsible for the reduction in the construction group, and orders for longshoremen, many of which had been placed through the Vancouver office during the winter of 1923-24, were not placed with the Service during the past winter, with the result that there was a

were 10 per cent higher. The declines were chiefly attributable to seasonal inactivity in farming and building construction and to reduced orders for bush workers.

It will be noted from the chart which appears on this page that the ratio of vacancies and placements to applicants was less during the period under review than during the corresponding quarter of last year. During the period January to March of this year there were on an average 64 vacancies and 59 placements for each 100 applicants, as compared with an average of 77 vacancies and 70 placements for each 100 applicants during the same months of 1924. Some promise of improvement may be deduced from the trend of the curve representing the ratio of vacancies to applicants which was generally upward since last November, that month being the low level of vacancies to applicants for the

past two years. The average number of applicants registered daily throughout the period under review was 1,469, and the daily average of positions offered 942, in contrast with daily averages of 1,681 applications and 1,308 vacancies during the corresponding quarter of 1924.

During the three months January to March, 1925, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 69,814 references to positions, and had effected a total of 66,025 placements, of which 39,143 were in regular employment and 26,882 in casual work. Of the placements

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**185**	**150**	**34**	**112**	**67**	**42**	**196**	**152**	**7**	**3,426**	**2,215**	**1,031**
Animal products edible	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.....	2	1	.....	123	50	71
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and its products	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	37	44
Lumber and its products	49	42	8	62	27	30	7	4	.....	331	193	115
Musical Instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	2
Pulp and paper products	4	1	3	2	3	.....	11	4	7	200	118	80
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14	.....	123	79	26
Textile products	2	.....	2	6	1	5	86	64	.....	221	150	64
Plant products edible	5	1	4	9	8	1	4	3	.....	295	141	150
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	2	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	109	87	12
Clay, glass and stone	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	.....	87	61	6
Electric current	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	28	16
Electric apparatus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	107	34	70
Iron and steel products	108	100	7	4	3	2	10	8	.....	1,217	945	211
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	72	58	11
Mineral products	12	2	10	1	1	.....	38	36	.....	217	143	76
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	138	82	77
Logging	**275**	**255**	**9**	**319**	**323**	**1**	**482**	**526**	.....	**4,558**	**3,440**	**22**
Fishing	**6**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**5**	.....
Farming	**28**	**29**	.....	**14**	**12**	.....	**44**	**36**	**5**	**1,984**	**1,772**	**33**
Mining	**1**	**1**	.....	**6**	**1**	.....	**1**	.....	.....	**209**	**179**	**15**
Coal	1	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	139	15
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	51	40	.....
Communication	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**10**	**7**	**3**
Transportation	**113**	**24**	**88**	**134**	**71**	**60**	**5**	**5**	.....	**443**	**170**	**269**
Street railway and cartage	15	1	14	9	5	4	5	5	.....	317	72	242
Railway	67	19	47	114	61	53	.....	.....	.....	46	26	20
Shipping and stevedoring	31	4	27	11	5	3	.....	.....	.....	80	72	7
Construction and Maintenance	**83**	**51**	**29**	**140**	**19**	**121**	**430**	**389**	**2**	**14,323**	**5,704**	**8,540**
Railway	.....	.....	.....	57	1	56	20	20	.....	496	407	76
Highway	3	3	.....	26	.....	26	185	155	.....	12,277	4,210	8,054
Building and other	80	48	29	57	18	39	225	214	2	1,550	1,087	410
Services	**724**	**177**	**465**	**1,115**	**290**	**791**	**1,529**	**1,270**	**96**	**10,025**	**3,035**	**4,957**
Governmental	5	.....	5	9	1	7	5	2	3	563	272	330
Hotel and restaurant	33	6	16	40	27	15	162	140	2	432	293	69
Professional	56	10	43	88	16	71	39	32	.....	572	250	267
Recreational	24	4	20	55	4	50	3	3	.....	163	52	93
Personal	55	3	51	201	19	183	84	58	19	1,460	278	1,148
Household	550	153	330	721	222	465	1,236	1,035	72	6,752	1,863	3,050
Farm household	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	27	.....
Trade	**247**	**17**	**231**	**76**	**26**	**48**	**72**	**50**	**11**	**938**	**270**	**649**
Retail	136	15	122	74	24	48	44	17	10	808	223	564
Wholesale	111	2	109	2	2	.....	28	33	1	130	47	85
Finance	**14**	**2**	**12**	**15**	**6**	**10**	**3**	**2**	.....	**165**	**41**	**125**
All Industries	**1,676**	**707**	**868**	**1,932**	**816**	**1,073**	**2,762**	**2,430**	**121**	**36,086**	**16,838**	**15,644**
Men	1,098	534	543	1,128	564	553	1,296	1,209	50	28,150	14,198	12,361
Women	578	173	325	804	252	520	1,466	1,221	71	7,936	2,640	3,283

in regular employment 31,120 were of men and 8,023 of women, while casual work was found for 18,083 men and 8,799 women. A comparison with the same period of 1924 shows that 91,338 placements were made, of which 42,874 were in regular employment and 48,464 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 85,397 men and 26,227 women, a total of 111,624, in contrast with a registration of 129,425 during the same period of 1924. Employers notified the Service during the first

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1925

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
265	**70**	**183**	**144**	**32**	**111**	**340**	**178**	**154**	**888**	**515**	**347**	**5,556**	**3,379**	**1,909**
10	1	7	19	8	11	10	3	7	27	19	8	215	106	104
7	1	6	17	.....	17	28	.....	28	51	7	44	103	8	95
6	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	4	2	2	119	47	50
18	17	2	21	6	13	111	88	21	472	365	86	1,071	742	275
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	2
42	12	26	5	.....	5	3	1	2	31	6	25	298	145	148
1	.....	1	2	.....	2	5	1	4	16	3	13	162	97	46
35	8	25	2	.....	2	9	2	6	30	6	24	391	231	128
59	13	45	27	1	26	22	17	5	18	5	13	439	189	244
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2	.....
24	2	22	.....	.....	.....	18	3	16	8	2	5	166	99	57
5	5	.....	7	5	2	15	12	3	4	3	1	127	96	12
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	4	1	3	49	45	3	102	76	25
11	.....	11	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	3	2	128	41	83
19	6	11	30	8	22	68	20	45	137	34	102	1,593	1,124	400
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	11	9	.....	94	67	20
3	.....	3	1	.....	1	21	19	2	11	3	7	304	204	99
19	2	16	7	2	5	18	9	9	15	3	12	203	98	121
353	**895**	**1**	**282**	**246**	.....	**1,053**	**1,051**	.....	**1,246**	**1,161**	**17**	**8,568**	**7,897**	**50**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11**	**6**	.....
2,308	**1,886**	**6**	**2,976**	**2,410**	**11**	**1,957**	**1,896**	**8**	**383**	**435**	**11**	**9,694**	**8,476**	**74**
5	**1**	.....	**9**	**8**	.....	**110**	**96**	**10**	**78**	**78**	**1**	**419**	**364**	**26**
.....	.....	.....	9	8	.....	110	96	10	4	2	.....	130	108	10
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	72	.....	232	212	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	57	44	1
2	**3**	.....	**2**	**1**	**1**	**10**	**3**	**2**	**14**	**2**	**12**	**39**	**17**	**18**
129	**16**	**110**	**113**	**18**	**94**	**89**	**22**	**70**	**190**	**59**	**130**	**1,216**	**385**	**821**
43	12	28	93	18	76	82	19	66	84	11	70	648	143	500
86	4	82	20	.....	18	7	3	4	7	7	.....	347	120	224
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	41	60	221	122	97
70	**20**	**51**	**202**	**99**	**82**	**381**	**226**	**150**	**3,286**	**2,299**	**853**	**18,915**	**8,807**	**9,828**
2	3	.....	114	80	21	73	53	15	159	109	43	921	673	211
5	4	1	36	11	25	101	13	89	2,475	1,847	511	15,108	6,243	8,706
63	13	50	52	8	36	207	160	46	652	343	299	2,886	1,891	911
4,232	**1,096**	**2,824**	**2,173**	**1,121**	**742**	**1,958**	**1,118**	**669**	**2,835**	**1,088**	**1,711**	**24,591**	**9,195**	**12,255**
16	1	15	2	2	.....	37	13	23	301	328	12	938	619	395
386	156	219	149	111	16	195	165	11	165	127	28	1,562	1,025	376
87	27	69	330	329	5	22	15	5	100	66	35	1,294	745	495
52	7	34	25	5	20	28	12	16	27	19	8	377	106	241
446	22	419	292	8	284	168	30	138	545	62	488	3,251	480	2,730
2,931	745	2,027	950	430	416	1,164	620	476	1,689	473	1,140	15,993	5,541	7,976
314	138	41	425	236	1	344	263	.....	8	13	.....	1,176	679	42
443	**74**	**361**	**124**	**26**	**104**	**112**	**39**	**74**	**288**	**47**	**245**	**2,300**	**549**	**1,723**
222	39	178	98	19	85	70	20	51	226	29	202	1,678	386	1,260
221	35	183	26	7	19	42	19	23	62	18	43	622	163	463
24	**6**	**16**	**8**	.....	**7**	**9**	**4**	**5**	**10**	**7**	**3**	**248**	**68**	**178**
7,831	**4,067**	**3,552**	**6,033**	**3,961**	**1,152**	**6,019**	**4,633**	**1,142**	**9,218**	**5,691**	**3,330**	**71,557**	**39,143**	**26,882**
3,936	2,989	1,040	4,314	2,980	726	4,291	3,593	646	7,317	5,053	2,164	51,530	31,120	18,083
3,895	1,078	2,512	1,719	981	426	1,728	1,040	496	1,901	638	1,166	20,027	8,023	8,799

quarter of the current year of 71,557 positions, of which 51,530 were for men and 20,027 for women, as compared with 100,691 opportunities for work offered during the same period of 1924.

The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements by industrial groups of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the period January to March, 1925. In another section of the issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of March.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR MARCH 1925

THE business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the month of March was greater in volume than during the preceding month, the increase being general throughout the various provinces, while a comparison with the corresponding month of the preceding year shows a slight reduction in the placements effected. The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1923, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements declined slightly in relation to applications during the first half of March, but reached a higher level at the close of the month than that attained during the preceding month. A lower level of employment, however, is represented during this year than in the same period in 1924. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 61.6 and 66.8 during the first and second half of March, 1925, in contrast with the ratio of 71.1 and 78.1 during the same periods in 1924. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review was 56.4 and 59.6 as compared with 64.4 and 64.6 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications reported daily during the first half of March was 1,413 as compared with 1,230 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,273 daily during the corresponding period of 1924. Applications for work during the last half of the month registered 1,506 daily, in contrast with 1,411 daily during the latter half of March a year ago. Employers notified the Service of an average of 870 vacancies during the first half, and 1,006 opportunities daily during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 906 and 1,102 vacancies during the month of March, 1924. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of February, 1925, averaged 784 daily. The Service effected an average of 798 placements daily during the first half of March, of which 473 were in regular employment and 325 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 725 daily and with 820 daily during the first half of March, 1924. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 898 daily (585 regular and 313 casual) as compared with an average of 912 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During March, 1925, the offices of the Service referred 23,420 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 22,130 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 13,862, of which 10,817 were of men and 3,045 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 8,268. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 16,766 for men and 7,744 for women, a total of 24,510. The number of applications for work was 38,028, of which 28,690 were from men and 9,338 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:—

Year	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925 (3 months).....	39,143	26,882	66,025

MARITIME PROVINCES

Opportunities for employment declined slightly during March when compared with the preceding month, and were also less than during the corresponding month of last year. The placements effected in Nova Scotia were 19 per cent less than in March, 1924, and in New Brunswick a decrease of about 11 per cent was recorded. Conditions in the construction group remained quiet, and although placements were higher than in February the work was confined to repair jobs which were only temporary; 126 placements were effected

in this group. Logging, with 60 placements in Nova Scotia and 53 placements in New Brunswick, showed a slackened demand from February. Farming remained inactive. In the manufacturing industries opportunities for employment were almost entirely confined to iron and steel products and lumber products, the latter with 49 placements showing an improvement over February. In the services group where the bulk of opportunities for employment occurred, Nova Scotia offices made 213 placements and New Brunswick offices 352 placements. About 70 per cent, however, were in casual employment. During March the total placements in regular employment in Nova Scotia were 155 men and 57 women, and in New Brunswick 117 men and 102 women.

Quebec

There was an increase of over 30 per cent in the number of vacancies listed during March over the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent more than in March, 1924. Placements were slightly higher than last year, and 25 per cent greater than in February. Shortage in female household workers was mainly responsible for the surplus of vacancies over placements. There were 175 placements effected in the construction group, almost equally divided between building and highway. Very little activity was shown in farming. Logging, with 121 placements, was quiet prior to the opening up of river driving. More workers were placed in the manufacturing industries than in February, and all orders were promptly filled. More than 50 per cent of the placements for the province were in the services group, the majority being in household service.

Ontario

During March opportunities for employment increased nearly 10 per cent over February, and between 12 and 13 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 8 per cent higher than in February and 21 per cent in excess of March, 1924. There was an increased demand for farm hands, placements more than doubling the number effected during February. In logging the interseasonal lull was in evidence, placements falling to a little more than half the February total. River drivers were not yet in demand. The manufacturing industries showed more activity generally, placements for the month numbering 1,293 or about 30 per cent more than in February. Over 40 per cent of the placements were in the iron and steel industries. Building had not yet opened up, there being few opportunities other than repair work. Placements on highway construction, including road clearing and sewer work, numbered 3,066, more than 50 per cent of which being in employment of less than one week's duration. There was an increase in the number of orders in the service group over February, particulary in the women's sections where the demand for cooks and cooks-general was in excess of the supply. The total regular placements in Ontario during the month numbered 4,794 of men and 946 of women.

Manitoba

Orders received during March showed an increase of more than 55 per cent over February, but were slightly lower than in March, 1924. Farm orders were mainly responsible for this increase, under which 1,187 jobs were listed in comparison with 545 for February. Building trades were slack with a large surplus of applicants. Few bush orders were received and were principally replacements. There was a large increase in orders under services, but over 70 per cent of the placements in this group were in casual employment. Placements in regular employment during the month totalled 1,042 of men and 425 of women. During March of last year 1,900 placements were effected.

Saskatchewan

During March 2,824 orders were received by Saskatchewan offices, in comparison with 1,592 in February and 2,887 during March, 1924. Placements were over 60 per cent higher than in February, and about 4 per cent higher than during March of last year. There was a large demand for farm workers, which was not fully met. Farm orders totalled 1,687 during the month, and placements 1,301. The volume of business transacted in other industrial groups was not large, except for services, where 745 placements were effected. Nearly 50 per cent of these were in household service. Total placements for the month in regular employment numbered 1,437 of men and 401 of women.

Alberta

Opportunities for employment showed an increase over the preceding month, vacancies for February and March being 1,710 and 2,325 respectively. Placements for March numbered 2,169, an excess of more than 30 per cent over February. All industrial divisions participated in this increase except logging, mining and transportation. Farm placements numbered 962 in contrast with 481 in February. The demand was brisk with plenty of applicants available. Six hundred and fifty-six place-

ments were effected in the services group, the majority being household workers. There were 147 placements in manufacturing industries, 217 in logging and 108 in construction. Of the latter, 83 were in building construction where there was little activity as yet, the work being almost entirely confined to repair jobs. During March the total placements in regular employment were 1,403 of men and 394 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vacancies listed at offices in British Columbia during the month of March were about 6 per cent higher than in February, but nearly 40 per cent less than during March, 1924. Last year's surplus was, however, almost entirely made up of casual jobs in the city of Vancouver. Placements in regular employment were about 7 per cent lower than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements in manufacturing industries were twice as large as in February, activity in lumber mills being mainly responsible for the increase. An improvement was noticed in building construction, with 367 placements as against 113 in February. Placements on road work decreased as much of the civic relief work was being closed down. Placements in logging numbered 302, and in farm work 241, the latter being an increase over February. There were 969 placements in the services group, but 671 of these jobs were casual. The demand for household workers continued. The number of men placed in regular employment was 1,431 and of women 242.

Movement of Labour

During March, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 13,862 placements in regular employment of which 7,522 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,116 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 831 going to points within the same province as the dispatching office and 285 to other provinces.

The Quebec offices granted 8 transportation certificates, all of which were for bushmen, 3 travelling from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie and 5 from Quebec City to points within the territory covered by that office. Ontario offices issued 199 certificates, 198 being for workers travelling to employment at points within the province, and one, a farm hand, sent from Toronto to employment near Brandon. Of the 198 provincial transfers 166 were of bush workers for whom Port Arthur issued 75 certificates, Fort William 74 certificates and Sudbury 2 certificates to points within their own zones and Pembroke 15 certificates to points within the territory of North Bay. Toronto sent 5 carpenters, one blacksmith, one foreman rigger, one concrete foreman, one cook and one timekeeper to Port Arthur, one millwright to North Bay, one timekeeper to Sudbury, one farm hand to Chatham and one cook and one gardener to Ottawa. Port Arthur issued certificates to three machinists going to employment within the Port Arthur zone. Sault Ste. Marie sent a marine engineer to Timmins and Sudbury sent 13 farm hands to Guelph, Kitchener and Peterborough. In Manitoba 461 certificates were issued, all from the offices at Winnipeg, 282 being to points within the province and 179 to other provinces. The latter included 81 certificates for Port Arthur, 75 for bush workers, 2 for cooks, 2 for stationary engineers and one each for a saw mill labourer and a kitchen help in a hotel. Ninety-eight certificates were issued to points in Saskatchewan, 95 for farm hands distributed throughout the province, for the most part through the offices at Regina and Estevan and 3 farm domestics to the vicinity of Regina. Of the certificates issued to persons going to work within the province, 251 were for farm hands, 211 of whom were placed through the Brandon office. The balance of the provincial certificates numbering 31, were for female hotel and household workers and farm domestics. The offices in Saskatchewan issued 99 certificates, all to points within that province. Moose Jaw sent 9 farm hands and a cook to employment within the Moose Jaw zone. Prince Albert sent 1 sawmill labourer and 1 edgerman to points within their own zone. a farm hand to both Weyburn and Estevan, and a carpenter to Regina. Regina granted certificates to 8 farm hands, 2 cooks, 1 hotel porter and 1 teacher, all going to employment at points within the Regina zone. Seven farm hands and 4 household workers were also despatched by this office for placement through Moose Jaw, and 1 farm hand through Saskatoon. Saskatoon issued 56 certificates to farm hands, 3 to female household workers and 1 to a hotel porter, all except 8 of whom were destined for points within the Saskatoon zone and the balance through the offices at Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Estevan and North Battleford. Alberta offices granted 191 certificates, 163 provincial and 28 interprovincial. The latter were to farm hands sent by Edmonton, 25 to Saskatoon and 3 to North Battleford. Of the provincial certificates, Leth-

bridge granted 3 to plasterers for whom employment had been secured through the Calgary office. Edmonton issued 132 certificates, 4 to farm hands for the Drumheller district, 1 for Calgary, and 40 for points within the Edmonton zone. The balance of the certifi-

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1925

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1924
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**529**	**39**	**617**	**547**	**212**	**294**	**1,022**	**331**
Halifax	245	15	291	234	25	206	397	105
New Glasgow	149	19	184	174	129	13	399	138
Sydney	135	5	142	139	58	75	226	88
New Brunswick	**589**	**72**	**878**	**586**	**219**	**363**	**835**	**238**
Chatham	72	56	78	75	18	57	152	36
Moncton	209	16	258	204	97	103	142	95
St. John	308	0	542	307	104	203	541	107
Quebec	**1,068**	**135**	**3,600**	**1,147**	**916**	**42**	**1,789**	**916**
Hull	116	0	260	87	84	3	108	96
Montreal	595	44	2,621	626	543	32	1,400	570
Quebec	80	4	304	104	74	2	124	90
Sherbrooke	195	58	241	202	166	5	45	107
Three Rivers	82	29	174	128	49	.....	112	53
Ontario	**10,977**	**1,622**	**16,179**	**10,393**	**5,740**	**4,116**	**14,719**	**5,322**
Belleville	96	4	108	93	60	30	50	116
Brantford	678	38	600	648	517	129	261	72
Chatham	282	13	274	273	105	168	13	120
Cobalt	100	7	157	100	90	6	55	152
Fort William	282	1	376	286	231	55	319	142
Guelph	145	35	195	135	73	30	98	60
Hamilton	737	4	1,076	740	360	378	2,596	351
Kingston	449	31	481	425	88	337	300	94
Kitchener	169	38	288	156	80	54	156	63
London	486	31	653	473	361	70	710	230
Niagara Falls	191	30	191	185	71	103	130	105
North Bay	156	32	472	156	134	22	214	46
Oshawa	168	39	369	96	70	26	295	65
Ottawa	518	162	792	444	294	75	1,154	411
Pembroke	130	30	151	121	93	28	87	100
Peterborough	133	21	206	166	104	7	166	101
Port Arthur	529	22	517	465	443	22	198	457
St. Catharines	357	11	452	331	172	156	589	178
St. Thomas	174	31	155	163	86	77	175	88
Sarnia	135	15	156	122	87	34	153	86
Sault Ste. Marie	109	382	520	98	67	20	189	127
Sudbury	155	18	622	146	136	10	463	456
Timmins	116	0	237	129	124	5	95	172
Toronto	3,936	599	6,427	3,710	1,586	1,858	5,869	1,228
Windsor	746	28	704	732	308	416	384	302
Manitoba	**3,272**	**626**	**4,077**	**3,052**	**1,467**	**1,403**	**1,496**	**1,799**
Brandon	418	158	269	229	215	13	27	192
Dauphin	112	70	151	92	59	30	52	50
Winnipeg	2,742	398	3,657	2,731	1,193	1,360	1,417	1,557
Saskatchewan	**2,824**	**605**	**2,559**	**2,345**	**1,838**	**430**	**738**	**1,914**
Estevan	165	41	112	113	106	7	4	61
Moose Jaw	713	227	614	581	416	88	255	427
North Battleford	92	44	64	63	48	15	6	43
Prince Albert	133	31	168	115	83	32	67	69
Regina	832	85	770	713	545	168	256	609
Saskatoon	467	11	473	454	395	59	55	476
Swift Current	198	108	159	134	126	8	59	106
Weyburn	134	32	128	104	75	29	31	72
Yorkton	90	26	71	68	44	24	5	51
Alberta	**2,325**	**213**	**3,829**	**2,234**	**1,797**	**372**	**1,687**	**1,964**
Calgary	738	75	1,587	724	627	93	647	547
Drumheller	128	5	359	96	62	34	147	84
Edmonton	1,136	118	1,446	1,105	864	180	666	916
Lethbridge	209	13	330	190	145	45	149	260
Medicine Hat	114	2	107	119	99	20	78	157
British Columbia	**2,926**	**131**	**6,389**	**3,116**	**1,673**	**1,248**	**3,775**	**1,803**
Cranbrook	129	3	409	127	124	3	18	77
Fernie	15	4	13	13	14	1	1	.....
Kamloops	35	9	233	43	26	7	129	70
Nanaimo	20	3	31	13	6	7	40	14
Nelson	102	12	89	91	84	3	64	104
New Westminster	152	14	319	171	128	43	120	73
Penticton	60	8	81	51	26	18	49	28
Prince George	60	15	56	56	56	0	2	129
Prince Rupert	57	10	129	54	39	15	123	85
Revelstoke	65	4	49	13	13	0	33	3
Vancouver	1,629	40	4,110	1,842	847	878	2,135	1,018
Vernon	80	2	59	77	67	10	15	26
Victoria	522	7	711	565	243	263	1,046	176
All Offices	**24,510**	**3,443**	**38,028**	**23,420**	**13,862**	**8,268**	**26,061**	**14,388**
Men	16,766	1,895	28,690	16,142	10,817	4,990	22,523	11,394
Women	7,744	1,548	9,338	7,278	3,045	3,278	3,538	2,994

*101 placements effected by offices since closed.

cates issued by Edmonton were to workers destined for points within that zone, the occupations of the workers transported including 59 bushmen, 13 bridge carpenters, 1 miner, 1 mining mechanic, 1 blacksmith, and 12 bush and construction camp workers of various occupations. Calgary sent 12 farm hands to Drumheller, 7 to Edmonton and 1 to Lethbridge, also 5 hotel and household workers to employment through these offices, and 3 loggers to points within the Calgary zone. The British Columbia offices issued 155 certificates, 84 for points within the province and 74 to points in other provinces. The latter were made up of 8 farm hands and 1 domestic from Victoria, 44 farm hands and 2 domestics from Vancouver, 1 farm hand from Cranbrook, and 15 farm hands, 2 cooks and 1 blacksmith from New Westminster, their destinations by provinces being: Alberta, 22 farm hands and 1 domestic; Saskatchewan, 43 farm hands, 2 domestics, 2 cooks and 1 blacksmith; and Manitoba, 3 farm hands. The provincial movement included 1 miner sent from Nelson to Penticton, 1 farm hand from Nelson to a point within that zone, 2 teamsters, 1 swamper and 1 tallyman from Prince George to Prince Rupert, and from Vancouver 7 farm hands and 1 cook to Kamloops, 46 bush workers to Revelstoke, 1 mucker, 4 well drillers, 1 engineer, 1 sawyer, and 2 sawmill labourers to Penticton, 1 engineer, 1 cook and 1 sawmill labourer to Prince George, 1 engineer to Nelson, and 3 miners, 1 blacksmith, 3 cooks, 2 auto mechanics and 2 drillmen to points within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 1,116 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 530 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 578 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 8 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Losses from Industrial Accidents in Canada

Mr. H. Jaquays, President of the Montreal section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at a recent meeting of the Quebec Safety League, in connection with the recent "Safety Week," estimated that the economic loss by accidents of different kinds totalled yearly nearly $50,000,000. He stated that the "Safety First" movement began in industry only after employers had been made responsible for the accidents caused their employees. No accident statistics had been kept before employers were obliged to pay compensation in cases of accident. He also stated that accidents, especially within the last few years, meant an enormous expenditure by employers, amounting to about 1½ per cent of the ordinary cost of production which, in turn, contributed to the increase in the price of products manufactured. The total salaries paid by manufacturers during the year was about $700,000,000, which meant that accidents cost about $10,000,000, and as only 20 per cent of the total number of workers are employed in factories, it followed that about $50,000,000 is being paid every year for accidents. If the number of accidents could be reduced by one-half, a saving of more than $25,000,000 would be effected every year. He further claimed that a very large number of accidents were not the result of defective machinery, but were rather due to the carelessness of workers, and suggested that there were two remedies which might be applied: 1, to operate only machines which are absolutely accident proof; 2, to train workers to carefulness, as workers need to be continually reminded of the need of caution.

Rates of Pay for British School Teachers

New rates of pay for teachers in British public elementary schools, and in secondary schools in which the local education authorities accept responsibility for the salary scale, took effect on April 1, 1925. The rates for men are as follows:—

Certificated teachers: Scale I, £168 to £312; scale II, £168 to £330; scale III, £180 to £366, and scale IV, £192 to £408.

Uncertificated teachers: Scales I and II, £102 to £198; scale III, £108 to £222, and scale IV, £117 to £246.

The rates for women are as follows:—

Certificated teachers: Scale I, £150 to £246; scale II, £150 to £258; scale III, £162 to £288, and scale IV, £180 to £324.

Uncertificated teachers: Scales I and II, £93 to £156; scale III, £99 to £174, and scale IV, £108 to £198.

The revised scales of pay are to remain in operation for six years, and thereafter be subject to notice of one year from either panel of the Standing Joint Committees. No teacher is to receive a lower rate, as from 1st April, 1925, than he or she was receiving at the end of March, provided that no teacher is to receive a scale salary in excess of the maximum of the appropriate scale.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN MARCH, 1925

THERE was a substantial increase in the value of the building permits issued in March as compared with February, but the total was lower than in March of last year. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 60 cities which issued in March, 1925, permits aggregating $8,457,791, as compared with $5,781,642 in the preceding month and with $9,365,070 in March, 1924. The increase in the first comparison was $2,676,149, or 46.3 per cent, while the decrease in the second comparison was $907,279, or 9.7 per cent.

Detailed statements were furnished by some 50 cities, showing that they had issued over 1,100 permits for dwellings valued at nearly $5,200,000 and about 1,900 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of approximately $2,900,000.

Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases in the value of building authorized as compared with February. The largest actual gain of $2,325,148 or 118.2 per cent was in Ontario, but Manitoba showed the greatest proportional advance of $573,305 or 371.4 per cent. Of the reductions in the other provinces, those of $774,443 or 33.5 per cent in Quebec and of $28,005 or 78.7 per cent in New Brunswick were most pronounced.

As compared with March, 1924, all provinces except Manitoba recorded declines in the permits issued; in that province there was an increase of $483,531 or 313.2 per cent. Quebec showed the largest actual loss in this comparison of $927,494 or 37.6 per cent, while New Brunswick registered the greatert proportional decrease of $23,655 or 75.8 per cent.

In Montreal, the value of the building authorized was lower than in either February, 1925, or March, 1924; Toronto and Vancouver showed increases in the first and declines in the second comparison, while in Winnipeg there were gains in both comparisons. Sydney, Three Rivers, Belleville, Brantford, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, York Township, Windsor, St. Boniface, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, Point Grey, South Vancouver and Victoria issued permits at a higher valuation than in the preceding month and also than in the corresponding month of last year.

Accumulative Record for First Quarter of 1925.—The value of the building authorized in 60 cities during the first quarter of 1925 was higher by 10.2 per cent and 1.2 per cent than in the first three months of 1924 and 1923, respectively. It was also 5.5 per cent greater than in the first quarter of 1922, 46.5 per cent

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	March, 1925	February, 1925	March, 1924
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	**32,720**	**32,860**	**33,265**
*Halifax	25,945	32,560	26,605
New Glasgow	1,700	Nil	2,110
*Sydney	5,075	300	4,490
New Brunswick	**7,545**	**35,550**	**31,200**
Fredericton	Nil	4,000	Nil
*Moncton	3,045	26,150	6,300
*St. John	4,500	5,400	24,900
Quebec	**1,537,420**	**2,311,863**	**2,464,914**
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,331,360	1,983,668	2,164,585
*Quebec	55,385	68,420	217,995
Shawinigan Falls	16,200	18,000	3,784
*Sherbrooke	15,800	20,700	6,500
*Three Rivers	70,525	19,875	21,525
*Westmount	48,150	201,200	50,525
Ontario	**4,292,523**	**1,967,375**	**4,362,110**
Belleville	11,460	7,600	3,500
*Brantford	14,790	3,340	9,395
Chatham	11,000	1,800	15,100
*Fort William	31,840	11,060	43,200
Galt	9,081	1,300	13,660
*Guelph	35,000	28,550	48,430
*Hamilton	307,200	170,550	254,500
*Kingston	20,276	515	49,537
*Kitchener	139,953	37,860	81,000
*London	134,920	28,525	104,160
Niagara Falls	57,525	30,730	41,921
Oshawa	66,250	8,450	94,850
*Ottawa	141,730	91,017	139,335
Owen Sound	14,500	Nil	8,000
*Peterborough	15,567	5,475	7,850
*Port Arthur	7,275	3,795	30,241
*Stratford	62,180	38,840	34,923
*St. Catharines	35,455	11,200	40,370
*St. Thomas	229,740	830	863
Sarnia	88,736	48,310	54,263
Sault Ste. Marie	15,406	2,600	17,490
*Toronto	1,865,651	1,054,935	2,386,230
York Township	370,100	167,353	326,750
Welland	3,790	2,905	18,125
*Windsor	322,780	147,025	215,745
Other Border Cities	275,670	59,675	285,050
Woodstock	4,648	3,138	37,623
Manitoba	**727,680**	**154,375**	**244,149**
*Brandon	200	5,000	1,250
St. Boniface	511,780	22,225	73,147
*Winnipeg	215,700	127,150	169,750
Saskatchewan	**42,720**	**47,080**	**78,966**
*Moose Jaw	14,510	16,650	10,460
*Regina	23,775	14,050	50,550
*Saskatoon	4,435	16,380	17,956
Alberta	**172,045**	**61,261**	**229,957**
*Calgary	94,800	45,000	113,800
*Edmonton	47,540	11,790	33,175
Lethbridge	29,645	4,471	21,630
Medicine Hat	60	Nil	61,352
British Columbia	**1,645,138**	**1,171,278**	**1,920,569**
Nanaimo	14,415	4,800	5,125
*New Westminster	22,200	46,675	21,505
Point Grey	561,600	547,700	375,000
Prince Rupert	11,600	19,150	33,450
South Vancouver	92,025	64,690	63,675
*Vancouver	873,215	458,925	1,373,145
*Victoria	70,083	29,338	48,669
Total—60 cities	8,457,791	5,781,642	9,365,070
*Total—35 cities	6,290,600	4,763,748	7,809,466

Accumulative total for 60 cities—first three months	1925	1924	1923
	19,672,637	17,846,969	19,441,159

NOTE.—York Township is practically a suburb of Toronto, while the four Border Cities—Ford, Riverside, Sandwich and Walkerville—bear very much the same relation to Windsor.

higher than in 1921 and 4.3 per cent above the 1920 total. The aggregate for this year is $19,672,637; for 1924, $17,846,969; for 1923, $19,441,159; for 1922, $18,643,948; for 1921, $13,426,227, and for 1920, $18,866,351. The weighted index number of wholesale prices of building materials compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics averaged 153.8 during the first quarter of 1925, as compared with 167.3 in the same three months of 1924, 164.9 in 1923, 161.1 in 1922, 207.8 in 1921 and 208.1 in 1920.

The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued in 60 cities during March and February, 1925, and March, 1924. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*."

NEW WAGE AGREEMENTS IN THE CROW'S NEST PASS COAL FIELDS IN WESTERN CANADA

REFERENCE was made in the November, 1924, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to an agreement which was made between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, and certain independent operators on one side, and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America on the other side. This agreement resulted in the settlement of a strike which had been in existence since the month of April, 1924, in most of the coal mines of Southern Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia. This settlement provided for the abolition of the $1.17 per day bonus for contract miners and for a reduction in day wages of 12½ per cent, which was estimated to average about 90 cents per day. The day rate for hand miners fell from $7.50 per day to $6.56, and the rate for surface labourers from $6.58 to $5.76.

Following the foregoing settlement the mines in the district were reopened, but in some instances the steam coal mine operators reported that they could not get contracts for coal in competition with coal from the United States at low prices and that it was impossible to operate the mines at a loss. Some of the mines were, therefore, closed down indefinitely. As a result of the ensuing negotitions some of the operating companies withdrew from the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and entered into separate agreements with their employees, providing for lower wage scales than that in the district union agreement.

Miners on the British Columbia side of the interprovincial boundary line organized as the British Columbia Miners' Association and entered into agreements with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, Fernie, B.C., operating coal mines at Coal Creek and Michel, B.C., and coke ovens at Fernie and Michel. The first agreement was signed on behalf of the miners at Coal Creek on December 18, 1924, by the members of a committee and endorsed by the officers of the new organization to be in effect from December 21, 1924 to March 31, 1928. A similar agreement covering the employees at the Michel mine and the coke ovens was signed on January 23, 1925, by a committee representing the employees, to be in effect from January 22, 1925 to March 31, 1928. The terms of these agreements and the wage scales are as follows:—

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MINERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, OF FERNIE, B.C.

It is mutually understood and agreed that the following conditions and rates shall govern the parties hereto for a period ending March 31, 1928, and the parties hereto will meet in conference ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of this agreement to discuss a renewal thereof.

(1) *Definition.*—The word "Association" when hereinafter used, shall refer to the British Columbia Miners' Association. The word "company" shall refer to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

It is understood and agreed that all the employees of the company shall be eligible to join the association, with the exception of those hereinafter specified as not being within the jurisdiction of the association, and that from among such members who also are employees in good standing of the company, there shall be selected by the association the proper officers, executive and committee, to meet and deal with the company on matters arising under this agreement, and that the decision of such executive or committee arrived at with the company shall be final and binding upon the employees, and shall become part of the agreement from the date hereof until the termination of the agreement. The checkweighman shall be selected from employees in good standing.

(2) *Management of Mines.*—The question of managements of the mines, the employment of men, and the direction of the working forces, shall be solely within the jurisdiction of the company.

(3) *Employees' Committee.*—The employees' committee shall be a committee selected by the employees from men who are actually employed at ———— Colliery, and due notice of such selection shall be given to the company.

The employees' committee, in discharge of its duty, shall under no circumstances, go around the mine for any cause whatever, unless called upon, or given necessary permission by the management.

The employees' committee shall meet the management once each month at a time to be mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of discussing conditions in connection with the work and welfare of the employees.

Special meeting may be arranged at any time at the request of either party.

(4) *Settlement of Disputes.*—(a) In case any disputes or grievances arise under this agreement, the parties shall endeavor to settle the matter as hereinafter pro-

vided. But before any grievance or disputes shall be submitted to the employees' committee, the person or persons affected, shall endeavor, by personal application to the mine manager, overman, or foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises, to settle the matter, and in the event of them agreeing, their decision shall be final.

(*b*) In case of failure to agree between the mine manager, overman or foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises and any employee, the employees' committee and management shall endeavor to settle the matter and their decision shall be final.

(*c*) The employees' committee shall consist of:

1 Representative of each mine.

1 Representative from the surface, and

The president and secretary of the association.

The above shall be the full committee for monthly meetings, and questions affecting the whole camp. Should a question arise affecting any one mine, the committee endeavouring to settle the matter shall consist of the representative of the mine, together with the president and secretary of the association.

(5) *Deductions.*—The company agrees to make deductions from employees, not to exceed the amounts set out below, to defray expenses of committee for such amounts as they have definite orders for, from the individuals:

Maximum deductions from men—50 cents per month.

Maximum deductions from boys—25 cents per month.

The company agrees that in case of death by sickness, of a member of the B.C. Miners' Association, they will make an extra deduction of a similar amount to cover funeral expenses.

FORM OF ORDER

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To the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd.,
Fernie, B.C.

I authorize and empower you to deduct and pay to the B.C. Miners' Association, monthly, from my earnings, the following, or such lesser amount as may be designated by the secretary.

Where it is necessary to pay funeral expenses of a member: $1 per month.

Where it is unnecessary to pay funeral expenses of a member: 50 cents per month.

(In case of a boy, change amounts to 50 cents and 25 cents respectively.)

Signed ————————

Witness————————

(6) *Employees Not Under Jurisdiction.*—All employees connected with the management of the mines, including the following: mine manager, or superintendent, overman, or assistant overman, pit bosses, fire bosses, boss driver, stoker boss, master mechanic, electricians, weighman, head carpenter, head blacksmith, tipple foreman, loader boss, night watchman, outside foreman, and all other foremen, timekeepers, coal inspector, and head lampmen.

(7) *Penalty for Absence from and Stoppage of Work.*—When any employee absents himself from work for a period of two days, unless through sickness, or by first having properly arranged with overman or foreman, and obtained his consent, he may be discharged.

All employees whose absence would cause any stoppage of work, must, before absenting themselves, properly arrange or notify the overman or foreman, for or of their absence. Any employee who habitually absents himself from work may be discharged.

Any employee, or employees, who shall cause a stoppage of work in violation of this agreement, shall be subject to discharge by the company without recourse.

(8) *Penalties for Loading Impurities.*—The miners are to deliver their coal as free from rock and other impurities as is practicable, and in case of a miner failing to do so, he shall be warned for the first offence, and for continued or agravated cases, may be discharged. In case of any miner being penalized for loading dirty coal, the responsibility for loading dirty coal shall apply equally to each partner who participates in loading the dirty coal.

(9) *Dockage.*—The dirty or slate or other impurities picked from the coal going over the picking tables or screens shall be weighed for a period of twelve working days. From this method of weighing the average weight of waste in each mine car will be determined and form a basis of deductions per car in favour of the Company; or, in other words, presuming that the average dirt taken from each car equals 17 pounds, then the Company will have the right to deduct from the weight of each pit car 12 pounds to compensate them for hauling and handling of waste. If the average of waste does not exceed 5 pounds per car, there will be no deductions for waste, the 5 pounds per car being considered reasonable allowance for slate or waste that the miner or loader cannot consistently pick out from the various kinds of coal.

If the average weight of dirt in each car exceeds 17 pounds or runs below 17 pounds, the difference between the actual average weight of dirt in each car and the 5 pounds per car allowance shall form the basis of allowance for waste.

It is further understood that this system of weighing the average dirt sent out in each car may be checked at either the request of the miners or the Company at any time during the life of this Agreement.

Further, should the dirty coal or slate sent out by the miners exceed the allowance above specified, the following system of fines to prevail:—

First offence: 50 pounds of rock or slate, warning and fine of 100 pounds of coal. After the first offence, 65 pounds rock or slate shall be fined 200 pounds of coal; 85 pounds of rock or slate shall be fined 400 pounds of coal; and 150 pounds of rock or slate shall be fined all the coal in the car and liable to discharge.

The weighman shall give the first warning and keep record of offences, and report them daily to the Mine Manager.

The money coming from this special list of fines (after deducting the actual weight of rock) shall be applied to providing prizes for miners' sports or to the entertaining of miners' children.

(10) *Suspension of Mining.*—(*a*) In case of suspension of mining, either at the expiration of this Agreement or otherwise, the Engineers, Firemen and Pumpmen shall not suspend work, but shall, when mining is suspended, fully protect all of the Company's property under their care, and operate fans and pumps, lower and hoist such men and supplies as may be required to protect the Company's property, and any and all coal required to keep up steam at the Company's plant, but it is understood and agreed that the Company will not ask them to handle any coal for sale on the market.

(*b*) All men working on construction, improvements and extensive repairs, shall not suspend work, but shall continue to completion of such work, if required by the Company to do so. It is agreed that all men working on improvements and extensive repairs are not included in the jurisdiction of The British Columbia Miners' Association. Construction, improvements and extensive repairs shall include the erection or repairs of tipples, buildings, coke ovens, scales, machinery, railroad tracks, switches, etc.

(11) *New Work.*—When any new system, or radical change in the present system is made in any mine where there is a contract price fixed thereon, the Company or Employees may ask for a price to be fixed on the work as New Work.

In making a price for new work, the Company shall be guided by existing prices in the same mine, and the effect on the earning power of such employees.

(12) *Minimum Rate.*—When a miner's working place becomes a deficient owing to any abnormal conditions preventing him from earning the minimum wage of $5.20 per shift, the company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum, provided he has done a fair day's work.

(13) *Miners Taken To Do Company Work.*—The company shall pay the miners' day rate for all miners taken from contract work to do company work.

(14) *Turn of Cars.*—The company shall, as far as practicable, supply each and every miner with all the cars he can load.

(15) *Holidays.*—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, two days including Dominion Day, Labour Day, Armistice Day, two days including Christmas Day—total nine (9) days.

(16) *Funerals.*—In the event of an instantaneous death by accident in the mine or outside the mine, the miners underground and all other employees may suspend work on the day of the accident in the mine where the accident occurred, but shall resume work on the following day, and continue to work until the day of the funeral, when it is optional with them whether they shall work or not.

(17) *Light Work for Aged Men.*—This question is to be mutually arranged for between the mine management and the pit committee.

(18) *Local Conditions:*—

	Per ton
Coal to employees, run of mine, delivered, Coal Creek and Michel	$2.83
Coal to employees, screened, delivered, Coal Creek and Michel	3.40
Coal to employees, run of mine, delivered, Fernie	3.12
Coal to employees, screened, delivered, Fernie	3.69
Sanitation, per month for each house	1.00
Water, per month for each house	1.00
Water, per month for each house (Shack)	.50
Water, per month for bath house (extra)	1.00
Electric light per month, per 16 C.P. Light	.50
Wash-house, per month	1.00
Tool Sharpening, per month	.50

House rents to remain as in agreement expired March 31, 1922, so long as conditions in connection with houses remain the same.

Inside Wages

Occupation	*Rate per 8-hour Day*
Miners	$5.20
Miners—wet places	5.65
Rock miners	5.65
Timbermen	5.20
Timbermen's helpers	4.25
Shotlighters	5.20
Tracklayers	5.20
Tracklayers' helpers	4.25
Bratticemen	5.20
Bratticemen's helpers	4.25
Driver—wet places	5.20
Driver—spike team	5.40
Driver—man	4.70
Driver—boy	2.50 4.25
Motorman	4.70
Motorman's helper	4.25
Locomotive engineer	4.70
Locomotive switchman	4.25
Coupler man	4.25
Coupler boy	2.55
Switch boy	2.25 2.55
Door boy	2.00
Fan boy	
Rope rider	4.70
Main and tail rope rider	5.20
Pusher	4.25
Buckers	4.25
Loaders	4.25
All other labour	4.25
Hoist	4.70 5.20
Rope and roller	4.25
Grippers	4.25
Pipe fitters	5.20
Boys on small hoist	$2.50 to 4.00
New Boys Starting Work—15 years or over	
First year	$2.50
Second year	2.75
Third year	3.00
Fourth year	3.50
Fifth year	4.00

Outside Wages

Occupation.	Rate per 8-hour Day.
Slate picker—boys	$ 2 00
Slate picker—men	3 75 to 4 00
Coal oilers—men	3 75 to 4 00
Coal oilers—boys	2 50
Tally boys	2 00
Teamsters	4 25
Blacksmiths	5 30
Blacksmith helpers	4 00
Carpenters	5 30
Carpenters' helpers	4 00
Fanmen	3 50
Hoisting engineer	
Main and tail rope engineer	5 50
Endless rope engineer	5 00 to 5 20
Box car loader engineer	4 70
Tipple engineer	4 70
Tipple shakerman	3 85 to 4 10
Locomotive engineer	4 70
Locomotive switchman	4 30
Fireman	4 25
Fireman's helper	3 75 to 4 00
Railway car handler	3 85 to 4 10
Tipple dumper men	4 00 to 4 25
Tipple dumper helper	3 75 to 4 00
Tipple dumper boys	2 25
Car repairers	4 70
Car repairer's helper	4 00
Fan firemen	4 70
Lamp man	3 75 4 00
Machinists	4 70
Machinists	5 30
Ashmen	3 75 to 4 00
Wiper man	3 75 to 4 00
Coupler man	3 75 to 4 00
Coupler boy	2 50
Tipple picker boss	4 00 to 4 25
Tipple oiler	4 00
Machinist's helper	4 00
Rock bank men	3 75 to 4 00
Dirt bank men	3 75 to 4 00
Finisher after box car loader	3 75 to 4 00
Tipple motorman	4 50
Stableman	4 00
All other outside labour	3 75 to 4 00

New boys starting work,

14 years or over—	
First year	2 00
Second year	2 25
Third year	2 50
Fourth year	3 00
Fifth year	3 50

Contract Rates—Coal Creek

No. 1 Seam—	
Tonnage rate	$ .75
Yardage	1.25
Room cross-cuts (no tracks)	.65
No. 2 Seam—	
Tonnage rate	.82
No. 2 and 3 Mines—	
Longwall system	.70
Yardage	1.90
Cross-cuts between levels	1.90
Room cross-cuts (no tracks)	.65
Pillar extracting (differential 6½ cents per gross ton)	
Posts and cap piece setting 4 cents per lin. ft.	
Bridge sticks	2.50
Track laying—16-in. steel (single) per yd	.20
Track laying—16-in. steel (double) per yard	.40
Room timber 6-in. to 8-in. per set	1.30
Room timber 8-in. to 10-in. per set	1.55
Room timber over 10 in., per set	1.90
Entry timber 8 in. to 10 in., per set	1.30
Entry timber 10 in. to 12 in	1.55
Entry timber—over 12 in	1.90
Building chute, per lin. yd.	.40
Brushing 1 cent per ft. in width per inch in depth per lin. yd.	
McGintys	3.85
Small McGintys	1.90
Bullwheel	6.50
Filling water	.45
Small dump car, per cub. yd	.07

Bee Hive Coke Ovens (Fernie and Michel)

Levelling and drawing.	Rate per oven.
6½-ton charge	$1 65
5 -ton charge	1 32
Loading.	
Box cars over 200 tons per month	.28
Rack cars over 200 tons per month	.26
Box cars less than 200 tons per month	.26
Rack cars less than 200 tons per month	.24

Occupation.	Rate per 8-hour day.
Locomotive engineer	$4 70
Larrymen	4 00
Plasterers	4 00
Carters and cleaners	4 00
All other labour	4 00
Coke crusher engineer	4 70

Contract Rates—Michel

No. 3 Seam—	
Old No. 3 Mine—	
Tonnage	$ 79
Yardage, levels and parallels	2 25
Cross-cuts between levels	2 25
Room cross-cuts (no tracks)	72
New No. 3 Mine—	
Tonnage and yardage same as Old No. 3.	
New No. 8 Mine—	
Tonnage	75
Yardage, levels and parallels	1 25
Cross-cuts between levels	1 25
Room cross-cuts (no tracks)	72
No. 8 North Mine—	
Tonnage and yardage same as New No. 8.	
Machine Mined Coal—	
Loaders	46
Runners	09
Scrapers	06½
Pillar extracting (Differential 6½ cents per gross ton).	
Posts and cap piece setting 4 cents per lin. ft.	
Bridge sticks	$2.50
Track laying—16-lb. steel (single) per yard	.20
Track laying—16 lb. steel (double) per yard	.40
Room timber 6 in. to 8 in. per set	1.30
Room timber 8 in. to 10 in. per set	1.55
Room timber over 10 in. per set	1.90
Entry timber 8 in. to 10 in. per set	1.30
Entry timber 10 in. to 12 in. per set	1.55
Entry timber over 12 in. per set	1.90
Entry timber 12 in. to 14 in. per set	1.90
Entry timber 14 in. to 16 in. per set	2.25
Building chute per lin. yd	.40
Brushing 1 cent per ft. in width per inch in depth per lin. yd.	
McGintys	3.85
Small McGintys	1.90
Bullwheel	6.50
Filling water	.45
Small dump car per cu. yd	.07

Bull wheels to be moved as provided for in 1920 agreement or every 12 feet.

Snubbing posts to be moved every 12 feet, and paid for at the rate of $1.95.

In cases where snubbing posts are used by Contract Miners, said miners are to be paid in excess of regular tonnage, 5 cents per ton for manipulating snubbing post ropes, said excess tonnage to apply to the driving of snubbing places from beginning up to 70 feet.

Temporary siding switches in rooms or in levels to be kept up in accord with 1920 agreement.

Dump Cars.—Dump cars to be paid for under this agreement under the two following classifications: When it is possible to work the same on a tonnage basis, the handling of the same shall be paid for at the rate of 7 cents per ton.

When the car is handled in places where it is difficult to keep tonnage record, the same work shall be paid for at the rate of 7 cents per cubic yard.

The wage scale thus adopted was substantially lower than that in the United Mine Workers district agreement, the day rate for miners being $5.20, as compared with $6.56 in the district agreement and $7.50 prior to March 31, 1924, and the rate for surface labourers $3.75 to $4, as compared with $5.76 in the agreement and $6.58 prior to March 31, 1924. It is to be noted, however, that while the rate for surface labourers is given as $3.75 to $4 per day none are receiving less than $4. The new scale was estimated to be 55 per cent higher than the scale in 1914, and slightly higher than the wage scales in Vancouver Island and in the interior of British Columbia.

Agreements in Alberta Mines

Following this arrangement for the mines in the British Columbia part of the Crow's Nest Pass coal areas, negotiations were entered into between the officials of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the officers of the United Mine Workers on March 17 and

18, to discuss an amendment to the agreement which might provide for a wage scale at which the steam coal mines could be operated in competition with coal from the United States. The Western Canada Coal Operators' Association had already announced that on March 31, notice would be given the union terminating the agreement in force on September 30, as required by the terms of the agreement. (Labour Gazette, November, 1924, p. 936.) The negotiations for an amendment in the meantime, however, were not successful. Several of the operators then withdrew from the operators' association and entered into separate agreements with committees of their employees providing for lower wage scales. The wages were estimated to be 20 cents to 40 cents per day higher than that in the New Fernie agreement. Some of the mines in Alberta are operated by companies not belonging to the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, but which had separate agreements with the United Mine Workers similar to the agreement between the union and the operators' association. Some of these mines were also shut down for lack of orders for coal as reported by the operators.

One of these was that at Hillcrest operated by the The Hillcrest Collieries, Limited. Parts of the mine were closed down on February 18, and the remainder on March 20. On March 21, the company addressed a circular letter to its employees stating that orders for coal could not be secured and that it had been suggested that the company post a scale of wages such as that in force at Fernie, and such a scale was posted at the timekeeper's office and men would be signed on at the rates in the scale. The letter referred to statements as to the necessity of keeping existing agreements and stated that in previous years the union officials had availed themselves of opportunities to secure wage increases despite existing agreements. The shutting down of the mine was declared by the union to be a lockout. About April 17, some of the miners went back to work under these terms and the mine was then picketted by the union and provincial police were posted. On April 25, the miners voted to work on a wage scale equal to that in the other steam coal mines in Alberta, as above noted somewhat higher than that in the Fernie neighbourhood. These settlements in the Crow's Nest Pass coal areas affected about 1,500 miners in British Columbia and about 2,000 in Alberta.

Early in May it was reported that certain steam coal mines in Alberta outside of the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields had entered into a similar arrangement.

The day wage scale adopted for the mines in Alberta is shown in the accompanying table:—

Day Wage Scale for Certain Bituminous Coal Mines in Alberta

(Inside)

	Rate per 8 hours.
Bratticeman's helper	$4.45
Timberman's helper	4.45
Tracklayer's helper	4.45
Locomotive switchman	4.45
Couplers	4.45
Pushers	4.45
Buckers	4.45
Loaders	4.45
Pumpmen	4.45
Motormen	4.90
Locomotive engineers	4.90
Drivers	4.90
Rope riders	4.90
Timber packers	5.10
Hoistmen	4.90 to 5.40
Miners	5.40
Shotlighters	5.40
Bratticemen	5.40
Timbermen	5.40
Tracklayers	5.40
Drivers—Spike team	5.40
Rock miners	5.85
Motormen's helper	4.45
Cagers, slope and incline	4.45
Boys, up to 18	3.50
All labour unclassified	4.45

(Outside)

Slate pickers	4.20
Car oilers	4.20
Ashmen	4.20
Wipers	4.20
Couplers	4.20
Rock bank men	4.20
Stablemen	4.20
Finisher after box car	4.20
Firemen's helper	4.20
Railway car handlers	4.30
Tipple dumper's helper	4.20
Top cager	4.20
Tipple oilers	4.20
Washer and tipple oilers	4.20
Timber sawyer	4.20
Bottommen	4.45
Teamsters	4.45
Blacksmith's helper	4.45
Carpenter's helper	4.45
Car repairer's helper	4.45
Electrician's helper	4.45
Machinist's helper	4.45
Fireman	4.45
Tipple dumper	4.45
Lampmen	4.45
Box car loader engineer	4.90
Locomotive engineer	4.90
Locomotive switchmen	4.50
Power house engineer	5.70
Car repairers	4.90
Hoisting engineer	5.55
Blacksmiths	5.50
Machinists	4.90 to 5.50
Boys up to 18	3.00
All labour unclassified	4.20
Carpenters	5.50

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1925

DURING April the Department of Labour received for insertion in the Labour Gazette the following information relative to five fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works of Canada. All of these contracts contain the usual fair wage clause as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

Department of Public Works

Construction of a dam, Woodward's Slough, Fraser River, British Columbia. Name of contractor, N. E. Broley, Vancouver, British Columbia. Date of contract, March 24, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract; approximate expenditure, $73,-796.50.

Construction of two steel floating caissons for new dry dock, Esquimalt, British Columbia. Name of contractor, Yarrows Limited, Victoria, British Columbia. Date of contract, March 25, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract; approximate expenditure, $414,973.32.

Repairs to east pier, Cobourg, Ontario. Name of contractor, A. A. Outram, Port Hope, Ontario. Date of contract, April 20, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract; approximate expenditure, $9,997.52.

Construction of two steel flat deck scows. Name of contractor, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Montreal, Quebec. Date of contract, April 1, 1925. Amount of contract, $30,425.

Repairs, etc., to tug *Monitor*. Name of contractor, Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, Lauzon, Quebec. Date of contract, March 19, 1925. Amount of contract, $19,797.

Post Office Department

The following table shows the payments made in April, 1925, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to working men and women of fair wages, and the performance of work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	$
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	638 77
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	196 20
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	2,530 06
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	94 83
Mail bag fittings	5,463 90
Letter box repairs	51 90
Letter carriers satchels	1,039 58

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1925

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles, and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices in April continued downward, both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.56 at the beginning of April as compared with $10.74 for March; $10.16 for April, 1924; $10.64 for April, 1923; $10.26 for April, 1922; $12.68 for April, 1921; $15.99 for April, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.57 for April, 1918; and $7.51 for April, 1914. Fresh eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline while less important declines occurred in the average cost of bread, flour, rolled oats and potatoes. Increases occurred in the cost of beef, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, cheese and coffee. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $20.82 at the beginning of April as compared with $21 for March; $20.58 for April, 1924; $21.21 for April, 1923; $20.66 for April, 1922; $23.31 for April, 1921; $25.34 for April, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20 for April, 1918; and $14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower. Rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the importance of the commodities, again declined substantially, being 156.5 for April as compared with 161.6 for March; 151.1 for April, 1924; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 179.5 for April, 1921; 251.0 for April, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 198.1 for April, 1919. Seventy-three prices quotations were lower, twenty-five were higher and one hundred and thirty-eight were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material five of the eight main groups were lower, two were higher and one was unchanged. The most important decline was in the Vegetables and their Products group which was substantially lower, mainly because of lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, fresh vegetables and sugar. In this group fruits advanced. The other groups which declined were: Animals and their Products because of lower prices for butter, eggs, fish, furs and hides which more than offset advances in live stock and meats; Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products because of declines in the prices of wool and silk and in spite of increases in cotton thread, jute, binder twine and manila rope; Iron and its Products because of declines in pig iron, steel billets and wire nails; and in Non-Ferrous Metals because of declines in the prices of antimony, brass sheets, copper, lead, tin and zinc. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their products group advanced somewhat mainly because of an increase in the price of anthracite coal. Chemicals and Allied Products were also slightly higher. The Wood and Wood Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both Consumers' Goods and Producers' Goods were substantially lower. In the former group higher prices for fruits, meats, cotton thread, glassware and pottery were more than offset by declines in the prices of flour, fish, butter, cheese, eggs, sugar and fresh vegetables. In Producers' Goods, painters' materials, leather goods, materials for the textile, clothing, metal working, chemical, and milling industries and also miscellaneous producers' goods declined.

In the grouping according to origin both raw or partly manufactured goods, and fully or chiefly manufactured goods were lower. Articles of farm origin, of marine origin, and of mineral origin were lower, while articles of forest origin were unchanged.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports fell from 161.89 in March to 154.74 in April. That for imports was down from 166.35 to 163.64. The combined index of both imports and exports declined from 164.12 to 159.19.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 236 commodities in 1913.* In June, 1923, figures back to 1919 by months and back to 1890 by years were issued. From June, 1923, to the end of 1924 the Department continued to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels back to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics was used.

As the Bureau's index number has now been constructed back to 1913 by months and is available back to 1890 by years, the index number of the Labour Department has been discontinued. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with

* LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, and September, 1924.

those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail.

The special index number of wholesale prices of fifty commodities has also been discontinued. As this gives monthly figures prior to 1913 back to 1901 based on prices in 1913 as 100, it may be used to indicate the general movement of prices by months for that period, the index number of the Bureau of Statistics being available by months since 1913.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the Labour Gazette was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Beef prices showed an upward movement in most localities in April, sirloin steak averaging 28.5 cents per pound in April as compared with 27.6 cents in March, round steak 23 cents per pound in April and 22.2 cents in March, shoulder roast 15.3 cents per pound in April and 14.6 cents in March and stewing beef 11.8 cents per pound as compared with 11.2 cents in March. Veal and mutton showed little change. Both fresh and salt pork advanced, the former averaging 27.4 cents per pound in April as compared with 25.3 cents in March and the latter averaging 24.9 cents in April and 23.9 cents in March. Bacon was substantially higher at an average of 41.2 cents per pound as compared with 38.3 cents in March. The increases in pork and bacon were general. Boiled ham advanced 3¼ cents per pound averaging 59 cents. In fresh fish cod steak was slightly higher while halibut and white fish were slightly lower.

* Labour Gazette, December, 1923, page 1442.

Lard rose from an average of 23.5 cents per pound to 24.3 cents.

Eggs declined substantially, fresh averaging 37.5 cents per dozen in April as compared with 52.5 cents in March and 65.7 cents in February and cooking eggs averaging 33.9 cents per dozen in April, 45.7 cents in March and 54.2 cents in February. Milk declined at Timmins. Butter showed little change, dairy averaging 36.4 cents per pound and creamery 40.7 cents per pound. Cheese showed a general advance from an average of 30.1 cents per pound in March to 31.1 cents in April.

The price of bread declined at Sydney, Halifax, Kitchener, Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, Moose Jaw, New Westminster and Vancouver. Soda biscuits were slightly higher, averaging 18.2 cents per pound as compared with 18 cents in March. Flour declined from 6.2 cents per pound in March to 6 cents in April. Rolled oats also were slightly higher averaging 6.2 cents per pound. Rice showed little change while tapioca declined slightly. Canned vegetables showed little change. Onions were slightly higher, averaging 5.4 cents per pound. Potatoes declined from an average of $1.52 per 90-pound bag in March to $1.47 in April. Evaporated apples and prunes were steady. Canned peaches advanced from 29.8 cents per tin to 30 cents. Marmalade was slightly lower, averaging 79.3 cents per four-pound tin. Corn syrup averaged 48.8 cents per five-pound tin in April and 49.1 cents in March. Both granulated and yellow sugar were unchanged in the average, slight increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Coffee again advanced slightly, averaging 60.3 cents per pound in April as compared with 59.8 cents in March. Tea showed little change.

Anthracite coal averaged $16.69 per ton as compared with $16.81 in March. Lower prices were reported from Montreal, Belleville, Peterborough, Oshawa, Orillia, Galt, London and St. Thomas. Bituminous coal averaged $10.28 per ton in April and $10.34 in March. Hard wood, four feet long, averaged $12.28 per cord in April. Coal oil was unchanged in the average.

An increase in rent was reported from Traill.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The downward movement in grain prices continued during April. Number 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.56 per bushel in April as compared with $1.76¼ in March. The high price for the month was $1.69 reached on the 11th and the low of $1.38⅜ reached on the 4th. Toward the end of the month prices became firmer due to the relative scarcity of wheat throughout the world and unfavourable reports of the United States winter crop together with the anticipated effect on exchange of the return of England to a gold basis. Coarse grains shared in the downward movement of wheat, oats being down from 52 cents per bushel in March to 50⅓ cents in April, barley from 84½ cents in March to 78⅔ cents in April and American corn at Toronto from $1.36½ per bushel in March to $1.21 in April. Flaxseed was also down from $2.50 per bushel in March to $2.35½ in April. Flour declined in sympathy with wheat, being $8.95 per barrel at Toronto as compared with $10.20 in March. Rolled oats fell from $4.10 per 90-pound bag to $3.50 and shorts from $31 per ton to $28.40. Rubber continued to advance, one grade of Ceylon being 43⅓ cents per pound as compared with 40¾ cents in March. The sugar market was weak. The cause was said to be large prospective crops. Raw sugar declined from $4.56 per hundred to $4.03 and granulated from $6.65 to $6.41¼. Coffee was down from 32½ cents per pound in March to 31½ cents in April. Potatoes at Montreal fell from 73⅓ cents per bag to 62½ cents. Cattle prices were higher. Western cattle at Winnipeg advanced from $6.83 per hundred to $7.09 and choice steers at Toronto from $7.50 per hundred to $7.62½. Sheep rose from $8.37½ per hundred to $9. Fish prices were lower. Beef, dressed hindquarters, advanced from $14.50 per hundred to $15.10. Dressed hogs were up from $16.12½ per hundred to $16.50 and mess pork from $38 per barrel to $42. Prices of hides continued downward, the price for beef hides being 11½ cents-12 cents per pound as compared with 12½ cents-13 cents per pound in March. Creamery butter at Montreal fell from 36 cents per pound to 35 cents. Cheese was down 3 cents per pound to 25 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal declined from 39 cents-42 cents per dozen in March to 35 cents-36 cents in April. Raw cotton at New York averaged slightly lower at 24½ cents per pound as compared with 25¾ cents in March. The lower prices were said to be due to the improved weather conditions in Texas. Raw silk was slightly lower. Wool showed a decline of from 6 cents to 8 cents per pound. The price of binder twine rose from 13¾ cents per pound to 14⅛ cents. Foundry pig iron at Montreal was down from $31.20 per ton to $29.20, and steel billets fell from $39-$48 per ton to $36-$45. Wire nails at Toronto were slightly lower. Non-ferrous

metals were lower though towards the end of the month an improvement was noted. Copper was down from $16.30 per hundred to $15.40, lead from $9.40 per hundred to $8.10, tin from 56 cents per pound to 53 cents, silver from 68 cents per ounce to 67 cents and antimony from 18 cents per pound to 16 cents. Anthracite coal at Toronto rose from $12.24 per ton to $13.02. Gasoline declined from 24½ cents per gallon to 23½ cents.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913 = 100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	April 1924	July 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1924	Nov. 1924	Dec. 1924	Jan. 1925	Feb 1925	Mar. 1925	Apri 1925
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**153·0**	**156·7**	**151·1**	**153·3**	**156·8**	**153·8**	**157·0**	**157·7**	**160·9**	**165·2**	**164·8**	**161·6**	**156·5**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	144·2	139·5	139·0	156·9	168·0	161·6	169·9	170·4	175·0	187·6	188·9	178·1	163·3
II.—Animals and their Products	50	134·1	137·9	120·3	119·4	124·7	126·3	131·8	134·6	139·8	141·1	136·1	136·7	134·6
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	200·9	216·0	205·4	205·2	205·6	191·1	193·7	193·2	195·9	196·7	197·8	196·9	194·7
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	176·8	175·7	170·4	162·5	161·4	159·3	157·2	156·9	156·8	157·4	158·8	159·0	159·0
V.—Iron and its Products	26	168·0	168·4	166·4	159·2	157·6	155·4	155·2	155·2	157·5	158·4	158·8	158·1	155·6
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	99·0	94·5	94·9	93·1	96·5	96·4	97·2	99·8	101·5	107·7	106·5	105·2	101·5
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	183·8	185·5	186·0	184·9	184·2	183·2	179·6	178·0	177·9	177·6	174·5	174·5	176·2
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	164·8	168·4	170·3	154·5	154·1	154·8	154·8	154·8	154·4	157·3	157·1	157·1	158·6
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	127·6	128·2	119·7	137·8	148·7	143·4	153·8	159·3	165·9	178·4	176·1	160·2	147·1
II.—Marine	8	129·9	130·4	131·5	129·3	126·1	131·6	150·0	156·3	156·7	155·1	153·2	150·0	148·2
III.—Forest	21	176·8	175·7	170·4	162·5	161·4	159·3	157·2	156·9	156·9	157·4	158·8	159·0	159·0
IV.—Mineral	67	157·9	159·1	159·7	155·6	155·4	154·0	152·1	151·8	152·3	153·7	152·7	152·3	151·2
All raw (or partly manufactured)	127	142·8	146·0	140·5	147·1	153·0	149·6	154·4	155·9	159·7	166·1	165·0	158·8	152·1
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	159·1	159·4	155·0	154·7	158·3	156·7	159·0	158·3	160·1	163·4	163·3	163·6	158·1
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	98	151·3	154·4	147·3	146·4	150·8	148·7	149·4	150·7	152·9	154·5	154·7	154·1	151·9
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	74	147·6	151·4	137·7	138·4	147·8	145·4	150·3	151·4	155·6	159·0	156·5	155·5	149·4
Beverages	4	223·7	229·4	235·7	235·0	233·7	236·3	238·8	236·6	248·3	252·4	252·4	264·7	264·2
Breadstuffs	8	135·7	125·0	123·2	143·9	161·8	155·7	175·0	177·6	184·9	204·1	206·2	199·8	176·2
Chocolate	1	98·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	129·9	130·4	131·5	129·3	126·1	131·6	161·3	156·3	156·7	155·1	153·2	150·0	148·2
Fruits	8	187·2	165·6	167·1	192·7	192·2	193·7	194·3	187·5	167·7	181·5	186·2	191·0	196·6
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	131·9	120·8	119·2	121·1	128·6	126·7	123·0	119·1	129·2	131·3	131·5	146·6	148·5
Milk and Milk Products	11	145·1	156·4	134·5	125·3	128·2	132·3	136·3	138·7	138·2	139·2	134·5	138·7	136·4
Sugar, refined	2	229·5	229·8	216·1	187·5	184·1	192·0	184·9	176·1	170·4	159·0	159·0	159·0	153·3
Vegetables	10	157·7	196·1	201·0	179·9	222·4	173·7	144·7	141·4	140·7	135·8	154·9	134·9	125·7
Eggs	2	130·1	169·2	90·3	105·5	121·0	126·0	159·4	183·2	198·5	198·1	171·3	119·5	105·4
Tobacco	2	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	160·7	161·1	158·3	159·1	159·6	159·6	155·8	159·3	159·7	152·8	152·8	152·5	152·5
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	24	155·9	158·3	159·3	156·4	154·5	152·9	148·2	149·9	149·5	148·7	152·5	152·4	154·9
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	163·0	160·6	159·7	157·2	153·6	153·6	155·6	156·7	156·7	152·9	152·7	152·3	152·0
Household equipment	13	153·7	157·5	159·2	156·1	154·8	152·6	145·8	147·7	147·3	147·3	152·4	152·4	155·9
Furniture	3	226·4	196·8	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and Pottery	3	301·8	274·7	274·7	273·6	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	263·3	321·6
Miscellaneous	7	152·3	156·6	158·3	155·2	153·9	151·7	144·8	146·7	146·3	146·3	151·5	151·5	154·7
II.—Producers' Goods (Groups C and D)	146	145·0	143·2	141·4	148·3	151·7	148·6	153·7	153·9	156·8	164·0	164·3	160·1	153·2
(C) Producers Equipment	15	186·1	187·6	188·3	188·8	188·1	186·8	183·1	181·3	181·3	181·2	177·8	177·8	179·6
Tools	4	213·8	219·9	223·4	222·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	185·6	186·8	187·7	188·3	187·5	186·3	182·4	180·6	180·6	180·6	177·3	177·3	179·1
Miscellaneous	4	194·3	204·0	198·4	198·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	197·4	192·3	188·9	188·9	188·9
(D) Producers' Materials	131	140·6	138·5	136·3	144·0	147·8	144·5	150·5	150·9	154·2	164·1	162·5	158·2	150·4
Building and Construction Materials	32	167·0	167·7	164·2	155·1	154·4	152·3	152·7	151·8	151·5	152·4	154·6	154·5	154·4
Lumber	14	166·3	166·1	161·0	151·5	150·5	147·4	147·5	146·1	146·1	146·6	149·3	149·3	149·3
Painters' Materials	4	198·0	199·9	204·6	187·4	186·8	187·4	195·9	190·8	192·5	214·2	226·1	221·9	216·8
Miscellaneous	14	166·0	169·0	168·7	161·6	161·6	161·8	162·3	163·0	161·8	161·7	161·6	161·6	161·9
Manufacturers' Materials	99	134·7	132·2	130·4	141·9	146·8	143·1	150·6	151·2	155·3	164·4	165·3	159·5	149·9
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	208·8	226·4	212·2	212·1	222·6	194·7	197·7	196·9	199·0	200·3	201·7	200·6	197·0
For Fur Industry	2	288·0	254·7	219·9	219·9	219·9	219·9	208·4	218·0	262·4	268·2	258·5	248·9	239·2
For Leather Industry	6	98·9	89·8	88·7	89·6	96·4	95·3	97·2	98·4	102·3	108·2	104·8	103·1	98·5
For Metal Working Industries	27	119·5	117·8	116·9	112·2	113·5	111·4	112·7	114·2	117·2	121·8	121·2	120·0	116·3
For Chemical Using Industries	7	156·0	152·7	153·0	152·7	152·7	152·6	153·5	153·5	151·9	152·0	151·2	151·2	150·8
For Meat Packing Industries	4	101·0	94·7	101·6	100·0	102·3	98·2	98·5	96·1	99·6	104·2	108·4	120·6	122·9
For Milling and other Industries	9	125·0	111·1	112·7	152·3	161·5	161·7	179·2	182·0	191·7	215·5	215·3	191·9	171·3
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	154·3	148·3	142·9	149·2	154·8	151·2	158·5	158·6	159·1	164·1	164·0	161·1	149·9

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	28·5	23·0	21·4	15·3	11·8	18·3	29·0	27·4	24·9	37·5	41·2	59·0
Nova Scotia (Average)	28·9	23·6	21·2	15·7	13·2	14·6	24·6	25·2	25·3	36·3	39·5	58·2
1—Sydney	31·4	24·2	22·3	17·6	14·6	15·8	24	28·6	26·1	37·5	40·3	58·8
2—New Glasgow	24·8	21·3	18·5	13·3	10·2	13	21·2	22·3	24·6	34	36·5	60
3—Amherst	24·5	24	16·5	14·5	12·2	15	25	22·5	23·7	35	37	60
4—Halifax	35	25	27·5	17·4	15·6	14·5	28	27·3	24·3	35·1	38·5	55·4
5—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	40	45	57
6—P.E.I.–Charlottetown	25·3	22·5	22·6	16·6	12·6	12·3	20·3	24·2	22	31·3	34·4	51
New Brunswick (Average)	28·8	23·4	21·3	16·0	12·4	16·4	23·5	25·0	25·0	35·0	40·1	57·9
7—Moncton	26·5	22	20	16·5	12	20	.....	25	26·1	35·6	40·6	58·7
8—St. John	32·5	24	24	14·9	11·9	17·5	27	26·3	23	33·4	37·1	60·8
9—Fredericton	33·7	27·5	25	19·5	15·2	13	20	23·7	25·9	35	39·3	59
10—Bathurst	22·5	20	16·1	12·9	10·5	15	.....	25	25	35	43·5	53
Quebec (Average)	25·3	22·3	22·5	14·7	10·8	14·6	24·6	24·7	24·3	33·9	37·7	56·0
11—Quebec	24·7	23·4	21·7	15·9	11·8	15·5	25·2	23·9	25·5	32	36·3	55·7
12—Three Rivers	25·7	23·9	24·3	17·1	11·1	16·6	24·6	23·9	26·4	35	40	54·2
13—Sherbrooke	35	28·3	32·5	20·3	14·8	13	27·5	28·7	25·8	35·4	37·5	55
14—Sorel	21	19	20	12	8·5	15	24	22·5	20	32	40	55
15—St. Hyacinthe	20·8	18	18	11·3	8	13·8	21	23·8	22	.....	36	53·8
16—St. John's	23·7	22·3	22·3	12·7	9·8	16·8	22·5	24·7	23·8	.....	40	60
17—Thetford Mines	19·5	19	15·3	15	10	16·3	19	19·3	25·5	35	35	49·5
18—Montreal	29·9	24·6	26·1	14·1	9·7	11·3	28·7	28·1	24·9	34·9	37·8	59·7
19—Hull	27·3	22·5	22·2	14·1	9·9	13·1	28·6	27·3	24·8	33·1	36·9	60·8
Ontario (Average)	29·5	23·6	21·9	16·1	12·1	20·5	28·2	29·1	25·2	35·8	39·2	59·6
20—Ottawa	28·2	21·8	21·4	15·4	10·3	17·5	30·3	27	23·6	36·4	40	60·2
21—Brockville	30·5	22·8	23	14·3	10·6	16·3	28·3	29·3	22·8	35·8	39·2	56·6
22—Kingston	29·3	21·4	23	16·8	10·9	14·1	25·6	29·5	25	35·7	40·3	59·2
23—Belleville	26·8	22·6	24	16·2	11	20·2	31·3	29·2	25	39	40·5	59·5
24—Peterborough	29·1	24·4	21·9	16·4	12·2	21·1	26·5	28·3	29·6	39	41·4	59·9
25—Oshawa	27·8	23·4	20·8	14·8	13	21·4	26·6	30	25	35·5	38·2	56·6
26—Orillia	28·6	23·8	21·4	16·1	11·7	19·8	25·7	26·3	26	35·8	38·3	57·6
27—Toronto	30·8	22·9	23·8	14·5	12·2	21	31·7	29·8	24	35·8	41	59·5
28—Niagara Falls	29·9	23·6	23·1	17	10·4	21·6	33	30	25·5	34·8	38·3	60·5
29—St. Catharines	26·6	22·4	21·8	15	11·1	20·8	25	29·5	26·3	36·6	38·6	60·2
30—Hamilton	32	25·1	24·5	15·6	14·1	21·4	28·3	31·7	.....	36	38·6	59·7
31—Brantford	29	23·6	21·7	16·2	11·6	20·3	33·6	29·8	27	34·5	37·9	57·2
32—Galt	29	21·6	21·4	15	11·8	21·5	25	29·8	26	32·4	38·3	60·7
33—Guelph	27·7	21·7	21	16	13·7	20·3	25	26·7	.....	32·7	36·6	58·2
34—Kitchener	28·5	24·7	20	17·6	14·6	21·7	.....	29·6	.....	34·1	36·9	59·4
35—Woodstock	31·2	24	21·3	16·4	13·3	20·3	30	26·2	23·3	34·2	35·9	59·4
36—Stratford	30	25	22	17·9	13·1	23	25	30·8	26·5	36·8	40·2	60·7
37—London	30·4	24·4	23·8	16·7	11·3	21·4	29	30·2	24·1	36·5	39·9	60·3
38—St. Thomas	29·2	24	20	15·4	12·1	18·8	25	32·5	24·2	39·6	39·8	60·3
39—Chatham	29·7	24·7	20·4	16·3	11·6	21·3	27·1	27·9	25·6	36·5	39·8	62·4
40—Windsor	26·8	20·9	20·3	14·3	10·1	20·4	31·7	30·5	23·7	36	38·4	62·4
41—Sarnia	30	23·7	23·7	17·2	13·1	23·7	25	30	20	34·6	38·5	61·6
42—Owen Sound	25·7	21·3	19·5	15·7	13·9	21·6	22·5	25·5	21	36·7	39·6	56·5
43—North Bay	34·6	30	25·2	18·2	14·4	22	32·5	29	26·4	33·7	38·9	60·4
44—Sudbury	31·2	25·8	22·2	15	11·2	21·9	25	29·6	26·5	34·8	38·7	56·7
45—Cobalt	32·7	25·3	25·8	16·3	11·8	20·3	30	29·5	26	36·8	41·6	61·1
46—Timmins	25·8	23·3	18·5	16	10·6	22·1	28·3	26·6	25·7	31·4	35·6	55
47—Sault Ste. Marie	32	25·8	23	18	12·6	23·5	30	30	26·6	36·7	36·8	61·7
48—Port Arthur	30·4	21·8	19·6	16	12·2	17·5	31·6	29·8	27·6	39·3	47·5	64
49—Fort William	31·9	22·3	20·1	16·9	13·7	19·2	30	28·6	26·4	36·9	41·8	60
Manitoba—(Average)	27·5	20·2	20·0	13·8	10·6	15·4	28·5	25·3	22·6	38·3	42·3	58·0
50—Winnipeg	28·4	20·2	21	13·5	10·7	14·6	28	27·1	25·2	38·7	43·8	57·9
51—Brandon	26·5	20·1	19	14	10·4	16·1	29	23·5	20	37·8	40·7	58·1
Saskatchewan (Average)	27·9	20·8	19·0	13·0	10·1	16·1	31·7	24·7	21·8	44·2	50·0	62·2
52—Regina	28·9	19·9	18·8	11·9	10·1	15·4	33·4	23·7	18	40·9	51·9	65
53—Prince Albert	23·5	18·5	15·7	11·5	8·6	14·5	29	24	21	44·6	50·6	56·4
54—Saskatoon	27·5	20·8	21·8	14·4	11	17·8	34	27	23·3	43·6	47·5	58·3
55—Moose Jaw	31·7	24·1	19·8	14·3	10·6	16·8	30·2	24	25	47·7	.....	69·2
Alberta (Average)	26·0	19·4	17·2	12·1	9·8	14·8	32·8	25·1	23·9	42·2	46·4	58·5
56—Medicine Hat	26	17·6	19·2	13·5	10·5	17·1	35	25·6	23·1	42·5	47·1	56·1
57—Drumheller	30	25	18	12	10	15	35	30	25	45	45	65
58—Edmonton	25·6	16·9	19·8	12·5	9·9	14·8	33·8	26·9	25·2	41·4	48·1	55·6
59—Calgary	22·3	17	13·3	11·2	9	14·6	28·6	23	23·5	41·4	46	59·4
60—Lethbridge	26·2	20·4	15·6	11·5	9·7	12·5	31·8	20·2	22·8	40·8	45·6	56·5
British Columbia (Average)	30·8	24·7	22·7	15·3	13·1	21·9	37·9	30·1	27·8	43·0	48·4	61·2
61—Fernie	28·3	22·3	20	13·4	9·3	16	35	30	29·3	38·4	45	59
62—Nelson	30	25	22	16·5	13·9	20	40	31·8	31	43·3	48·8	60
63—Trail	30	25	21·5	16·5	12·2	19·5	36·3	31·3	26·3	44·2	52	59·2
64—New Westminster	29·3	25	23·3	13·3	11·7	25	38·3	27·7	26·8	39·5	45	59·3
65—Vancouver	32·6	23·9	22	13·9	12·9	24·5	39·4	25·7	27·2	42·8	48·4	62·5
66—Victoria	30·3	22·9	23·9	15·1	14·7	27·6	37·8	28·9	25·4	46·5	50	61·4
67—Nanaimo	33·8	26·3	25·8	19·3	17·5	25·7	40	31	28·3	43·9	47·5	62
68—Prince Rupert	32·3	27·5	23·3	14·6	12·5	16·8	36·7	34	28·3	45·4	50·8	65·8

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1925.

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		
Codsteak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin (Kind most sold)		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·7	**29·4**	**19·7**	**13·6**	**60·1**	**20·8**	**19·7**	**31·6**	**24·2**	**37·5**	**33·9**	**12·2**	**36·4**	**40·7**	
12·8	**29·5**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**18·0**	**17·7**	**26·3**	**24·7**	**36·1**	**32·9**	**11·7**	**38·5**	**43·0**	
10	30	.....	.....	60	18·3	15·6	28·6	25·5	39·9	.....	b 12–14	40	42·6	1
12	30	.....	.....	60	17	17	27	23·9	35·6	32·7	13	38·7	42·8	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18	19·3	24·9	23·6	30·6	.....	9	37	42·7	3
14	35	.....	.....	50	18	15·8	24·5	25	38·9	33·4	a 13·3	35·7	42·4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·6	21	26·6	25·4	35·3	32·5	10	41	44·3	5
14	30	.....	.....	60	18·1	19·2	38·3	23·6	33·5	28	10–12	32·6	37·6	6
12·0	**35·0**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**17·6**	**17·8**	**30·4**	**24·1**	**35·8**	**32·6**	**11·8**	**39·4**	**43·2**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·4	18	34·8	24	37	31·6	10–12	41·3	42·8	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	17·4	15·6	29·3	23·8	36·3	31·4	12	38	42	8
12	35	.....	.....	50	17·6	17·5	32·6	23·6	33·3	32·5	12	40·2	43	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	17	20	25	25	36·6	35	12	38	45	10
15·3	**29·8**	**20·0**	**9·3**	**60·4**	**19·7**	**19·6**	**27·1**	**23·8**	**39·2**	**35·7**	**12·0**	**36·3**	**39·0**	
10	25	.....	.....	50	21·3	21·7	33·1	24·6	45·3	40·5	12–14	34·9	39·1	11
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	20	25	27·8	23·9	43·6	37·6	15	38	39·1	12
15	35	.....	.....	.....	20	17·4	27	23·3	35·6	30	a 11·1	36·4	40·7	13
.....	30	15	.....	60	.....	.....	21·6	24·7	36·2	33·3	12	.....	38	14
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	18	22·9	22·7	31·5	.....	10	.....	38·6	15
.....	.....	20	10	60	20	15	32·5	23	34·6	31·7	11	.....	37·6	16
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	19·5	23·9	38·8	36·5	13	36	39·1	17
18–20	32–35	25	.....	75–90	19·8	20·5	31·1	23·4	46·1	41	13	35·7	39·2	18
15	25	.....	.....	60	17·2	19·3	28·7	24·5	41·1	35·	10	36·6	39·4	19
19·4	**29·8**	**21·1**	**11·1**	**64·9**	**20·6**	**18·6**	**32·5**	**24·0**	**37·1**	**34·9**	**11·9**	**35·7**	**39·4**	
22	35	20	10	.....	20·9	20·2	34·8	24·5	42·9	40·1	10	37·8	41	20
18–20	30–32	20–25	9	.....	20·9	17·9	31	24·2	32·1	26	10	35	39·1	21
12·5–15	30	20	10	.....	17·3	16·3	31·5	23·4	35·8	33·3	10	34·1	37·8	22
.....	25	15	.....	.....	22·4	17·7	28·6	23·4	29·2	27·5	a 9	38·8	38·2	23
.....	25	18	10	70	18·7	18·8	28·6	25·3	31·5	28·6	10	35·9	38·7	24
20	30	20	.....	.....	20	20·3	29·2	23·6	33·2	.....	12	35·5	37·5	25
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	19	17·5	26·3	24·3	29·8	28·6	10–11·5	37·3	39·9	26
15	25–30	15	10	72	19·4	16·6	33·5	23·5	41·4	36·1	a 12·5	33·6	39·5	27
22	35	25	.....	.....	21·3	17·3	35·6	24·3	35·9	.....	12	35	40·3	28
20	35	18–25	15	.....	20·4	20·9	35·8	23·8	32·4	25	12	37	39·2	29
20	35	22–35	.....	.....	21·5	17·1	36·1	23·4	39·5	36·4	13	35	40·3	30
18	28	20	15	.....	19·3	15·2	28·8	23·5	31·9	29·8	12	34·4	36·2	31
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	16·4	29·3	23·3	29·3	.....	a 11·8	35·5	37·3	32
.....	30	25	.....	.....	20	15·3	32	24·1	30·1	.....	11	35·1	38·6	33
.....	25	20	.....	75	25	21·6	26	22·8	30·6	.....	a 11·8	34·4	37·1	34
20	30	22	12·5	.....	18·8	18	31·1	22	33·2	.....	8	33·5	36·1	35
20	35	25	10	.....	21·6	19·1	31·7	23·3	31·7	30	12	34·2	37·5	36
20	25	16	.....	60	20·2	18·3	34·3	24	36·7	34·1	8	36·2	38·1	37
20–25	30	25	10	50	19·6	20	37·2	24·6	32·2	.....	10	38·2	39·1	38
18	30	20	12	.....	21	21·3	32·9	24·4	32	29·8	12	35·2	39·1	39
22	32	20	12	.....	22·9	21·6	36·5	23·2	39·1	32·7	13	37	39·4	40
22	30	25	.....	.....	20	20·8	40·8	26·2	35·7	31·6	a 12	36·2	40	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17·2	31·2	23·4	31	28	11	36·3	37·8	42
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	21·7	18·5	37·1	24·2	44·2	39·5	12	36	39·2	43
.....	30	24	10	60	20·9	18·5	33·6	25·1	42·8	41·5	15	34	40·5	44
.....	30	.....	.....	70	22·5	21·5	35·3	23·8	49·6	45	17	.....	43·3	45
.....	25	20	.....	.....	20·2	20·5	25·1	23	51·1	45	a 16·7	.....	44·7	46
.....	.....	28	.....	.....	24·1	17·7	36·4	23	46·2	41·2	13	34·7	39·6	47
18	30	18	9	.....	20·1	15·7	34	26·6	50·8	50	a 14·3	37·5	42·9	48
12·5–20	21–30	16–18	.....	60–65	22·2	21·6	41·8	24·8	50·6	43·3	a 14·3	35	43·3	49
.....	31·0	**17·7**	.....	.....	**21·3**	**19·6**	**34·3**	**24·8**	**39·1**	**34·4**	**12·5**	**34·2**	**40·7**	
.....	32	20	.....	.....	23·7	17·8	35·8	25·2	42·5	37·4	13	35·5	41	50
.....	30	12·5–18	.....	.....	18·8	21·3	32·7	24·3	35·6	31·3	12	32·9	40·4	51
24·7	**27·5**	**14·3**	.....	.....	**23·8**	**22·9**	**32·3**	**25·1**	**34·1**	**28·0**	**12·8**	**32·9**	**42·1**	
23–25	30	.....	.....	.....	20	23·3	32·3	26·5	31·6	25·9	13	32	43·1	52
.....	25	10	.....	.....	23·6	22·5	31·1	23·1	36·9	28·1	11	32	40·5	53
25	25	15	20	.....	24	22·5	32·4	27·1	34·1	25·8	12	34	40	54
25	30	18	.....	.....	27·5	23·3	33·4	23·7	33·6	32	15	33·4	44·7	55
22·9	**27·8**	**16·0**	**18·8**	.....	**23·9**	**22·0**	**31·1**	**24·0**	**38·1**	**30·4**	**11·3**	**33·9**	**41·1**	
25	30	20	20	.....	26·6	24·2	32·4	23·3	39·4	29·6	10	35·5	40·7	56
25–30	30	15–20	.....	.....	25	22·5	24·6	25	32·5	25	a 12·5	35·8	43	57
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	21·1	22·5	31·5	25	39	31·7	a 11·1	34·2	39·7	58
25	30	15	20	90	23·1	21	34·2	25·6	40·3	33·3	11	31·3	41	59
18	25	15	20	.....	23·5	20	32·7	21	39·5	32·5	12	32·9	41·2	60
19·8	**27·1**	**19·3**	**17·6**	.....	**22·7**	**22·6**	**34·3**	**24·9**	**40·2**	**36·9**	**14·5**	**40·4**	**44·8**	
20–28	25–30	18	18	.....	25	24·5	35	24·7	47·9	45	15	37·5	41·4	61
25	30	20	20	.....	24·2	26·7	28·9	26·7	36·6	.....	a 17	40	44·6	62
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	31·9	25	39·7	.....	15	40	45	63
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	19·3	20·3	38	24·1	35·2	33·3	a 11·1	43·3	44·2	64
12·5	.....	.....	15	.....	20	19·7	31·9	24·4	38	35	a 11·1	37·4	44·3	65
15	25	.....	20	55	23·3	19·8	31·3	24·4	37	31·7	a 12·5	42·9	45·4	66
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	21·3	23·4	36	26·1	35·8	35	14	41·7	48·3	67
.....	25	.....	15	.....	23·8	21·7	41·7	24	51·7	41·3	20	40	45	68

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese, per lb (Kind most sold)	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb	Flour, in 24 lb bags, per lb (Kind most sold)	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb (Kind most sold)	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·1**	**7·9**	**18·2**	**6·0**	**6·2**	**10·8**	**14·2**	**20·0**	**18·7**	**18·9**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·0**	**8·5**	**18·2**	**6·7**	**6·7**	**10·0**	**15·5**	**22·2**	**19·8**	**20·1**
1—Sydney	32·4	8	18·9	6·8	6·8	10·7	16·1	21·3	20·5	20·3
2—New Glasgow	29·7	8	18	6·6	6·5	10·1	15·5	21·7	19·4	19·1
3—Amherst	29·6	10	18·5	6·8	7·2	10	14	23·1	20·1	19·4
4—Halifax	33·5	8	18·5	6·5	6·3	9·4	16·3	22·8	19·7	20·8
5—Truro	30	8·7	17·3	6·7	6·8	9·8	15·8	21·9	19·4	20·7
6—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·1	7·4	19	6·2	6	10·2	17·5	22	19·3	19·8
New Brunswick (average)	**31·0**	**8·9**	**18·2**	**6·5**	**6·2**	**10·6**	**16·8**	**20·8**	**18·5**	**19·8**
7—Moncton	31·4	9·3	19	6·8	6·4	11·4	16·4	21·4	19	19·9
8—St. John	32·1	8·7	18·8	6·3	6·6	11	20	20	17·4	18·5
9—Fredericton	30·4	8·7	17·2	6·3	6	10·6	14·6	21	18	21·8
10—Bathurst	30	8·7	17·8	6·4	5·7	9·4	16	20·8	19·5	19
Quebec (average)	**30·7**	**6·9**	**17·6**	**6·0**	**6·7**	**9·6**	**14·7**	**18·6**	**19·1**	**18·1**
11—Quebec	31·9	8·5	17·3	6·3	6·7	10·2	14·7	20·1	19	19·1
12—Three Rivers	30·4	6	17·8	6·0	6·5	9	16·1	19·8	20·9	19
13—Sherbrooke	31·5	8·7	17·5	5·7	6·8	10·2	14·7	19·2	19·7	18·2
14—Sorel	31·4	5·3	17·4	5·8	6·7	9·4	14·7	17·1	20·4	17·4
15—St. Hyacinthe	29·2	6	17·9	5·5	7	10·1	14·6	18·9	19·3	18·3
16—St. John's	31·3	6	17·2	5·6	6·8	9·9	15·3	16·3	18·8	17·9
17—Thetford Mines	27·8	6·7	18·1	6·3	6·3	8·3	13·6	18·7	18·3	17·7
18—Montreal	32·2	8	17·6	6·4	7·5	10·5	13·9	19·2	17·8	18·3
19—Hull	30·7	6·7	17·4	6·6	6·3	8·4	14·4	17·7	17·3	16·9
Ontario (average)	**31·1**	**7·3**	**17·3**	**5·9**	**6·1**	**11·4**	**14·5**	**19·8**	**17·6**	**17·8**
20—Ottawa	32·4	8	17·5	6·8	6·7	10·5	14·3	19·5	18·1	18·4
21—Brockville	28·8	6·7	16·8	5·5	5·8	10	14	19·1	17·6	17·1
22—Kingston	29·1	6·7	15	6·4	5·1	9·9	14·1	18·8	15·7	16·3
23—Belleville	28·5	6·7	17·3	6·0	5·8	10·8	13·9	19	17·1	17·5
24—Peterborough	30·1	7·3	18	5·7	5·9	11	13·8	19·3	16·9	17·7
25—Oshawa	32·2	7·3	15	5·1	6	12·1	12·7	19·3	17	16·6
26—Orillia	29·4	7·3	18·2	5·6	5·7	11·6	14·5	19·9	17·6	18·1
27—Toronto	32·7	7·3	17·6	5·7	6	10·6	13·1	19·1	16·6	17
28—Niagara Falls	33·8	7·3	18·2	6·1	6·3	11·7	16	21	17·5	18·4
29—St. Catharines	30·3	7·3	16·2	5·7	5·7	11·7	14·4	19·6	16·3	17·5
30—Hamilton	33·6	7·3	17·4	5·3	5·8	11·8	14·4	19	16·6	17·4
31—Brantford	30·2	7·3	16	5·5	5·8	12·1	13·1	18·8	16·1	16·3
32—Galt	30·4	6·7	17·6	5·8	5·8	11·9	14·5	19·3	16·8	17·3
33—Guelph	32·8	8	17·5	5·3	6	11·8	13	19·6	16·3	17·7
34—Kitchener	31·4	7·3	17·8	5·3	5·4	12·5	15	18·7	17·7	17·5
35—Woodstock	29·8	7·3	16·7	4·9	5·1	11·1	14·4	19·4	17·5	18
36—Stratford	30·9	7·3	17·6	5·7	6·4	12·3	14·5	20·2	18·3	18·3
37—London	31·1	6–6·7	17·2	5·1	5·9	11·7	14·9	20·1	17·8	17·8
38—St. Thomas	31·3	7·3	17·8	6·2	5·9	12·4	15	20·6	17·9	18·2
39—Chatham	32·3	6·7	18·3	6·1	6·1	11·4	16·1	20·2	18·3	17·9
40—Windsor	30·6	8	17·3	6·2	6·6	11·2	15·2	20·9	17·8	17·8
41—Sarnia	32·2	6	18·2	5·3	5·8	11·5	15	20·3	19	18·8
42—Owen Sound	30·8	6·7	17·8	5·5	6·4	11·6	13·7	20·0	17·6	18
43—North Bay	29·7	8	16·8	6·4	6·6	10·9	15·4	19·9	18·2	18·6
44—Sudbury	31·3	8	17	6·5	7·3	11·7	16·8	20·5	19·4	18·6
45—Cobalt	32·5	8·7	18·4	6·8	7·8	11·1	15	22·3	20	19·8
46—Timmins	32·3	9·3	16	6·6	5·5	9·5	13·3	20·3	18·5	17
47—Sault Ste. Marie	31·4	7·3	18·6	6·3	6·8	12·8	15·9	19·8	17·4	17·5
48—Port Arthur	29·6	7·3	19	6·0	6	10·9	14·6	19·4	18·2	18·2
49—Fort William	30·3	7·3	17·4	6·1	5·7	10·6	14·3	21·2	19·1	18·4
Manitoba (average)	**31·1**	**7·7**	**18·3**	**6·0**	**6·1**	**11·6**	**14·4**	**21·8**	**20·1**	**20·4**
50—Winnipeg	32·1	8	17·9	5·9	6·3	11·9	14·2	21·7	19·8	20·8
51—Brandon	30·1	7·3	18·7	6·1	5·9	11·3	14·6	21·9	20·4	20
askatchewan (average)	**32·3**	**8·5**	**18·8**	**5·9**	**5·5**	**10·6**	**14·0**	**20·6**	**20·2**	**20·4**
52—Regina	31·4	8·4	16·7	5·7	5·6	10·9	13·3	20·5	19·8	20·1
53—Prince Albert	33	8·8	17·8	5·8	5	9	13·4	21·1	20	21·1
54—Saskatoon	30·8	8·8	21·5	5·9	5·4	10·6	15·3	20·9	20·4	20·4
55—Moose Jaw	33·9	8	19	6·2	5·9	11·8	14·1	19·9	20·4	19·9
Alberta (average)	**31·4**	**9·0**	**19·1**	**5·9**	**6·1**	**11·4**	**13·0**	**20·2**	**20·6**	**21·4**
56—Medicine Hat	30·9	8	20·5	5·9	6·4	11	12·9	20·1	20·3	19·8
57—Drumheller	34·2	10	20	5·9	6·3	12·3	13·2	21·7	21·3	22·5
58—Edmonton	28·6	8	18·3	6·0	5·5	10·2	12·2	19·8	20·2	21·2
59—Calgary	33·2	8·8	19·7	6·1	6	11·5	13·8	19·7	20·3	22·5
60—Lethbridge	30	10	17·1	5·8	6·3	11·8	13·1	19·6	20·7	21·1
British Columbia (average)	**31·4**	**9·2**	**20·8**	**6·2**	**6·7**	**10·4**	**10·5**	**19·4**	**19·7**	**19·8**
61—Fernie	35	7·7	20	6·0	5·5	11·6	10·6	19·5	19·5	19·5
62—Nelson	30	10	17·1	6·7	7·2	11·4	11·3	20	20	20·8
63—Trail	30	9·3	17·8	6·2	5·3	10	9·5	18·9	20	20
64—New Westminster	30·4	8·3	23·2	6·0	6·1	9·4	9·9	17·6	19·3	19·4
65—Vancouver	30·3	8·3	21·7	6·3	6·6	9·7	10·3	19·4	19	19·6
66—Victoria	31·3	8·9	20·7	6·0	7	9·7	10·7	19·7	19·3	20·5
67—Nanaimo	32·8	8·9	22·5	6·1	7·6	10	10·3	19·1	19·4	19·4
68—Prince Rupert	31·3	12·5	23·3	6·6	8	11·5	11	21	21	19·5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA, AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1925

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·3	5·4	1·472	29·1	29·1	20·8	15·6	16·3	19·0	·898	30·0	·793	48·8	
8·0	5·0	1·186	24·3	27·3	19·5	16·5	17·4	19·8	·931	32·5	·855	51·3	
8·9	4·8	1·37	28·5	.....	20·8	18·2	19·8	21·5	·962	31·2	·90	.....	1
7·7	4·9	1·35	25·6	25	19	15·8	17·1	19·5	·93	30·7	·785	50	2
7·9	5·3	·88	18·3	.....	20	15·3	16·7	21·6	·90	31·6	1·00	45	3
7·8	5·2	1·16	25·9	27	18·5	16	15·8	17·4	·864	33·4	·72	60	4
7·8	5	1·17	23·3	30	19·2	17·2	17·6	19·1	1·00	35·7	·87	50	5
8	5·2	·80	13·7	.....	20	15·4	15	19·2	1·00	31·2	·84	60	6
7·9	4·9	·888	19·6	28·3	19·8	16·8	16·4	20·1	·893	32·3	·861	47·8	
8·8	4·7	1·10	21	27·5	20	15·4	16·4	20·7	·962	32·2	·833	50	7
7·1	5	1·13	23·3	40	18	17·6	16·2	18·4	·75	31	·80	45	8
7·6	4·5	·767	16·4	17·5	19·2	16·5	16·1	19	·967	30·9	·812	46	9
8·1	5·2	·556	17·5	.....	22	17·5	17	22·2	.....	35	1·00	50	10
8·1	6·2	1·214	24·3	33·5	19·7	15·9	17·7	20·2	·977	30·0	·870	47·9	
8·5	6·2	1·13	24·3	33·8	18·6	17·9	18·8	20	·961	28·3	·86	47·8	11
7·9	7·3	1·31	25	30	19·3	16·4	20·1	18·6	1·03	30	·90	46·1	12
7·4	5·4	1·37	25·6	31·2	20·6	15	17·1	20·8	1·04	33·8	·83	51·7	13
8	6·5	1·29	24·2	33·7	20	15·3	16·8	25	1·06	26	1·00	44·5	14
7·8	6·2	1·44	26	.....	19	15·6	16	16·7	·90	32·5	·925	46·1	15
8	6·4	·975	21·7	38	21	15·2	20	25	·90	32·5	·95	51·7	16
7·3	6·1	1·22	23·9	.....	19·6	17·2	17·1	16·8	1·01	32·5	·925	48·3	17
9·8	5	1·21	24	39·3	19·4	14·7	17	19·5	1·01	27·5	·754	46·5	18
8·3	6·5	·985	23·8	28·3	19·5	15·8	16·3	19	·879	27	·688	48	19
8·5	4·8	1·142	23·5	28·2	20·5	15·4	15·6	18·1	·884	28·1	·749	45·9	
9	6·7	1·14	24	34·1	24·5	15·4	15·1	20·2	·905	31·5	·702	48·4	20
7·2	4·7	·864	16	25	20	15·8	14·9	17·6	·915	30·4	·713	45·1	21
7·9	4·8	·956	19·5	35	18·8	14·4	16·1	17·8	·874	26·8	·756	43·7	22
8·9	4·6	·882	18·5	24·4	.....	14·3	14·8	16·3	·864	25·4	·721	45·1	23
9·3	5·1	·889	17·6	22	21·5	13·5	14·5	17·5	·851	26·3	·764	43·7	24
8·7	4·4	1·06	20·8	22·5	15	16·5	14·5	17·5	·875	25	·725	49	25
8·6	5·2	·786	17·1	33	21·3	14·8	15·1	17·5	·914	25·4	·761	45·1	26
9	4·6	1·00	19·8	30·5	17·5	13·9	14·4	16·8	·788	25·3	·677	43·4	27
9·2	4	1·36	26	30	.....	18	15·8	17·5	1·02	30·4	·827	46	28
9·2	5·2	1·32	24·6	26·4	.....	14·2	14·9	16·8	·899	25·3	·709	45·7	29
8·7	4·8	1·15	25·1	25	20	14·7	14·9	16·7	·844	24·5	·71	44·9	30
6·7	4·1	·992	19	20·1	20	13·6	13·6	14·8	·742	26·4	·643	40·2	31
8·5	4	1·04	21·7	34	.....	13·7	13·9	16·1	·81	27·9	·734	43·1	32
7·4	4·7	1·08	23·4	31·7	22·5	14·3	13·7	15·1	·725	25·1	·691	44·7	33
8·3	4·7	1·10	21·7	28	.....	14·1	14·6	17·3	·776	26·1	·755	42·3	34
7·4	4·1	1·04	21·6	17·7	.....	15·1	14·8	16	·869	26·9	·71	44·5	35
8·5	5	1·20	26·9	23·3	20	14·9	15·3	17·4	·899	27·8	·76	45·6	36
8	4·4	1·07	22	27·7	.....	14·1	15·4	17·6	·877	29·3	·767	45·9	37
8·7	4·8	1·18	23·2	23·5	.....	16·1	16·8	17·8	·945	27·6	·834	46·2	38
7·7	3·8	1·08	21	18	.....	15·7	14	17·4	·954	.....	·788	46·9	39
7·9	3·9	1·19	20·7	30·9	25	15·8	15·7	16·9	·871	29	·799	44	40
8·5	5·3	·983	20·8	23·7	.....	17	16·4	19	·972	30·5	·808	46·6	41
8·3	3·9	·761	17·2	29·5	17·5	15	14·6	17·2	·849	28	·774	44·4	42
8·3	5·2	1·22	29·6	31·3	20	14·3	15·2	17·2	·956	32·1	·783	49·4	43
9·2	5·9	1·25	28·8	.....	20	18·8	17·2	22	·97	32·6	·79	47·5	44
9·4	5·9	1·24	25·3	.....	24	20·1	21	22·5	·983	32	·793	52·5	45
10·1	6	1·69	35	35	21	15·5	19	19	·975	27·5	·75	50	46
7·5	4·8	1·28	28·5	36·3	20·3	15·1	17·1	22·3	·885	28	·735	45	47
8·6	4·2	1·71	33·7	35·5	23	17·5	16·4	21·3	·833	30·8	·75	48·3	48
8·9	4·7	1·74	35	36·5	17·3	16·9	18	23·1	·878	31·9	·731	50	49
8·6	5·3	1·496	29·2	.....	22·8	16·3	16·5	20·3	·836	30·4	·738	47·4	
8·8	4·9	1·83	34·8	.....	22·4	17·2	15·7	20	·805	28·3	·709	46·5	50
8·4	5·6	1·15	23·6	.....	23·2	15·3	17·3	20·5	·867	32·5	·767	48·3	51
8·5	6·7	2·220	42·9	.....	23·6	15·3	17·6	21·8	·879	31·8	·794	53·0	
8·3	6·5	2·21	40	.....	23·4	14·7	16·3	22·8	·829	29·6	·815	52·5	52
9·	7·7	2·22	42·1	.....	24·3	15	17·8	20·7	·886	33·3	·817	50·7	53
8	6·1	2·34	46	.....	25	14·8	18·2	21·9	·884	31·1	·772	54·4	54
8·7	6·6	2·11	43·3	.....	21·7	16·6	17·9	21·7	·917	33·3	·772	54·2	55
8·0	6·4	2·250	42·6	.....	22·4	15·0	17·4	19·5	·852	31·9	·808	55·5	
7·5	6·1	2·14	40	.....	22	14·3	18·6	18·9	·831	29·4	·838	57·1	56
8·2	7·8	2·56	50	.....	23·3	16·2	17·5	20	·917	33·3	·833	58·3	57
8·3	5·8	1·60	30·4	.....	20·8	13	17·4	21	·818	30·4	·743	52·3	58
8·3	6·4	2·52	48·8	.....	22·4	16·1	17	18·9	·875	33·4	·813	55·6	59
7·9	5·9	2·43	43·8	.....	23·6	15·4	16·4	18·8	·871	32·9	·814	54·2	60
8·2	5·8	2·688	50·0	.....	21·7	14·8	15·6	18·3	·874	31·5	·796	53·0	
9·3	4·4	2·70	46·3	.....	20	16·6	17	18·5	·92	32·5	·80	53·3	61
8·7	6·5	2·81	58·1	.....	25	16·3	15·8	18·8	·90	35	·767	56·7	62
8·6	6·6	2·81	58·3	.....	20	14·2	15	16·3	·90	33·8	·813	51·3	63
7·4	5·6	2·37	39·2	.....	20·7	12·1	14·7	16·9	·836	28·3	·779	50	64
7·8	5·1	2·51	46·9	.....	21·7	14·2	15	18·1	·838	30·5	·758	53·1	65
8·2	5·3	2·71	50	.....	20	15·4	14·7	17·5	·85	30·8	·765	51·4	66
8	6·3	2·64	47·5	.....	21·3	13·8	14·7	19·1	·86	28·8	·833	54·2	67
7·9	6·6	2·95	53·3	.....	24·5	15·5	18	21	·89	32	·85	54	68

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (Kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 4 lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	8·9	8·5	**60·3**	**71·6**	**27·4**	**15·4**	**3·8**	**42·5**	**62·8**	**12·4**	**7·7**
Nova Scotia (Average)	9·4	8·9	**65·2**	**70·9**	**29·5**	**12·2**	**4·2**	**45·5**	**45·0**	**13·2**	**8·4**
1—Sydney	9·9	9·4	64·8	74·4	29·3	14·6	4·5	53·8	53·6	13·3	8·9
2—New Glasgow	9·7	9·3	65·5	69·5	30·4	11·8	3·8	40·5	40	14	8·1
3—Amherst	9·2	8·6	65·3	69·4	29	10·5	4·2	40	35	12·6	8
4—Halifax	8·7	8·4	62·5	72·5	28·6	13·5	4·4	46·6	57	12·7	8·2
5—Truro	9·7	8·8	68	68·6	30	10·4	4	46·6	39·3	13·3	8·6
6—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	9	8·4	62	68·1	27·5	14·5	4·2	45	45·6	13·5	7·2
New Brunswick (Average)	**9·0**	**8·4**	**63·1**	**71·7**	**27·4**	**12·2**	**3·8**	**43·4**	**42·3**	**12·5**	7·8
7—Moncton	9·5	8·8	67	74·5	28·7	11·4	4	52	41·2	14	8·4
8—St. John	8·7	8·1	63	66·8	25·2	11·3	3·9	43·8	46·8	11·6	7·8
9—Fredericton	8·9	8·3	60·8	73·3	26·8	12·9	3·4	37·8	41·3	11·5	7·5
10—Bathurst	9	8·3	61·6	72	29	13	4	40	40	12·7	7·4
Quebec (Average)	**8·6**	**8·0**	**58·8**	**69·0**	**27·3**	**14·1**	**3·7**	**44·5**	**69·8**	**11·5**	**7·6**
11—Quebec	8·3	7·9	61·7	71·3	27·9	16·9	3·8	39·3	70	11·4	7·9
12—Three Rivers	9·1	8·3	58·6	69·5	25·5	14·5	3·8	43·6	76·4	12	8
13—Sherbrooke	8·5	8	61·4	70·1	27·6	13·8	3·3	43·9	61·1	10·4	7·3
14—Sorel	8·9	8·3	54·2	62·3	27·6	12·1	4·2	40·8	80	11·8	7·6
15—St. Hyacinthe	8·3	7·8	60	67·8	27·8	12·4	4·2	42·9	77·2	10	7·5
16—St. John's	9	8·3	58	67	26·7	17	3·4	54	65	15	7·6
17—Thetford Mines	8·7	8·2	59·4	69·1	27	13·6	3·5	41·7	62·5	11·8	7·4
18—Montreal	**8**	7·6	60·5	71·3	26·2	14·5	3·4	45·4	62·5	11·2	7·2
19—Hull	8·3	7·8	55·8	72·5	29	12·3	3·5	49	73·3	10	7·6
Ontario (Average)	**8·7**	**8·4**	**61·3**	**72·0**	**26·0**	**13·3**	**3·6**	**40·0**	**61·5**	**11·6**	**7·6**
20—Ottawa	8·3	7·8	59·1	70·7	24·5	12·8	3·6	44·6	65·9	11·7	7·4
21—Brockville	8·5	8·2	57·5	70·5	27	13·1	4	38·1	57·4	10·8	7·1
22—Kingston	8·1	7·8	56·4	68·9	24·6	12·2	3·6	39·4	51·6	11	7·2
23—Belleville	8·9	8·6	59·8	68·3	25·4	13·2	3·1	36	61·6	11·6	7·5
24—Peterborough	8·3	7·9	63	70·8	25	14·2	3·7	39	52·8	10·9	6·9
25—Oshawa	8·2	8	65	70·5	25	12·7	3·5	40	60	12·2	7
26—Orillia	8·8	8·6	65	71·5	25·9	13·9	3·8	37·1	53·3	11·2	8·2
27—Toronto	8·2	8	62·8	71·5	24·5	11·9	3·6	38·3	55	10·1	6·8
28—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·3	64·4	77·3	26·5	13·5	3·9	45	55·8	11·5	7·6
29—St. Catharines	9·2	9	63·2	71·8	23·9	11·8	3·6	38·6	67	10·9	6·9
30—Hamilton	8·2	7·9	62·1	73·1	25·2	12·4	3·4	38·2	65·3	10·4	7·1
31—Brantford	8·8	7·8	58·2	69·7	23·5	11·5	3·4	35·9	61	10·8	6·9
32—Galt	8·3	7·8	62·2	70·4	24·3	13·6	3·5	43·3	54·9	10·3	6·7
33—Guelph	8·3	8·1	60	71·7	24·6	13·2	4	39·5	59·8	11·4	6·2
34—Kitchener	8·7	8·7	50·5	69·5	24·9	12·9	3·6	39	54·3	11·3	7·3
35—Woodstock	8	7·9	62·5	71·3	24·5	11·9	3·4	37·8	55·7	11·2	6·5
36—Stratford	8·8	8·6	59·3	70·3	24·6	12·8	3·5	42	52·1	11·3	8·3
37—London	8·8	8·5	64·2	74·5	25·5	13·7	3·8	41·8	52	11·4	8·3
38—St. Thomas	8·9	8·8	66·1	79·6	26·2	13·6	3·7	43·2	64·5	11·8	8·3
39—Chatham	8·7	8·4	58·8	70·2	25·1	12·3	3·6	39·1	62·4	12	8·3
40—Windsor	8·5	8·2	60·4	71·1	25·8	13·4	3·3	37·8	61·5	10·1	7·3
41—Sarnia	9·1	8·3	66	73·6	26	13·2	3·5	39	73·3	11·3	8·6
42—Owen Sound	8·4	8	62	68·2	25·1	12·4	3·1	35	56·5	11·4	8·2
43—North Bay	9	8·7	65	75	29·1	14	4·1	40·6	75	12·3	8·1
44—Sudbury	9·5	9·3	61	75	29	16·6	3·7	45	80	14·3	7·9
45—Cobalt	10·2	9·3	65	72·9	30·8	14·6	3·9	43·3	60	14·3	8·7
46—Timmins	9	8·8	63	71·5	28	12·5	3·3	35	.....	15	8·2
47—Sault Ste. Marie	8·9	8·5	58·3	74·4	28·5	14·6	4	42	73	13·6	8·2
48—Port Arthur	9·1	8·9	57	73	27·2	15·8	3·5	42·5	73·3	10·8	8
49—Fort William	9	8·9	61·7	73·2	30	14·2	3·6	43·6	67·5	12·3	8·8
Manitoba (Average)	**9·2**	**9·0**	**57·0**	**72·1**	**28·6**	**14·1**	**3·6**	**42·0**	**62·1**	**12·6**	**7·9**
50—Winnipeg	9·1	8·7	56·4	73·4	27·5	13·2	3·2	46·5	60	12·3	7·7
51—Brandon	9·3	9·3	57·5	70·8	29·7	15	3·9	37·5	64·2	12·8	8·1
Saskatchewan (Average)	**9·5**	**9·2**	**59·9**	**74·9**	**29·6**	**21·3**	**3·8**	**43·3**	**76·5**	**13·9**	**8·3**
52—Regina	8·7	8·5	59·9	70·1	29	k22·4	3·6	36·4	76·3	14·1	7·7
53—Prince Albert	9·2	8·9	55·7	78·3	30·5	k22	3·7	44·3	56	12·5	9·1
54—Saskatoon	9·4	9·1	62·2	75·3	29·3	k23·3	3·8	44·4	90	15	8·2
55—Moose Jaw	10·8	10·1	61·9	75·9	29·7	k17·6	4·2	48	83·8	13·8	8·2
Alberta (Average)	**9·7**	**9·1**	**55·3**	**72·9**	**29·8**	**20·7**	**4·2**	**40·9**	**70·3**	**14·3**	**7·6**
56—Medicine Hat	9·8	9·3	56·9	69·9	29·4	k23·3	3·9	40·7	80	15	7·9
57—Drumheller	9·8	9	50	74·4	31·7	k25	4·3	38·3	75	14·7	7·1
58—Edmonton	9·4	8·9	52·9	73·8	28·6	k16·7	4·3	37·4	67·5	14·3	7·5
59—Calgary	9·9	8·8	59	73	29·4	k17·5	4·3	43·1	69	13	7·5
60—Lethbridge	9·6	9·3	57·9	73·2	30	k20·8	4·1	45	60	14·5	h 8
British Columbia(Average)	**9·1**	**8·5**	**57·4**	**71·5**	**28·8**	**22·7**	**4·2**	**47·9**	**71·9**	**13·3**	**7·6**
61—Fernie	9·5	9	64	72	27	k17	4·4	49	65	13·3	h
62—Nelson	9·7	9·2	59·2	73·9	28·4	k29·2	4·1	46·7	73	14·3	h 8
63—Trail	9·3	8·8	58·1	68·8	29·5	k27·6	4·2	48·8	75	13·8	h 8
64—New Westminster	8·4	7·9	52·1	68·1	29·3	k17·5	3·7	47·1	67·9	13·1	h
65—Vancouver	8·6	8·2	56·5	67·8	28·2	k23·1	4	42	68·1	12·2	h 7
66—Victoria	8·6	8·2	56·3	73·5	28·9	k20·5	4·1	47·9	64·3	12·4	h 7
67—Nanaimo	8·9	8·5	60	73·1	28·1	k21·8	4·3	46·3	76·7	13·1	h
68—Prince Rupert	9·6	8·5	53	75	31	k25	4·7	55	85	14·2	7·8

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bar 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1925.

Coal		Wood					Coal Oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500) per box	Rent		
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c	$	$	
16·689	**10·278**	**12·277**	**14·495**	**9·099**	**11·279**	**10·447**	**30·6**	**13·7**	**27·581**	**19·629**	
17·375	**8·952**	**9·100**	**9·700**	**7·500**	**7·000**	**7·713**	**32·8**	**14·8**	**22·000**	**14·000**	
.....	a7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
.....	a7·00–7·35	b8·00	b8·00	b8·00	b8·00	b9·14	30–32	14	22·00	14·00	2
o17·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
n16·00–19·50	11·00	14·00	14·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	9·75–11·00	8·50	9·50	.....	5·00	.....	32	.....	18·00–27·00	12·00–16·00	5
18·50	11·00–11·50	12·50	13·50	7·00	8·00	b7·50	30	15	20·00–27·00	12·00–15·00	6
16·500	**10·970**	**12·625**	**12·125**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**31·5**	**14·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
.....	11·00–12·75	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30–32	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	7
14·50–16·50	8·50–13·50	13.00–16.00	14.00–17.00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	b8·00–9·00	28–30	15	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	8
17·00	8·00–12·00	10·00	11·00	7·00	.....	b4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	9
17·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	15	18·00	15·00	10
15·778	**10·000**	**13·239**	**15·303**	**9·000**	**10·948**	**11·188**	**29·7**	**14·4**	**23·056**	**15·375**	
16·00	10·00	b14·67	b14·67	b12·00	b12·00	b12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	11
16·00	n9·50–12·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	b8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	12
15·00–15·50	12·00	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	20·00–22·00	17·00–19·00	13
15·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	14
15·00	.....	.....	b17·33	.....	b13·33	.....	30	.....	20·00	14·00	15
15·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	b10·00	b12·00	27–28	15	p23.00–33.00	15·00–23·00	16
18·00–18·50	.....	.....	b12·00	.....	b9·75	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	17
15·50	7·50–9·00	16·00	17.00–18.00	10.00–12.00	12·00–13·00	b16·00	35	13	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	18
16·00	.....	b16·00	b17·23	7·00	9·00	b9·00	25	15	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	19
16·125	**10·565**	**13·477**	**15·929**	**10·063**	**12·787**	**11·578**	**27·9**	**12·5**	**29·098**	**20·967**	
16·00	9·00	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00	8·00	10·00	b9·00	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	20
16·00–16·50	10·50	.....	b16·00	.....	b11·20	.....	28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	21
16·00	8·50–10·00	15·50	16·00	10·50	13·00	b14·00	25–26	14	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	22
15·50	12·00	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	25–28	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	23
14·75	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·50	9·50	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	24
16·00	.....	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	b13·00	25–28	13	s20.00–35.00	18·00–25·00	25
15·50–15·75	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	b7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	26
15·50	8·50–11·50	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	25–30	10	35·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	27
15·00–15·25	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	28
15·50	11·00	c	c	c	c	c	30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	29
15·00	7·25–9·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	26–27	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
15·50	9·00–14·50	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	b10·00	28	.....	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	31
15·00	8·00–10·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	b12·00	26	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	32
15·25	.....	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	b12·00	27	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	33
15·00–15·50	11·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	10	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	34
15·00	8·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	b13·33	25	10	20·00	15·00	35
16·00	13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	b12·00	28	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	36
15·50	7·50–11·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	15·00	24	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	37
15·50	12·00	15.00–16.00	19·00	.....	17·00	b18·67	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	38
16·00	10·00–12·00	.....	b20·00	.....	b18·00	b9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	39
16·00–16·50	10·00	c	b&c 26·00	c	b & c 20·00	b & c 18·00	25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	40
16·50	12·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	41
15·50–16·00	8·00–10·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	11·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	42
17·00	12·00	.....	11·00	.....	8·00	b4.75–6·75	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	43
17·50	11·50–12·50	.....	b15.00–19.50	.....	b10.50–15.00	b12·75	30	15	x	25·00	44
19·00	14·00	13·00	b15·00	13·00	b12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	45
21·00	15·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	32	12·5	r	25·00–35·00	46
15·50–16·50	6·75–8·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	b6·50	28–30	12	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	47
17·50	8·50–13·00	10·00	b12·00	9·00	b10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	48
17·00	8·00–12·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
21·000	**12·500**	**11·000**	**12·250**	**7·750**	**9·000**	.....	33·8	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
19·00	11·50–12·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·00	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	50
23·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	51
23·625	**10·313**	**9·500**	**12·375**	**9·250**	**11·250**	**12·333**	**33·8**	**14·6**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
23·00	9·00–12·00	.....	f14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	52
.....	d8·00–10.00	f6·00	f7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	32·5	13·3	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	53
23·00–25·50	d10.00–11.00	f9·50	f10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	54
.....	11·25	b&f 13·00	b & f18·00	b12·00	b18·00	b14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	55
.....	**6·750**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**35·0**	**15·0**	**28·125**	**19·500**	
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25·00	17·50	56
.....	d6·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	w	w	57
.....	d5·00–6·00	.....	.....	8·00	b6·00–8·00	.....	35	15	35·00	25·00	58
.....	d6·00–12·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	b13·00	40	15	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	59
.....	7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	30·00	18·00	60
.....	**11·066**	.....	.....	**8·800**	**10·850**	**5·575**	**35·5g**	**15·3**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
.....	6.25–6·75	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	.....	40	15	20·00	18·00	61
.....	10·25–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	12·75	.....	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	62
.....	9·50–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·25	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	63
.....	11·00–12·00	.....	.....	6·00	7·50	6·00–8·00	30–35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	64
.....	12·10–12·60	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·75	30–35	17	29·00	25·00	65
.....	12·00–12·50	.....	.....	8·00	b10·10	b5·05	29	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	66
.....	a8·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	.....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	67
.....	14·50–16·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	68

price for Welsh coal. o. Welsh coal. p. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses $20; others $45–$60. s. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. w. Company houses $10–$20; others $35–$40. x. Houses with conveniences, not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Apr. 1915	Apr. 1916	Apr. 1917	Apr. 1918	Apr. 1919	Apr. 1920	Apr. 1921	Apr. 1922	Apr. 1923	Apr. 1924	Mar. 1925	Apr. 1925
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	39·8	41·6	44·4	46·6	48·4	58·0	67·8	75·4	76·4	70·4	57·6	54·6	55·4	55·2	57·0
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	27·8	28·0	29·6	32·8	33·2	39·6	48·2	52·4	49·8	44·4	32·4	30·2	29·6	29·2	30·6
Veal, roast,	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	14·0	14·4	15·7	17·1	18·1	21·7	26·3	27·4	26·5	25·2	19·0	17·9	18·0	18·4	18·3
Mutton, roast,	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	18·0	17·8	19·1	20·8	22·6	26·9	33·2	35·5	35·8	32·0	27·4	28·1	27·8	28·9	29·0
Pork, fresh, roast,	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	17·8	17·5	19·5	18·4	20·9	27·3	35·7	36·1	38·8	34·8	30·0	26·0	23·1	25·3	27·4
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	33·0	33·2	35·2	34·8	37·0	47·6	67·2	69·4	72·2	66·8	53·2	50·6	45·6	47·8	49·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	23·8	22·5	24·7	24·7	27·6	34·5	48·1	50·6	53·7	53·0	41·3	40·0	33·6	34·4	37·5
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	36·0	35·6	38·4	35·0	37·8	56·4	69·4	72·6	78·2	56·0	45·0	45·0	42·8	47·0	48·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	32·6	34·3	33·7	23·4	26·6	37·1	46·0	49·8	55·8	40·3	33·5	36·3	32·4	52·5	37·5
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	27·9	31·2	28·1	21·8	26·0	32·9	43·9	43·9	48·6	38·3	30·6	31·7	28·0	45·7	33·9
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	49·2	49·8	51·6	54·6	52·8	60·6	72·0	82·2	90·6	89·4	74·4	70·8	73·2	73·2	73·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	53·0	58·4	58·0	66·2	66·6	85·2	98·4	121·6	131·2	109·4	76·4	96·6	82·4	72·6	72·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	31·5	31·7	33·9	37·9	38·3	47·9	54·8	65·7	72·3	63·9	44·9	55·3	46·1	40·6	40·7
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	19·2	20·1	20·5	23·6	24·7	33·0	33·2	35·9	40·2	39·8	30·5	§35·8	§31·4	§30·1	§31·1
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	17·8	19·5	19·1	22·0	23·3	30·8	31·1	34·5	37·7	38·4	28·5	§35·8	§31·4	§30·1	§31·1
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	53·5	66·0	64·5	60·0	61·5	72·0	69·0	93·0	117·0	117·0	136·5	127·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	120·0	118·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	34·0	32·0	43·0	37·0	59·0	67·0	67·0	77·0	66·0	48·0	45·0	41·0	62·0	60·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	21·0	22·0	22·0	26·0	24·0	28·0	40·0	37·5	42·0	32·0	28·0	28·0	27·0	32·0	31·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	10·6	11·6	11·4	11·8	12·8	13·8	21·4	24·2	33·4	22·4	18·6	§20·6	§20·8	§21·6	§21·6
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	10·4	11·6	12·4	13·8	18·6	26·8	33·8	24·0	23·8	18·0	17·8	17·4	16·8	16·4	16·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	13·8	13·5	12·0	11·6	13·3	14·6	22·1	22·4	27·9	22·4	23·0	20·6	18·9	20·7	20·8
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	12·2	12·9	11·9	12·9	13·0	14·3	17·6	20·2	27·5	20·4	18·9	18·8	15·9	15·6	15·6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	24·0	26·0	23·6	32·4	34·4	38·4	42·4	47·6	78·0	51·2	33·6	48·0	47·6	35·6	35·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	12·0	11·0	14·6	16·0	17·6	20·0	22·0	36·8	24·2	16·0	22·8	22·8	17·0	17·0
Tea, black, medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·8	8·9	9·2	9·8	10·9	12·8	15·7	16·4	14·1	13·6	§16·1	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9
Tea, green, medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·4	9·5	9·3	9·7	10·2	10·8	12·1	15·5	17·0	15·4	15·0	§16·1	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·2	9·3	9·4	9·8	9·9	10·0	10·2	12·1	14·8	14·2	13·4	13·4	13·8	15·0	15·1
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	44·6	46·3	36·0	32·0	61·5	99·0	64·3	56·0	159·5	48·5	49·2	40·5	54·0	50·5	49·1
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·14	$ 7·34	$ 7·34	$ 7·79	$ 8·34	$ 10·77	$ 12·57	$ 13·35	$ 15·99	$ 12·68	$ 10·26	$ 10·64	$ 10·16	$ 10·74	$ 10·56
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·6	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 5·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	48·8	51·9	55·0	53·1	53·5	64·7	71·8	80·3	94·4	115·4	108·7	115·7	108·8	105·1	104·3
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	35·0	37·5	38·7	37·2	37·7	50·8	57·8	61·5	67·7	83·4	68·3	74·2	68·0	64·6	64·2
Wood, hard	" cd	32·5	35·3	38·8	41·4	41·3	42·5	34·1	41·5	50·6	67·1	77·2	79·7	88·6	78·1	79·9	78·0	77·7	76·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·0	30·0	30·6	31·4	30·2	36·9	49·9	55·9	61·4	68·8	58·1	59·5	57·5	56·2	56·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·1	21·0	23·7	23·6	23·0	24·5	26·8	28·1	34·1	38·6	31·6	31·5	30·9	30·6	30·6
Fuel and lighting‡		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·78	$ 1·82	$ 1·91	$ 1·79	$ 1·86	$ 2·28	$ 2·73	$ 3·03	$ 3·37	$ 3·95	$ 3·45	$ 3·61	$ 3·43	$ 3·34	$ 3·33
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·05	$ 4·60	$ 4·75	$ 4·16	$ 3·98	$ 4·27	$ 4·66	$ 4·91	$ 5·93	$ 6·63	$ 6·91	$ 6·92	$ 6·95	$ 6·88	$ 6·90
Grand Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 13·00	$ 13·79	$ 14·02	$ 13·78	$ 14·21	$ 17·34	$ 20·00	$ 21·34	$ 25·34	$ 23·31	$ 20·66	$ 21·21	$ 20·58	$ 21·00	$ 20·82

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	6·78	7·17	7·29	7·70	8·52	10·64	12·80	13·43	16·16	13·23	10·47	11·15	10·63	11·12	10·59
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	5·80	6·11	6·34	6·71	7·52	9·34	11·01	11·85	14·47	11·91	9·68	9·63	9·33	9·82	9·56
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	6·84	7·13	7·04	7·66	8·41	10·70	12·50	13·28	15·97	13·03	10·54	10·90	10·54	10·98	10·48
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·46	6·97	6·87	7·19	8·03	10·66	12·24	12·78	15·22	12·33	9·82	10·41	9·70	10·14	10·05
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	6·67	7·25	7·20	7·62	8·30	11·68	12·57	13·32	16·07	12·65	10·20	10·59	10·05	10·47	10·36
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·41	7·88	7·87	7·94	8·54	9·83	11·97	12·92	16·14	12·43	9·92	10·06	9·59	10·43	10·46
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·08	8·16	8·25	8·24	8·30	10·30	12·58	13·37	15·77	12·58	9·82	10·32	9·84	11·09	10·79
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·08	8·15	8·33	8·29	8·26	10·76	12·72	13·36	15·99	12·48	9·83	10·06	9·90	11·04	10·79
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	8·79	9·03	9·03	8·90	8·50	11·14	13·08	14·40	17·07	13·67	11·43	11·27	11·11	11·95	11·85

* The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Wholesale prices in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, New Zealand and the United States showed a downward tendency while advances occurred in Italy and China.

Great Britain

The *Times* index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1913=100, was 166.6 in March as against 172.8 in February, a decline of 3.6 per cent. All groups recorded lower levels, the principal declines being in cereals, non-ferrous metals and wool. All foods declined 5.3 per cent and materials declined 2.6 per cent.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 166.3 for March, a decline of 1.5 per cent from the February level of 168.8. Cereals declined 6 per cent, meat and fish declined 2.9 per cent, and other food advanced slightly, the total food group declining 2.5 per cent. Iron and steel and other metals and minerals declined slightly; cotton advanced and other textiles declined; and other articles declined slightly. The non-food group declined about one per cent.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, base period 1867-77) declined 2.1 per cent to 140.1 for March as compared with 143.1 for February. Both foods and materials declined. In the former group, vegetable foods, also sugar, coffee and tea were lower while animal foods advanced.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was slightly lower at the beginning of May being 173 as compared with 175 for April. The change was due entirely to declines in food prices. The May figures were as follows: food, 167; rent, 147; clothing, 230; fuel and light, 185; sundries, 180; cost of living, 173.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number of Statistique Generale on the base July, 1914 = 100 fell 2 points in March to 524. All foods declined 1.5 per cent, although the animal foods group rose somewhat. All industrial materials rose 0.6 per cent, minerals and metals rising while the other groups declined.

Belgium

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April 1914=100, declined from 559 in January to 551 in February. Food products, fuel, tar products, metal products, chemical products, fats, textile products, resin products, and tobacco products declined while petroleum products and rubber advanced. The other groups were unchanged.

Retail Prices and Cost of Living.—The official index number of retail prices of 56 articles at Brussels, on the base April, 1914 = 100, declined from 548 in February to 542 in March. The general index number for the Kingdom declined from 517 in February to 511 in March.

The official index number of the cost of living for a middle class family, on the base 1921=100, was 135.14 in March, as compared with 137.04 in February. Foods and fuel were lower, clothing was slightly higher. The index of the cost of living for a working class family declined from 139.45 in February to 138.19 in March. Clothing advanced slightly but all other groups were lower.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office for gold prices, on the base 1913=100, declined to 134.4 in March, as compared with 136.5 in February and 138.2 in January. Foods were down from 135.0 in February to 131.9 in March; materials from 139.3 to 139.0; domestic goods from 129.1 to 126.7; and imported goods from 173.4 to 172.9.

Cost of Living.—The new index number of the cost of living calculated by the Federal Statistical Office showed a slight advance in March to 136.0, as compared with 135.6 in February. The cost of living, not including rent, was up from 151.9 in February to 152.2 in March. Foods were up from 145.3 to 145.8; rent from 71.5 to 72.2. Heat and light was 138.0 in February and 137.9 in March. Clothing was unchanged at 172.4; sundries was slightly higher, being up from 177.1 to 177.4. The index for food, rent, heat and light, and clothing rose from 131.3 to 131.7.

Italy

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 625.63 in March, an increase of 0.28 per cent for the month. The separate groups all showed increases with the

exception of miscellaneous animal foods and miscellaneous vegetable products. All foods declined 0.7 per cent and materials advanced 0.8 per cent. The levels reached by the groups textiles, chemicals, minerals and metals, and miscellaneous industrial materials as well as the general index are the highest since the beginning of the compilation in 1921.

China

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai, on the base 1913=100, advanced from 159.2 in February to 160.3 in March. Cereals advanced while other foods were lower. Textiles and fuels were higher, while metals, building materials and industrial materials declined.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13 = 1000, continued to decline, being 1804 in February as compared with 1835 in January and 1866 in December, 1924. The agricultural produce group, the wool, hides, tallow, butter and cheese group, and the general merchandise and crockery group each declined substantially; while the flour, bran, pollard and oatmeal group, the leather group and the chemicals and manures group each showed slight declines. The building materials group and the coal group were unchanged from the previous month's level.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices of foods in 25 towns, on the base, prices in four chief centres in 1909-13 = 1000, declined to 1561 for February as compared with 1576 in January. A substantial decline in groceries more than offset the advances in dairy produce and meat.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) continued to decline, being down 2.7 per cent in April as compared with March, and 4.4 per cent as compared with the beginning of January. The index is still 6 per cent above the low point of May a year ago, and 25 per cent above the low point, in the deflation of 1920-21, touched on June 1, 1921. The index is however 36 per cent below the peak reached on February 1, 1920. Live stock, provisions, textiles, metals, oils, building materials, chemicals and drugs declined while breadstuffs, hides and leather, naval stores and miscellaneous products advanced. Fruits, coke and coal were unchanged.

Dun's index number (showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities) was $193.281 for May 1, as compared with $194.537 for April 1. The highest point touched since December, 1920, was in February this year. The index is now 5.5 per cent below that level. Compared with the peak of 1920 a decline of 26.6 per cent has occurred. Breadstuffs and the miscellaneous group advanced while meat, dairy and garden produce, other foods, clothing and metals declined.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913 = 100, rose 0.6 per cent in March to 161.6. Foods and clothing rose slightly; fuel and light declined; and shelter and sundries remained at the levels of the previous month.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base, July, 1914 = 100, was 165 in February and March against 167 in January. Foods were 151 in February and March, having been at 154 in January. Shelter declined one point each month, reaching 182 in March. Clothing declined 2 points to 172 in February and rose to 173 in March. Fuel and light remained unchanged at 169 and sundries at 175.

Boy Immigration Scheme in Australia

A committee appointed by the South Australian Legislative Council to inquire into the boy immigration scheme which was discontinued by the present Government, has presented its report. The scheme was objected to on the ground that the wages were too low, and that the boys were not well treated. The findings of the committee were to the effect that the wages laid down by the Act as a minimum compared favourably with those of apprentices of the same age in any other class of work, and that employers sometimes paid higher wages than the legal minimum. They also considered that the charges of ill treatment were unfounded. The committee, with one dissentient, was of the opinion that it would have been in the interest of the State to continue the scheme, making provision for higher wages and for any needed alterations suggested by experience. It recommended that the nomination system by which boys were selected for migration be relieved of certain restrictions and that full advantage be taken of the willingness of several reputable organizations to assist in securing suitable migrants for the State.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1925

THE report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924, has been issued recently. It contains statistics of immigrants for the year according to nationality, sex, occupation and destination, together with comparative figures for the previous fiscal year and in some cases for several years.

In the accompanying tables the principal figures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925, have been included.

The total number of immigrants during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924 was 148,560, as compared with 72,887 in the preceding year. Of the total 87,628 were adult males, 38,763 adult females and 22,169 children, as compared with 33,286 males, 24,756 females and 14,845 children, in the preceding year. The number of British arrivals during the year was 72,919, as compared with 34,508 in the previous year. The number arriving from the United States declined somewhat, being 20,521 as compared with 22,007 the year before. In 1923-24 the number of Chinese immigrants was 674, of whom 579 were children. The total number of Chinese in 1922-23 was 711. Japanese immigration increased from 368 to 448; Finnish from 1,171 to 7,640; Belgians from 316 to 1,662; Czecho-Slovaks from 101 to 2,757; Dutch from 119 to 1,149; Germans from 216 to 1,769; Italians from 2,074 to 6,379; Polish from 2,921 to 4,211; Russians from 222 to 3,058; Swiss from 152 to 1,585; and Ukrainian from 36 to 832.

In the report of the work in the British Isles it is stated that British immigrants have been admitted freely when able to comply with the general requirements, such as having sufficient funds to maintain themselves until employment is secured. The number entering has been regulated as far as possible by the demand for labour on this side. Efforts to secure farmers with capital were made, but the lack of good farm land close to railway in the Prairie Provinces, together with the loss in exchange between British and Canadian money, were handicaps. The work of the Department was carried on through district agencies covering all the territory of the British Isles with the head office at London. In all cases when passage assistance was given a medical certificate was required.

Canada was advertised in various ways through lectures in small towns and villages, through atlases and lantern slides in the schools and through the newspapers. In addition to this two exhibition motor vans were kept on the road all the year visiting schools.

On the continent of Europe there are Canadian immigration offices at Antwerp, the Hague, Hamburg, Danzig, Bucharest, Paris and Riga. The regulations in force provided only for the admission into Canada of farmers, farm workers, house workers and the wife and children of any man domiciled in Canada. Many of the countries did not allow any propaganda work but the desire of the people to better their condition led many to emigrate, and many others to seek for information about Canada. During the summer of 1923 a Swiss organization receiving support from the Swiss Government assisted between three and four hundred emigrants to come to Canada. The Netherlands Government also assisted a party of about fifty in a similar way. A delegation from Denmark visited Canada during the year to obtain information which they could furnish their Government in regard to Canada as a field for immigration. In the autumn of 1923 nearly 2,000 experienced bushmen went from Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia to work for various lumber companies in Canada. These men were also experienced farm labourers. The system of inspection of immigrants at embarkation ports was reported to be satisfactory. The transportation companies were aware of the regulations, of the class of immigrants desired and of the work of selection carried on by the inspectors. Thus the hardships formerly experienced by immigrants who were brought from the interior to the ports only to be sent back were avoided.

The report of the supervisor of United States Agencies referred to the difficulties in getting settlers to emigrate. The greatest of these was the inability to realize from their holdings sufficient to purchase lands in Canada. The agents confined their efforts to securing farming classes. Information on Canada was supplied to schools and further educational work was carried on in placing exhibits of Canadian produce at country fairs.

The report of the Commissioner of the Eastern Division with reference to inspection at border ports showed that 20,612 persons sought admission, of whom 11,281 were allowed and 9,331 rejected. In the Western Division 8,701 were admitted and 391 rejected. In the Pacific Division 1,763 were admitted and 71 rejected.

The number of rejections at ocean ports was 992 during the year, of these 187 were British, 6 American and 799 from other countries. The number of deportations was 2,106 of whom 1,377 were British, 417 Americans and 312 from other countries.

In the Western Division 13,587 farm labourers were admitted through border ports, while 11,800 came from Great Britain and Ireland. With regard to the latter it was pointed out that some of them had been out of employment in the old country and of these some were unable or unwilling to hold their places on the farms. These men complained that they were brought out under misrepresentation basing the claim on the fact that advertisements had appeared in the British papers stating that no farm experience was necessary to secure positions on the farms in Canada during harvest and that farmers had discharged them when they were found to be inexperienced. Many of these complaints were investigated and it was found that they were discharged not because of their lack of experience but because of unwillingness or inability to do a reasonable day's work. It was also pointed out that the majority of the men settled down at their new work without complaint and that many though inexperienced earned wages of from $4 to $7 per day for the harvest season. After the harvest many found positions at their own trades and have had their families join them.

In the report of the Commissioner for the Western Division it was pointed out with regard to Chinese immigration that on October 2, 1923, the Chinese Immigration Act became operative restricting the entry into Canada of people of Chinese origin to certain classes with the result that chinese immigration has practically ceased since that date.

The report of the Supervisor of the Women's Division showed that during the year 8,288 British women came out as houseworkers, of these 3,187 were English, 1,227 Irish, 3,789 Scotch, and 85 Welsh. Of a total of 13,471 British women who came unaccompanied 8,288 were domestics, 4,345 came to join relatives

IMMIGRANTS DURING FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1923, 1924 AND 1925, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

	Via Ocean Ports for fiscal year ended			From United States for fiscal year ended			Totals for fiscal year ended		
	March 31, 1923	March 31, 1924	March 31, 1925	March 31, 1923	March 31, 1924	March 31, 1925	March 31, 1923	March 31, 1924	March 31, 1925
SEX—									
Males	22,390	76,288	46,623	10,896	11,340	8,855	33,286	87,628	55,478
Females	18,611	33,483	30,430	6,145	5,280	3,864	24,756	38,763	34,294
Children	9,879	18,268	18,491	4,966	3,901	3,099	14,845	22,169	21,590
Totals	**50,880**	**128,039**	**95,544**	**22,007**	**20,521**	**15,818**	**72,887**	**148,560**	**111,362**
TRADE OR OCCUPATION—									
Farmers and farm labourers—									
Males	11,370	39,748	27,733	6,380	5,281	4,198	17,750	45,029	31,931
Females	2,536	4,183	4,643	2,070	1,405	1,131	4,605	5,588	5,774
Children	2,242	3,982	5,583	2,544	1,709	1,383	4,786	5,691	6,966
General labourers—									
Males	2,675	13,508	7,973	884	1,768	1,039	3,559	15,276	9,012
Females	388	1,344	1,026	229	287	143	617	1,631	1,169
Children	344	1,184	1,082	169	246	125	513	1,430	1,207
Mechanics—									
Males	4,158	15,110	6,535	1,382	1,554	1,361	5,540	16,664	7,896
Females	1,293	3,103	1,924	386	356	246	1,679	3,459	2,170
Children	836	1,894	1,272	351	302	167	1,187	2,196	1,439
Traders, etc.—									
Males	1,003	3,745	2,626	688	1,302	1,015	1,691	5,047	3,641
Females	651	1,935	2,081	315	573	406	966	2,508	2,487
Children	237	476	527	181	296	220	418	772	747
Miners—									
Males	920	2,578	1,058	175	214	172	1,095	2,792	1,230
Females	111	247	133	30	37	19	141	284	152
Children	142	259	197	25	37	11	167	296	208
Domestic servants—									
Female	6,237	13,284	12,070	701	581	363	6,974	13,865	12,433
Unclassified—									
Males	2,264	1,599	698	1,387	1,221	1,070	3,651	2,820	1,768
Females	7,359	9,387	8,553	2,414	2,041	1,556	9,773	11,428	10,109
Children	6,078	10,473	9,830	1,696	1,311	1,193	7,774	11,784	11,023
DESTINATION—									
Nova Scotia	1,878	5,614	2,011	289	333	74	2,167	5,947	2,085
New Brunswick	458	1,425	809	558	456	214	1,016	1,881	1,023
Prince Edward Island	32	52	34	83	60	11	115	112	45
Quebec	6,163	16,957	14,183	3,180	3,022	2,096	9,343	19,790	16,279
Ontario	24,417	58,962	41,059	6,027	6,318	4,853	30,444	65,280	45,912
Manitoba	4,580	20,136	10,857	1,457	1,315	915	6,037	21,451	11,772
Saskatchewan	4,413	10,053	11,814	3,773	3,147	2,227	8,186	13,200	14,041
Alberta	4,113	6,640	7,505	4,683	3,790	3,447	8,798	10,430	10,952
British Columbia	4,819	8,190	7,269	1,833	2,043	1,953	6,562	10,233	9,222
Yukon Territory	7	10	3	122	37	28	129	47	31

and 838 came to be married. These women were all required to have medical certificates before sailing.

The number of unaccompanied women from the continent totalled 3,562. These were all medically examined and in future will be required to carry a certificate.

Steamship companies now carry conductresses who look after all unaccompanied immigrant women on board ship. Then on arrival in port they are met by women officers of the Department who assist the new arrivals in many ways. Government conductresses are employed on the train. All these officers are of great assistance to the women immigrants.

Women coming to Canada seeking employment are directed to the Women's Hostels and are placed in positions through the Employment Service of Canada. The hostels are in Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver. In these free accommodation for forty-eight hours is allowed to all women coming to Canada seeking employment as houseworkers.

Under the Empire Settlement Scheme a loan to cover transportation may be made to British women to enable them to come to Canada for domestic work. It is stated that ninety per cent of these women are satisfactory and that the percentage of those failing to repay their loans is small. During the year the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women arranged for the transportation of 620 women and children. These were sent out in special parties in charge of a woman appointed by the Society. (On another page of this issue will be found a note on the recent progress made by the Department of Immigration in connection with settlement of British families on farms in Canada).

The report on juvenile immigration showed that 2,080 juveniles came to Canada in the year under review as compared with 1,184 in the previous year. The number of applications from Canadian homes for children during the year was 22,193 as compared with 17,005 the preceding year.

(*Continued on page 533*)

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1924-25, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1923-24

—	1923-24				1924-25				Percentages of increase and decrease in the total for 1924-25 as compared with 1923-24*
	British	From U.S.A.	Other Countries	**Totals**	British	From U.S.A.	Other Countries	**Totals**	
April	4,671	2,140	2,689	**9,500**	9,410	1,838	8,082	**19,330**	103% increase
May	10,971	2,149	4,647	**17,767**	10,861	1,799	6,834	**19,494**	10% "
June	6,911	2,084	4,690	**13,685**	8,188	1,795	4,438	**14,421**	5% "
July	7,040	1,848	5,072	**13,960**	4,789	1,573	4,416	**10,778**	23% decrease
August	15,970	2,692	6,587	**25,249**	5,706	1,784	5,206	**12,696**	50% "
September	6,398	2,142	5,632	**14,172**	3,834	1,366	3,293	**8,493**	40% "
October	5,651	1,845	4,679	**12,175**	3,340	1,267	2,318	**6,925**	43% "
November	4,881	1,307	5,395	**11,583**	2,005	926	2,737	**5,668**	51% "
December	1,634	1,075	3,880	**6,589**	687	741	1,337	**2,765**	58% "
January	1,044	847	2,451	**4,342**	543	632	832	**2,007**	53% "
February	1,865	991	3,250	**6,106**	542	800	868	**2,210**	64% "
March	5,883	1,401	6,148	**13,432**	3,273	1,297	2,005	**6,575**	50% "
Totals	72,919	20,521	55,120	**148,560**	53,178	15,818	42,366	**111,362**	25% decrease*

*British, 27 per cent decrease: U.S.A., 23 per cent decrease: Other Countries, 23 per cent decrease.

NUMBER OF CANADIANS RETURNING AFTER AN ABSENCE OF SIX MONTHS OR LONGER IN THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1925

—	Canadian born Citizens	British Subjects who had acquired Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadian Citizens	Totals
April	3,608	289	190	4,087
May	4,170	505	261	4,936
June	3,962	447	311	4,720
July	4,426	405	296	5,127
August	4,023	552	416	4,991
September	2,952	434	239	3,625
October	2,844	394	242	3,480
November	2,614	357	215	3,186
December	2,618	353	194	3,165
January	1,395	199	121	1,715
February	1,641	239	132	2,012
March	2,220	313	198	2,731
Totals	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775

STATEMENT OF NATIONALITY, SEX, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF ALL IMMIGRANTS, DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925

Nationality	Sex				Workers in																		Destination											
	Adults male	Adults female	Children under 14	Totals	Farming			Trading			Mining			Skilled n.e.s.			Unskilled n.e.s.			Domestic	Unclassified			Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Ed. Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Terr.
					M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C		M	F	C											
African, South	5	....	1	6	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....
Armenian	13	45	24	82	10	4	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	33	....	7	16	....	....	....	12	70	....	....	....	....	....
Australian	9	5	4	18	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	3	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	16	....
Austrian	2	4	1	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	3	....	....
Belgian	73	50	37	160	57	24	20	1	1	....	3	1	....	5	3	1	6	1	1	13	1	7	15	1	2	....	15	97	28	12	2	3	....
Bermudian	1	....	3	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bulgarian	5	3	....	8	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	3	....	....	....
Czecho-Slovak	14	21	11	46	11	1	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	5	....	15	7	....	....	....	3	8	4	19	9	3	....
Dutch	119	37	33	189	105	17	25	2	....	....	....	....	1	8	2	1	2	....	....	6	2	12	6	....	....	....	8	61	40	29	41	10	....
East Indian	1	4	4	9	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
Finnish	199	76	37	312	183	7	14	1	1	....	1	....	....	4	3	....	10	....	....	36	....	29	23	3	....	....	33	205	6	3	16	46	....
French	22	14	6	42	10	7	4	3	2	1	....	....	....	5	2	....	3	....	....	1	1	2	1	7	1	....	15	1	4	7	7	....	....
German	82	68	65	215	77	23	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	25	1	19	29	1	1	....	6	48	27	58	69	5	....
Great Britain and Ireland — English	1068	785	615	2468	552	180	352	111	71	20	40	4	2	219	71	44	114	13	24	288	32	158	173	49	45	....	240	990	243	295	258	348	....
Great Britain and Ireland — Irish	434	194	125	753	282	37	76	48	11	7	3	....	....	47	4	1	52	1	4	112	2	29	37	12	10	1	105	354	64	97	62	48	....
Great Britain and Ireland — Scotch	426	344	253	1033	176	30	99	47	23	14	16	1	2	122	28	20	53	5	7	189	12	78	111	18	29	8	148	446	88	76	76	144	....
Great Britain and Ireland — Welsh	57	19	28	104	29	2	10	4	2	2	8	....	....	7	1	....	7	....	....	5	2	9	16	2	....	....	9	47	10	7	17	12	....
Greek	13	29	9	51	8	4	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	16	1	7	7	....	1	4	10	19	4	3	1	9	....
Hebrew, n.e.s.	45	21	19	85	6	....	5	16	4	7	....	....	....	20	4	....	2	....	....	8	1	5	7	....	4	....	42	30	5	3	....	1	....
Hebrew German	....	1	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hebrew Polish	19	57	49	125	9	2	2	5	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	33	2	20	46	3	....	....	21	90	2	2	6	1	....
Hebrew Russian	34	63	53	150	23	8	12	3	....	1	....	....	....	4	3	6	1	....	....	39	3	13	34	....	....	....	44	38	26	17	22	3	....
Hungarian	65	42	44	151	62	13	23	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	13	1	16	21	2	....	....	4	14	14	99	12	6	....
Italian	147	133	66	346	87	7	12	1	1	....	....	....	....	8	1	....	50	8	6	68	1	48	48	2	....	....	43	159	34	18	27	63	....
Japanese	24	85	15	124	15	20	3	2	7	1	....	....	....	1	3	2	5	27	3	6	1	22	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	117	1
Jugo Slav	15	18	15	48	15	5	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	4	6	1	....	....	1	11	13	10	7	5	....
Lithuanian	2	6	....	8	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....
Luxemburg	4	1	....	5	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....
Negro	1	4	2	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Newfoundland	38	18	5	61	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	32	1	1	9	....	8	4	47	1	....	11	2	....	....	....	....	....
New Zealand	3	3	....	6	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	....
Persian	2	3	3	8	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....
Polish	155	210	105	470	147	21	35	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	4	1	1	137	....	49	69	3	....	....	23	130	121	86	94	13	....
Roumanian	44	50	29	123	43	11	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	23	....	16	11	1	....	....	4	30	11	46	29	2	....
Russian	45	52	60	157	42	15	34	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	20	1	15	25	....	1	....	5	35	19	75	11	11	....
Scandinavian — Danish	157	32	28	217	134	14	25	4	....	....	....	....	....	10	2	....	7	....	....	10	2	6	3	4	2	....	16	16	92	29	55	3	....
Scandinavian — Icelandic	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Scandinavian — Norwegian	103	45	39	187	88	10	17	2	1	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	6	2	2	21	2	10	20	....	4	....	11	22	25	69	21	35	....
Scandinavian — Swedish	135	31	19	185	122	8	11	1	1	....	1	....	....	4	....	1	6	....	....	11	1	11	7	3	3	....	12	21	17	36	42	51	....
Swiss	25	12	3	40	21	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	2	1	....	....	....	12	4	3	12	7	2	....
Syrian	12	13	4	29	9	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	1	2	1	....	....	....	19	6	....	....	4	....	....
Turkish	....	3	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
U.S.A. via Ocean ports	1	1	2	4	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
(a) Others	1	5	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....
Immigration via Ocean ports	3622	2617	1824	8063	2342	478	860	272	132	55	72	6	5	488	136	82	373	59	49	1173	75	633	773	175	108	13	876	2981	909	1122	903	975	1
Immigration from U.S.A.	1432	672	625	2729	661	203	279	163	61	26	14	4	3	245	41	33	161	19	20	52	183	292	264	15	23	1	393	822	156	439	515	3 65	....
Total Immigration	5054	3289	2449	10792	3003	681	1139	440	193	81	86	10	8	733	177	115	534	78	69	1225	258	925	1037	190	131	14	1269	3803	1065	1561	1418	1340	1

(a) Others includes, 1 Albanian, 2 Esthonian, 2 Latvian, 1 Maltese.

Immigration into Canada during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1925

The Department of Immigration and Colonization has issued a statement as to immigration during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925, including a table showing the number of Canadians returning after an absence of six months or longer in the United States.

The total immigration for this twelve month period was 111,362 made up of 53,178 from the British Isles, 15,818 from the United States and 42,366 from other countries. In the same period 43,775 Canadians returned from the United States so that if this number is added to the general immigration total of 111,362 the combined count is 155,137.

Immigration to Canada During First Quarter of 1925

The nature and extent of the immigration into Canada during the first three months of the year 1925 is shown in detail in the table on page 532 which gives the numbers of immigrants according to their sex, occupation and nationality. The table is compiled from information supplied by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. A summary table is also given, showing the total number of immigrants from Great Britain, the United States, and other countries for each month of the quarter, with comparative figures for certain previous quarters.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925

—	From Great Britain and Ireland	From U.S.A.	From other countries	Totals
January, 1925	543	634	830	2,007
February, 1925	542	801	867	2,210
March, 1925	3,273	1,298	2,004	6,575
First Quarter, 1925	4,358	2,733	3,701	10,792
Fourth Quarter, 1924	6,032	2,956	6,370	15,358
First Quarter, 1924	8,792	3,274	11,814	23,880

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925

THERE was a noticeable falling off in the number of fatal industrial accidents reported to the Department of Labour during the first quarter of the present year. The number of deaths reported was 202, of which one resulted from an accident in August, 1923, and eleven from accidents which happened in 1924. The total number of fatalities reported for the quarter was 191 (77 in January, 59 in February and 54 in March) as compared with 325 in the previous quarter, and with 291 in the first quarter of 1924. No large catastrophes were reported. There were, however, four deaths among seamen due to the foundering of the *Malaspina* at Millbank Sound, British Columbia, in January, and three deaths of snowplough men in February when a train split the switch and struck a snowplough at Lachute, Quebec. Forty-seven deaths were reported in the transportation and public utilities group, 28 of which were on the steam railways and 10 in water transportation. Thirty-eight deaths were reported in the logging industry, 33 in the mining industry, 29 in the manufacturing industries, 16 in the construction industries and 16 in agriculture. Infection following injuries resulted in death in four cases, septicaemia in one and pneumonia in one. Strain in lifting was specially stated as the cause of death in two cases. Among the accidents due to machinery nine resulted from being caught in the machinery, in most cases being due to the clothing catching; the breaking of machinery caused three deaths, and falls against saws, etc., three deaths.

During the quarter attention was drawn to three accidents which were duplicated in the annual report of the Department published for 1924 in the March issue of this GAZETTE. These had to do with accidents to a miner at Matheson, Ontario, a miner at St. Thomas Township, Ontario, and a stone contractor at Kingston, Ontario, in the months of March, June and May respectively. After deducting these three accidents and adding the twelve appearing in the supplement attached hereto, the total number of industrial fatalities reported to the Department for the year 1924 to date is 1,279.

The following table has been prepared from information received from all sources available, but it does not necessarily include all the industrial accidents that may have occurred:—

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Farm boy	New Liskeard, Ont.	Jan. 2..	14	Struck by saw which burst.
Farmer	Grenville, Que.	" 4..	.....	Kicked by horse.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 4..	.....	Trapped while burning slash in bush.
Farmer	Stamford Township, Ont.	" 12..	69	Fell from barn which was being demolished.
Farmer	Milestone, Sask.	" 21..	67	Crushed under rack blown over in windstorm.
Farmer	Kemptville, Ont.	" 21	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer	Brockville, Ont.	" 21	42	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer	Crossfield, Alta.	Feb. 2..	18	Clothing caught in key of crankshaft of engine.
Farmer	Burks Falls, Ont.	" 7..	.....	Crushed between loads of bark. A load left at top of hill slid back.
Farmer	Swan River, Man.	" 24	65	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer	Estevan, Sask.	Mar. 5..	17	Fell from windmill.
Farmer	Milo, P.E.I.	" 8	62	Slipped on ice striking head against bobsleigh.
Farmer	Osceola, Ont.	" 17..	22	Misjudged height of load and was caught by top of doorway when entering barn.
Farmer	Glanworth, Ont.	" 24..	.....	Struck by falling limb.
Farmer	Markstay, Ont.	" 24..	42	Jumped from box car of moving train.
Farmer	St. George, Que.	27	over 21	Crushed under load of logs which capsized.
LOGGING—				
Labourer	Pakesley, Ont.	Jan. 2	26	Kicked by a horse.
Labourer	Riding Mountains, Man.	" 7..	20	Crushed by falling tree.
Feller	Lake Cowichan, B.C.	" 7	28	Falling tree struck log which flew up striking workman in stomach.
Labourer	Rainy Lake, Ont.	" 8	61	Crushed by rolling log.
Labourer	Blind River, Ont.	" 9	36	Crushed by tree.
Woodsman	Riding Mountain, Man.	" 10	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman	Minnedosa, Man.	" 14	20	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman	Hodgson, Man.	" 15	.....	Pneumonia following lockjaw caused by frost bite.
Logger	Roy, B.C.	" 16	18	Struck by falling snag.
Bull cook	Topaz Harbour, B.C.	" 17	54	Slipped and fell in log chute.
Logger	Hopetown Pass, B.C.	" 17	30	Carried between stump and log when knocked under haulback by swinging log.
Labourer	Glendale, Ont.	" 19	36	Crushed leg under log.
Signalman	Reid Bay, B.C.	" 19	.....	Struck by small tree knocked down by yarding line.
Riggerman	Reid Bay, B.C.	" 20	28	Struck on neck by haulback line.
Loggers (2)	Courtenay, B.C.	" 23	40, 30	Struck by log being hauled through woods.
Labourer	Flanders, Ont.	" 26	24	Struck by tree.
Logger	Alico, B.C.	" 27	44	Fell against valve gears.
Woodsman	Abercorn, Que.	" 29	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman	Port Coquitlam, B.C.	" 29	.....	Crushed by falling tree.
Woodsman	Yahk, B.C.	" 29	40	Crushed by rolling log.
Teamster	Flanders, Ont.	" 30	.....	Crushed by log.
Woodsman	Hawkesbury Island, B.C.	" 31	39	Struck by beam. Roof collapsed owing to weight of snow.
Logger	Calahoo, Alta.	Feb. 2	21	Struck by tree which fell when hit by another falling tree.
Manager and scaler with timber company.	Buckley Bay, B.C.	" 11	.....	Drowned when gas boat sank.
Loader	Port Renfrew, Ont.	" 21	.....	Struck by log which rolled from car.
Hookman	Nimpkish Lake, Ont.	" 23	.....	Unhooking on float, slipped off log and was drowned.
Logger	Otway, B.C.	" 24..	55	Jumped off tree and fell on end of small hidden stump.
Boomman	Frederick Arm, B.C.	" 27	24	Slipped off boom stick—drowned.
Loader	Campbell River, B.C.	" 27	40	Crushed by top log which fell while chokers were being unhooked.
Engineer	Fanny Bay, B.C.	Feb. 27	29	Derailment of logging engine.
Sanding man with lumber company.	Nelson, B.C.	" 28	17	Struck by log. Either fell or walked into flume.
Logger	Robson, B.C.	" 28..	19	Struck by log while sanding the log chute.
Sawyer	Chisholm, Alta.	Mar. 2..	17	Struck by falling tree.
High rigger	Headquarters, B.C.	" 3	.....	Tree fell across guy line causing it to unwrap from stump encircling workman.
Hookman	Alico, B.C.	" 5	26	Struck by top of spar tree which broke off.
Woodsman	Bromptonville, Que.	" 17..	15	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer	New Liskeard, Ont.	" 25	.....	Legs broken in runaway.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Ridgeway, Ont.	Mar. 3		Drowned when ice broke.
Fishermen (2)	At sea (Atlantic)	" 18		Dory swamped—drowned.
MINES, SMELTERS AND QUARRIES:				
Metalliferous Mining—				
Miner	Anyox, B.C.	Jan. 2	47	Caught between cars one of which was struck by incoming empties.
Mucker	Levack, Ont.	" 2	37	Crushed between car and platform.
Miner	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 21	24	Finger crushed—died under anesthetic.
Labourer	Levack, Ont.	Feb. 8		Burned in bunkhouse.
Smelterman	Trail, B.C.	" 11	30	Fell from trestle.
Trip runner and labourer (2).	Springhill, N.S.	" 17	21, 24	Cars ran off road.
Miner	Keer Lake, Ont.	Mar. 6	21	Crushed by rock.
Trammer	Britannia Beach, B.C.	" 10	37	Premature blast.
Labourer	Timmins, Ont.	" 23		Buried in rock in a stope.
Coal Mining:				
Miner	North Sydney, N.S.	Jan. 1		Struck by fall of stone.
Miner	Wayne, Alta.	" 2	36	While pulling out coal, piece came down on hand. Infection.
Miner	Drumheller, Alta.	" 8		Buried by fall of rock.
Machiner helper	Nacmine, Alta.	" 8	28	Struck by falling cap-rock.
Miner	Lomond, Alta.	" 22		Cave-in of coal.
Miner	New Waterford, N.S.	" 22	57	Caught between box and prop.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 30	34	Crushed by box from the tipple.
Miner	New Aberdeen, N.S.	" 30		Crushed between box cars.
Miner	Bridgeport, N.S.	" 31	34	Crushed by coal box.
Machine helper	Evansburg, Alta.	Feb. 2	37	Struck by falling coal.
Miners (2)	Springhill, N.S.	" 17	21, 24	Crushed by trip which jumped track.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	Mar. 4		Fall of stone.
Timekeeper	Wayne, Alta.	" 28	52	While shovelling ashes into river place on which he stood was undermined.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying:				
Driller	Thetford Mines, Que.	Jan. 19	25	Fell from side of open pit.
Employee at gravel pit.	Allumette Island, Que.	" 19	60	Premature explosion.
Trammer	Thetford Mines, Que.	Feb. 25	23	Uncoupling of train on incline—crushed.
Millman	East Broughton, Que.	Mar. 4		Caught by belt and pulley.
Workman at gravel pit.	North Gower, Ont.	" 3	20	Cave-in of gravel pit.
Workman at gravel pit.	Selkirk, Man.	" 9		Cave-in of overhanging clay.
Labourer	Buckingham, Que.	" 13		Struck by derrick box in open pit.
Clay products and structural materials:				
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 6		Cut skin—infection.
Employee at cement works.	Point Anne, Ont.	" 7		Struck by material precipitated from blast.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:				
Miller	Souris, Man.	Jan. 13	47	Fell from car during switching operations.
Miller	Medicine Hat, Alta.	Feb. 12	44	Fell from elevator.
Animal Foods:				
Employee at packing plant.	Elmwood, Man.	Mar. 14		Clothing caught in revolving shaft.
Textiles:				
Employee of flax company	Exeter, Ont.	Feb. 18	42	Shive entered finger—infection.
Rubber Goods:				
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 12		Strain in lifting.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Saw and planing mills:				
Mill worker	Madawaska, N.B.	Jan. 17.	26	Struck by log from saw.
Proprietor	Broughton West, Que.	" 26.		Hit by piece of iron when machinery broke.
Mill worker	Gloucester Co., N.B.	" 28.	42	Struck by board from saw.
Mill worker	Pictou, N.S.	Feb. 16.		Clothing caught in machinery.
Mill worker	Vancouver, B.C.	" 20.		Struck by descending cant while cleaning carriage.
Mill worker	Drummond, N.B.	" 23.	42	Lockjaw developed from injury to hand.
Rotary sawyer	York Co., N.B.	Mar. 5.	27	Struck by pulley which burst.
Employee	Quebec, Que.	" 20.		Caught in machinery.
Millwright	Bell River, Ont.	" 19.	43	Fell against trimmer saw.
Employee	Ste. Rose de Waterford, Que.	" 27.	21	Fell upon circular saw.
Wood Products:				
Employee at furniture factory.	Stratford, Ont.	Mar. 6.	70	Fell down stairway.
Pulp, paper and paper goods:				
Employee at paper mill.	Cap Madeleine, Que.	Jan. 9.	21	Crowbar slipped and entered man's abdomen while using it to remove belt from pulley.
Employee	Thorold, Ont.	Feb. 9.	34	Crushed between bale and steel plate which slipped when man was standing on it loading truck.
Employee	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	Mar. 26.	66	Struck by piece of wood which flew from saw.
Labourer	Connaught, Ont.	" 26.		Caught in shafting.
Iron, steel and products:				
Machinist	Winnipeg, Man.	Feb. 19.		Scalded.
Employee at metal factory.	Toronto, Ont.	" 26.		Train struck automobile.
Labourer	Hull, Que.	" 28.	21	Crushed by falling moulding box.
Car repairman	Halifax, N.S.	Mar. 7.	46	Crushed under car which fell when jacks gave way.
Car repairman	Toronto, Ont.	" 19.	24	Crushed by steel chute on coal car.
Chemical and allied products:				
Employee of chemical factory.	Hamilton, Ont.	Jan. 6.	53	Caught in shafting of revolving machine.
Miscellaneous Industries:				
Machinist	Oshawa, Ont.	Mar. 18.		Strained back while lifting.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 25.	18	Fell off building.
Glazier	Sydney, N.S.	Jan. 31.		Slipped, striking head while carrying box of glass.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Building and Structures:				
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 10.	50	Fell while fastening brace to framework of window.
Painter	Victoria, B.C.	" 28.	41	Fell while altering lever of swinging platform.
Carpenter	Trail, B.C.	Feb. 11.	31	Fell from trestle.
Workman	Toronto, Ont.	" 12.	61	Fell off scaffold.
Carpenter	Hamilton, Ont.	" 13.	47	Cut finger—infection.
Workman	Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 5.		Fell.
Workman on church spire.	St. John, N.B.	" 13.	42	Fell while taking down staging.
Railway construction:				
Bridgeman	Napanee, Ont.	Feb. 26.	57	Struck by train.
Labourer	Ford, Ont.	Mar. 19.	26	Struck by train.
Miscellaneous Construction:				
Labourer	Humberstone, Ont.	Jan. 23.		Fell off crane.
Labourer	Oliver, B.C.	Feb. 5.	58	Crushed by falling cement panel while repairing ditch.
Labourer	Senneville, Que.	" 16.	22	Fell down bridge landing on block of cement.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Miscellaneous Construction;—(con.)				
Labourer	Courtland, Ont.	" 20..	.....	Fall from height.
Bridgeman	Hazelton, B.C.	" 26..	21	Peavie slipped causing fall.
Labourer	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	Mar. 3..	22	Struck by falling block.
Signalman	North Vancouver, B.C..	" 17..	31	Fell from derrick while giving signals.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Steam Railways:				
Railway employee.	Melville, Sask.	Jan. 3..	.....	Buried by cave-in at coal dump.
Agent	Dundas, Ont.	" 3..	.....	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Alert Bay, B.C.	" 6..	30	Struck by train.
Engineer	Belledune Station, N.B.	" 13..	40	Collision.
Employee of fuel department.	Halifax, N.S.	" 14..	.....	Fell under locomotive.
Brakeman	Chambord, Que.	" 19..	.....	Crushed between cars during shunting operations.
Sectionman	Attercliff, Ont.	" 18..	65	Struck by train.
Constable	Fort William, Ont.	" 20..	.....	Fell under engine.
Sectionman	Flagstone, B.C.	" 23..	50	Derailment of hand car when it struck rock.
Stationary engineer at coal chute	Fernie, B.C.	" 31..	54	Clothing caught in shafting controlling hoist cables.
Trainman	Pembroke, Ont.	" 31..	52	Caught between cars while coupling.
Trainman	Vaudreuil, Que.	" 31..	36	Fell off car.
Labourer	Prescott, Ont.	Feb. 6..	.....	Mangled beneath car. Shovel caught in passing engine.
Coal man	Fort William, Ont.	" 16..	.....	Crushed by frozen crust from coal pile.
Labourer	Gilmour, Ont.	" 17..	43	Struck on head by box.
Engineer	Sunny Brae Siding, N.S.	" 19..	52	Derailment.
Workmen at power plant (2).	Weston, Ont.	" 20..	65	Steam pipe exploded in boiler house.
Engineer	Cherry Creek, B.C.	" 25	.. 55	Derailment. Train struck rockslide.
Engineer	Glen Tay, Ont.	" 26..	.....	Collision.
Snow ploughmen (3)	Lachute, Que.	" 27..	.....	Train split switch and struck plough.
Engineer	Baie Verte, N.B.	" 28..	.....	Scalded. Engine turned over.
Engineer	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 3..	62	Leaned out of cab to examine engine and struck head against bridge support.
Sectionman	Bedford Siding, N.S.	" 5..	74	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Stephen, Alta.	" 8..	.....	Run over by train.
Brakeman	Keego, Ont.	" 19..	.....	Lost footing when getting off engine and rolled under train.
Water Transportation:				
Seaman	Vancouver, B.C.	Jan. 16..	48	Fell overboard from barque—drowned.
Longshoreman	St. John, N.B.	" 19..	34	Fell into hold of ship.
Seamen (4)	Millbank Sound, B.C.	" 27..	45, 22, 29	Drowned when *Malaspina* foundered.
Lock tender	St. Catharines, Ont.	Feb. 23..	55	Fell from wall of lock into water—drowned.
Sailor	Vancouver, B.C.	" 27..	.....	Fell into hold of steamer.
Marine engineer	Sydney, N.S.	Mar. 18..	36	Scalded while cleaning boilers.
Engineer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 31..	.....	Drowned when vessel was wrecked.
Storage and local transportation:				
Teamster	Gimli, Man.	Mar. 1..	20	(No particulars). Cardiac failure resulted from fracture.
Coal carter	Quebec, Que.	" 6..	28	Buried beneath avalanche of coal.
Carter	Montreal, Que.	" 26..	50	Fell from wagon.
Public Utilities, n.e.s.:				
Employee at power plant.	Yorkton, Sask.	Jan. 2..	.....	Electrocuted.
Labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	" 11..	.....	Buried under descending coal when he fell into a hopper.
Lineman	St. John, N.B.	Feb. 11..	44	Electric shock caused fall from pole.
Lineman	Stave Falls, B.C.	" 22..	46	Moving high tension wires—electrocuted.
Superintendent of electric company.	Toronto, Ont.	" 26..	61	Struck by train.
Lineman	Knowlton, Que.	Mar. 15..	.....	Electrocuted.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
SERVICE—				
Public and Municipal:				
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 9..	.....	Strain from lifting.
Fireman	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 1..	32	Pinned in the ruins of burning house.
Policeman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 7..	72	Crushed between freight elevator and wall.
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Fireman	Lyndell, B.C.	Jan. 15..	30	Struck by block of wood which was being swung into position.
Apprentice	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 4..	15	Hand caught when using it to place belt on pulley. Fell on machine.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 5..	16	Caught in fly wheel.
Labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	Mar. 11..	59	Caught in shaft. While working on tanks stepped to window to get fresh air.
Blaster	Jonquières, Que.	" 14..	35	Explosion. Threw cigarette into open powder box.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1924

Labourer	French River, Ont.	June 25..	.....	Drowned.
Mason	York Co., N.B.	Nov. 14..	37	Fell from staging.
Employee with construction gang.	Revelstoke, B.C.	" 15..	.....	Struck by falling rock.
Sawyer	Northumberland Co., N.B.	" 25..	32	Crushed by carriage dog from saw.
Woodsman	Gloucester Co., N.B.	" 28..	45	Struck by falling tree.
Swamper	Gloucester Co., N.B.	Dec. 2..	17	Struck by falling tree.
Baggageman	North Bay, Ont.	" 6..	59	Crushed foot—infection.
Woodsman	Restigouche Co., N.B.	" 13..	18	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer	Cumberland, B.C.	" 15..	40	Was handling big sewage pipe when he slipped and was jammed between that pipe and another.
Longshoreman	St. John, N.B.	" 19..	.....	Fell down port tank of steamer.
Woodsman	York Co., N.B.	" 27..	20	Struck by falling tree. Septicaemia.

Progress of Co-operation Since the War

A report presented to the United States Senate last December by the Federal Trade Commission on "Co-operation in Foreign Countries," has since been published. It contains the conclusions reached by special investigators who visited fifteen countries in Europe. They found that the total number of persons directly belonging to co-operative societies was over thirty million, representing, with their families a total of 120,000,000 people who benefit by co-operative effort in some form. The world war has given such an impetus to the movement that, as the report states, "it stands out as one of the most prominent features of the economic structure of the world to-day." In some of the larger European countries, the United Kingdom, France and Germany, consumers' co-operative societies rank among the largest producers and distributors of the necessaries of life. In England and Germany the commissioners found that nearly half the population was affiliated with the consumers' wholesale and retail societies. "While all classes," it stated, "have shared in the advantage of co-operation in various countries of Europe it is mainly the wage-earners' families and the middle classes generally, as well as the population in the agricultural districts, which have attached themselves to the co-operative movement."

The Commission recommends consideration of the following features of the co-operative movement in foreign countries with a view to their application on this continent: (1) Farmers' co-operative sales societies for marketing agricultural produce as directly as possible from the farm to the urban household; (2) rural co-operative credit societies of the Raiffeisen type managed by the farmers themselves and limited to small areas; (3) distribution of electric power in rural communities through farmers' co-operative societies; (4) retail consumers' societies in thickly populated rural districts; (5) co-operative distribution of fuel; (6) distribution of milk by consumers' co-operative societies; (7) co-operative export

associations of farm producers; (8) decentralization of adminstration of co-operative organizations.

The report groups co-operative societies into three classes (1) consumers' societies, (2) agricultural societies, and (3) credit societies. The so-called "workers' co-operatives," where workingmen are their own employers and work under a self-appointed manager, as well as co-operative insurance and building societies, are not included.

The functions of the consumers' co-operative or as it is also known, the distributive society, is to supply its members with unadulterated goods free from the middleman's profits. For this purpose consumers' societies operate retail stores, where members purchase their household supplies. The retail co-operative stores generally purchase their supplies from a co-operative wholesale society of which they are members. The total number of co-operative consumers' societies throughout the world is in excess of 90,000, with about 40,000,000 individual members. Consumers' organizations in the United States number about 3,000, with a membership of about 775,000.

The co-operative agricultural societies obtain for the individual small farmer the benefits of large-scale organizations, either through collective buying of farm supplies or through joint disposal of farm products. There are more than 80,000 co-operative farmers' societies with millions of members in the various countries of the world. Agricultural organizations of this class in the United States number about 15,000.

The function of the co-operative credit society is to promote thrift among its members by accumulating their savings and to make loans to them and to supply its members with cheap credit facilities. The total number of co-operative credit societies in the world exceeds 105,000. Of these, about 536 are in the United States.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

City Policemen May be Members of Union

IN a decision given last month in the Superior Court at Montreal, Mr. Justice Coderre declared illegal and null and void certain resolutions and orders which had been passed by the City Council of Montreal, forbidding the members of the City Police Force to be members of Policemen's Federal Labour Union No. 62, a union which holds a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The circumstances leading up to this judgment were outlined in the Department's publication "Labour Organizations in Canada," as follows:—

Acting on the recommendation of its executive committee, the Montreal city council, on March 19, 1923, reaffirmed its decision of September 15, 1922, expressing its opposition to municipal employees belonging to trade unions. It appears that three police sergeants (all members of Policemen's Federal Union No. 62) were suspended. The policemen's union regarded all three suspensions as resulting "from the animosity of the executive committee to the union."

At a meeting of the union a resolution was adopted calling upon the City Council to initiate an investigation into the causes that brought about the suspensions. In its demand, the union received the support of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council. The agitation for a civic inquiry had the effect of reopening the entire question as to whether or not civic authority should countenance the functioning of a union of civic employees, or to what extent, if any, such employees had the right to organize. This question had arisen on several previous occasions, notably in December, 1918, when a dispute, bordering on a strike, occurred between the city and the unions of policemen, firemen and the aqueduct workers. At that time a board of investigation appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act adjudicated the dispute. The decision of the board was accepted by both parties, the first clause of which was in part as follows: "Policemen may have their society or association for the consideration of their own affairs, but must not be affiliated with any other association, society or a union."

The City Council at its meeting on March 19, 1923, by a vote of 24 to 8, reaffirmed its decision as embodied in the text of the executive committee's report of September 15, 1922. This report was as follows: "Your committee is opposed to the police union as it now exists; your committee is of the opinion that no federation of municipal employees should exist as regards the members of the police force, the firemen, and the employees of the aqueduct; the committee, however, has no objection to the existence of the police benevolent association and that of the firemen, or of any other similar organization in the aqueduct department."

As an outcome of the action of the City Council, the executive committee, after consultation with the chief of police, issued an order requiring that all new members of the city police force sign an affidavit that they "would not belong to any union."

The controversy between the executive committee of the City Council and the union was resumed on November 29, 1923, when the executive committee, according to press reports, promulgated an order, through the chief of police, to the effect that the policemen must resign from their union or leave the force. The union then made application for an injunction, and on December 11 of the same year, Mr. Justice Coderre granted the union's petition for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the city from putting its order into effect, pending the decision of the court proceedings taken to quash the order. The move to secure this injunction was made in conjunction with an application asking that the court declare as *ultra vires* the resolutions of the civic administration opposing the union. As on a previous occasion, the Montreal Trades and Labour Council again sup-

ported the union, and by a unanimous vote on December 6, it protested against the attitude of the City Council towards the policemen's organization. On December 7, the City Council passed a resolution (by a vote of 21 to 12) instructing a committee of investigation to inquire "into all grievances which might effect the good understanding that should prevail between the administrators of the city and the members of the police force." This special aldermanic committee decided (by a vote of 8 to 5) at a meeting on December 26) not to recognize the policemen's union, this attitude being based on the decision of the board of investigation established in 1918. In so doing, the committee was sustained by the City Council on December 28, 1923, by a vote of 22 to 10. Subsequently, argument was commenced in the Superior Court on the double action taken against the city by the union in which the court was asked to annul the resolutions of the administrative bodies (referred to above) and also to make permanent the temporary injunction.

Judge Coderre's Decision.—Mr. Justice Coderre reviewed fully the circumstances which gave rise to the action. Referring to the award of the Board of Arbitration in 1919, which is mentioned above, he stated that it condemned any federation comprising organizations of civic employees, and censured any affiliation of those whose principal duty it was to protect public safety, with societies or organizations which would render the execution of their duties to the public more difficult. But, on the other hand, the answers given in the award by the arbitrators to demands made by the police authorized the latter to associate within certain limits.

By the arbitrators' decision, the police were given permission to belong to a society or association for the government of their affairs, but they were not to affiliate with any other association, society or union. According to the terms of the Board's award, the city agreed to negotiate directly with the union, through its officers or agents, on all questions relating to the welfare and interests of members of the union. The then existing administrative commission of the city also agreed to receive and negotiate promptly with the representatives of the union. In another paragraph of the award, the city undertook that no member of the union should be solicited or required, verbally or in writing, to discontinue his membership in the union.' The corporation also gave the union permission to receive contributions in police stations, and to put up notices therein relating to union business.

The judge based his decision on the provisions contained in the act passed by the Legislature of the province of Quebec in 1921 (chapter 46) the Municipal Strike and Lockout Act, as follows:—

"2520ob. In this section the following words, expressions and terms shall have the meaning and application respectively given them, to wit:—

"(a) The word 'employer' means any person or body of persons presiding over, administering or controlling any public municipal service as defined in this article;

"(b) The word 'employee' means and includes policemen, firemen, waterworks employees and those in charge of the incineration of garbage;

"(c) The words 'public municipal service' include every municipal corporation having a fire, public safety, waterworks or sanitary incineration service, in which at least ten persons are employed.

"2520oc. This section shall apply to any claim or dispute between employers and employees in connection with the following matters:—

"(a) The price to be paid for work done or in course of being done, whether the disagreement has arisen with respect to wages, working hours, by night or by day, or the length of day or night work;

"(b) The dismissal of one or more employees on account of membership in any labour union.

"2520od. It shall be unlawful for an employer to declare or cause a lockout or for employees to strike, on account of any dispute mentioned in the foregoing article before such dispute has been submitted to a board of arbitration.

The court declared that this Act expressly prevented the city from ordering the disbanding of the union. "This dispute," he continued, "should have been submitted to a board of arbitration under the provisions of the provincial law relating to municipal strikes and lockouts. It is erroneous to contend that the word 'lockout,' meaning the case where employers close their establishments and refuse to give work to workmen, in order to force the latter to accept conditions imposed upon them, cannot be applied to the city of Montreal, which is obliged, at the risk of compromising public safety, to assure the continuity of this essential service. This is one of those cases where one must stop at the intention of the legislator, rather than at the strict acceptance of the words in which he expressed such intention. The intention is evident, and failing a term to express the meaning exactly, the legislator used one which is sufficiently, or very nearly, clear and precise. Therefore, it must be held that the law of 1921 forbade the city from adopting the resolutions in question, and from causing the issuance of the order complained of. These resolutions are illegal and exceed the power of the city council and the executive committee as well as those of the chief of police."

Workman's Loss Measured by Percentage of Disability

A young man earning wages at the rate of about $900 yearly met with an accident which resulted in ankylosis of the left middle finger. The court awarded him compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act on the ground that there had been a reduction in his earning capacity estimated at 2 per cent, with a resulting loss of about $18 in the year. The employer was therefore ordered to pay the sum of $180.50 which would be required to

compensate the employee for his loss. The judge based his calculation on the principle that the amount of compensation should be determined by the degree of loss in earning capacity rather than of loss in actual earnings (This principle was discussed in connection with the case *Labrecque versus Charette,* reported in the March issue of this GAZETTE.)

(*Quebec—Auger versus Gatineau Company Limited.*)

Heir of Deceased Workman May Claim Compensation

A workman who had received injuries in the course of his employment brought an action for damages against his employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The employer contested the claim, and before the case was settled the workman died. He had made a will bequeathing all his property to his sister, who continued the claim for compensation in her own name. The sister's claim was denied by the Superior Court at Three Rivers, but the Court of King's Bench, on appeal, reversed that decision, holding that no reason existed for denying the right of the claimant as legatee to recover any sums due to her brother at the time of his death.

(*Quebec—Duperron versus the St. Maurice River Boom and Driving Company, Limited.*)

Master not Liable to Indemnify Servant for Defence Against Unfounded Charge

A chauffeur was employed by the owner of a private automobile, who arranged that his wife's mother should have the car at her disposal during his absence from home. While she was being driven in the car by the chauffeur the car upset and she was killed. The police prosecuted the chauffeur for manslaughter, but he was acquitted. Before the trial, however, the owner of the car returned home, and dismissed the chauffeur from his employment. The chauffeur now sought under the Master and Servant Act to recover from his former employer the costs incurred by him in defending the charge of manslaughter. The case was tried before a jury in the County Court, and the plaintiff was awarded the amount of the costs incurred in the criminal proceedings subject to taxation, with costs of action. The owner appealed against the decision in the Second Divisional Court. The chauffeur rested his right to recover entirely upon the supposed obligation of a master to indemnify his servant for the expense of defending himself against an unfounded charge of misconduct when engaged upon his master's business. The Appeal Court held that no authority existed for supposing that a master is bound to indemnify his servant against a false accusation of misconduct, even though that misconduct might be in the course of employment. "If the precise thing constituting the misconduct had been authorized and instructed by the master there would be an implied obligation to indemnify the servant against the consequence of his obedience. That was far from being the case." The owner's appeal was allowed with costs. *(Ontario—Proctor vs. Seagram).*

Dominion and Provincial Authority

The Chief Justice of Canada, the Right Honourable F. A. Anglin, in his judgment in the recent case of *The King versus the Eastern Terminal Elevator Company,* dissented from the judgment of the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada in regard to the validity of section 95, subsection 7, of the Canada Grain Act, which enables the Dominion authority to regulate the export grain trade of Canada. In opposition to the majority opinion, the Chief Justice held that the enactment of such a provision was within the competence of the Parliament of Canada. In the course of his judgment he referred in the following terms to the judgment by Lord Haldane in the case recently before the judicial committee of the Privy Council regarding the validity of certain sections of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925):—

"It is established that in legislation properly ascribable to the exercise of jurisdiction conferred by one of the enumerative heads of s. 91 of the British North America Act, the Dominion Parliament is supreme. Such legislation, even in provisions properly ancillary, may deal with matters that would fall under provincial jurisdiction, if they were not appurtenant to a subject specifically assigned to the Dominion. Viscount Haldane, in the judgment cited, attributes the like right to Parliament 'when the subject matter (of its legislation) lies outside all of the subject matters enumeratively entrusted to the province under s. 92.' This view was reiterated by his Lordship in the Lemieux Act case, 1925, when, referring to *Russell v. The Queen* (1882), he says: 'It has been observed subsequently by this Committee that it is now clear that it was on the ground that the subject matter lay outside Provincial Powers. . . . that the Canada Temperance Act was sustained.'

That Act undoubtedly deals with some matters *prima facie* within section 92. In alluding to the Lemieux Act judgment I feel that I should respectfully take exception to the suggestion there first made, that the Board which decided *Russell v. The Queen* must be considered to have had before their minds 'an emergency putting the national life of Canada in unanticipated peril' as the occasion of the enactment by Parliament of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878. Referring to this supposed emergency, his Lordship says: 'Their Lordships think that the decision in *Russell v. The Queen* can only be supported to-day, not on the footing of having laid down an interpretation, such as has sometimes been invoked of the general

words at the beginning of s. 91, but on the assumption of the Board, apparently made at the time of deciding the case of *Russell v. The Queen*, that the evil of intemperance at that time amounted in Canada to one so great and so general that at least for the period it was a menace to the national life of Canada so serious and pressing that the National Parliament was called on to intervene to protect the nation from disaster. An epidemic of pestilence might conceivably have been regarded as analogous.' I cannot find anything in the judgment delivered by Sir Montague E. Smith in the Russell case suggestive of such a view having been entertained by the Judicial Committee. On the contrary, the whole tenor of the judgment seems to me inconsistent with its having proceeded on that basis. I should indeed be surprised if a body so well informed as their Lordships had countenanced such an aspersion on the fair fame of Canada even though some hard driven advocate had ventured to insinuate it in argument."

Elsewhere the Chief Justice, after setting forth the rights of the Dominion Parliament to legislate in matters of national concern continued as follows:—

"So regarded, the Canada Grain Act may, I think, be supported without having recourse to the existence of abnormal conditions involving some extraordinary peril to the national life of Canada recently indicated as a justification for the invasion by Parliament of the provincial field when legislating under the general power conferred by s. 91. But if there should be in the statute provisions essential to its effective operation for the purpose aimed at which must be regarded as trenching on the provincial domain, and if it should therefore be deemed necessary to meet this test of their validity, I know of nothing more likely to create a national emergency in Canada than a judicial determniation that the Dominion Parliament lacks the power to legislate for the regulation of the export grain trade of the country."

Agreement Against Public Policy Cannot be Enforced

A County Court of Appeals in Ohio recently decided that "contracts by which an employer agrees to employ only union labour, are contrary to public policy when they take in an entire industry of any considerable proportions in a community so that they operate generally in that community to prevent or seriously deter craftsmen from working at their craft or workmen from obtaining employment under favourable conditions without joining a union. And such was the contract here, and it must necessarily be held to be in conflict with the public policy of our law, and illegal and void."

The case in which this judgment was given concerned a contract that was in force from 1906 to 1924 between the Cleveland Railway Company and Local 268 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, which contained a section providing that all employees must, after 60 days of employment, become members of the union. A disagreement arose last year between the parties to the contract, and the legality of the agreement was challenged by Company. The Court further stated: "Contracts that are illegal and against public policy, have always been discouraged by the courts and no action based upon such a contract is maintainable either in law or in equity either directly or indirectly to uphold the contract. The authorities quite uniformly agree that the court should look upon such a contract as no contract at all, and that an effort to enforce it either directly or indirectly, or to claim benefits thereunder in a court of law or equity, is an effort to procure the assistance of the court to carry out something that is against the interest of the public. And this the court will not do, even though the parties have acted under such an agreement, and reaped the benefits thereof or have been lax and tardy in invoking the claim of illegality."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THE employment situation in Canada continued to show an improvement during April, but the general level of employment was still slightly less favourable than in the same month last year. Reports from the Employment Service of Canada indicated a considerable increase in the volume of business transacted over the preceding month, the average number of vacancies and placements recorded daily being about 57 per cent higher than in March and although the daily average of orders received was slightly lower than April of last year, placements were more than ten per cent higher than during that period. At the beginning of May the percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions throughout Canada was 8.7 as compared with 8.5 per cent at the beginning of April and with 5.1 per cent at the beginning of May, 1924. The number of local unions from which reports were tabulated was 1,500, with a combined membership of 154,738 persons. Reports from 5,923 firms showed that they were employing 748,448 persons on May 1, as compared with 716,866 persons on April 1. The employment index number, which is based on the number of workers employed on January 1, 1920, as 100, stood at 90.8 on May 1, 1925, as compared with 87.2 in the previous month, and with 91.8 on May 1, 1924.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.48 at the begining of May as compared with $10.56 for April; $9.89 for May, 1924; $10.36 for May, 1923; $10.22 for May, 1922; $12.25 for May, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.66 for May, 1918; and $7.43 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, advanced to 159.1 for May as compared with 156.5 for April; 150.6 for May, 1924; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 170.5 for May, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 201.4 for May, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes was somewhat greater in May than either in the previous month or in May last year. Fifteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 12,975 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 299,369 working days. Corresponding figures for April, 1925, were as follows: Twelve disputes involving 11,951 and resulting in a loss in working time of 290,633; and for May, 1924, fourteen disputes, 7,955 employees, and 202,710 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

The full text of the new act to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is given on another page of this issue. The purpose of the amending act was stated in the issues for March and May, as being to limit the application of the act of 1907 to matters that are not within the legislative authority of any province. The bill was amended in the House of Commons to provide that either party to a dispute should be required to give at least 30 days' notice of an intended or desired change in existing working conditions affecting wages and hours, and in the event of a dispute, to make it unlawful to declare a strike or lockout until a Board under the act shall have dealt therewith; further, employers violating the provisions of the act by declaring a lockout, or by making a change in wages and hours contrary to the act, become liable to a fine ranging in amount from $100 to $1,000 for each day of the lockout.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

An interim report of the registrar under the Combines Investigation Act in connection with an alleged combine among potato dealers in New Brunswick, was presented in Parliament by the Minister of Labour early this month. An outline of the report is given on another page of this issue.

New safety regulations in Alberta.

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta issued during May revised regulations under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund). These regulations dif-

fer in some respects from those issued in April last year, the most important changes being in the accident prevention rules for freight and passenger elevators, which have been expanded so as to ensure the adoption of the most modern safety appliances.

The regulation governing contributions by workmen for medical aid is amended by the omission of the former provisions in regard to industries in which no plan for medical aid has been approved by the Board. In such industries, if they come under Schedule I of the Act each employer was formerly required to deduct four cents per shift from each of his men, and if they were in the logging, sawmill or box-making group under Schedule II the employer was similarly to retain two cents per shift, the amount so collected to be forwarded to the Board as required. Employers are still required to submit quarterly medical aid reports, accompanied by a remittance of the amount due.

Another important amendment is in the section governing the furnishing by employers of first aid kits, employers having more than 50 workmen being now required to have continually in their employment a workman holding a certificate of competency to render first aid to the injured, approved by the Board.

A new regulation (No. 2) provides that no person shall use, or allow to be used or operated, any machine or other appliance unless the regulations of the Board have been complied with; and that "every workman shall properly use all accident prevention devices provided by the employer" in accordance with the act or regulations under the act. (In this connection it may be noted that in a recent police case in Alberta, a workman who had received injuries in the eyes through not wearing goggles while working at an emery wheel, was made to pay the cost of the action. Rule 49 for Accident Prevention provides that "goggles shall be supplied for workmen while working at emery wheels.")

Workmen's payments for medical aid.

The report of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board for 1924, of which an outline is given on another page of this issue, mentions that in the mining and steel and iron groups most of the medical aid is furnished under schemes adopted by the workmen themselves. The section of the Workmen's Compensation Act relating to the provision of medical aid by employers or by workmen was added in 1920, and reads as follows:—

15A. (7) Where any employer has now established or hereafter establishes in connection with any industry carried on by him an arrangement for furnishing medical aid to his workmen which in the opinion of the Board is at least as favourable to the workmen as that herein provided for, the Board, after investigating the facts and considering the wishes of both the workmen and employer, may approve such arrangement, and as long as such approval remains unrevoked such arrangement may be continued in lieu of the medical aid herein provided for, and the employer may be entitled to such reduction in his rate of assessment as the Board shall deem just.

The Board for the purpose of approving of any such arrangement may take into consideration contributions voluntarily or by agreement with workmen made by the employer to any relief or other association of which at least the majority of workmen of such employer are members. Any arrangement or practice in force on December 31, 1919, and which has since been continued for providing medical aid for workmen in any industry although at the expense of workmen may be temporarily continued unless otherwise ordered by the Board pending the adoption of such arrangement as may meet with the approval of the Board, and while such temporary arrangement or practice is so continued the Board shall not be liable to furnish medical aid to any workmen entitled to medical aid under such arrangement or practice. This section shall be effective as of January 1, 1920.

Notice of accidents in Manitoba.

The account in the last issue of the GAZETTE of recent labour legislation in Manitoba mentioned an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act limiting to 30 days the period within which an injured workman or his dependent must notify the employer of the injury. Notification was previously called for "as soon as practicable." When this amendment was under discussion in the legislature Mr. John Queen, the leader of the labour party in the House, endeavoured to have its wording modified by the addition of the words "whenever possible" in connection with the requirement as to thirty days. He believed this change would bring the amendment more into line with the actual intention of the special commission on whose recommendations the amending bill was based. The legislature agreed that if the clause as it stood in the bill should be found to operate to the detriment of the workmen a new clause would be substituted next year on the lines of Mr. Queen's proposal. Elsewhere the amending act enlarges the discretionary powers of the Board in such a manner as to permit them to consider deserving cases even although the time limit for reporting to the employer may not have been observed.

It should be noted that the time limit of thirty days, which is fixed in the amendment refers only to notices to be given by workmen to their employers, and is not connected with the notices that are to be given to the Workmen's Compensation Board. Longer periods

are generally allowed for notices to the Boards, this limit being fixed at one year in Manitoba, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, at six months in Ontario, and at three months in Alberta.

Interprovincial conference on vocational education.

The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour of Canada has just issued a special bulletin (No. 12) containing a full report of the proceedings at the interprovincial conference on vocational education which was held at Calgary last April. The meeting was called by the Federal Director of Technical Education at the request of the officials who are responsible for the administration of secondary vocational education in the four western provinces. The object of the conference was to secure co-operation between the four provinces in regard to vocational training so that fuller benefits might be secured under the grants received by the provinces severally under the Dominion Education Act, particularly in connection with evening school work and correspondence courses.

In regard to instruction by correspondence it was considered that such work could be conducted from a common centre at a considerable reduction in the cost of overhead, equipment and supervision. The conditions surrounding evening class instruction are common to the four provinces, and while it was felt that each province should continue to administer its own classes; it was also considered that efficiency would be furthered if all the provinces could use their material jointly and revise their systems in the light of common experience. The conference adopted the following resolution:—

Whereas, it is desirable that co-operative action be taken in the four western provinces in the formulation of standard courses for vocational correspondence and evening schools and, whereas it is desirable that investigation be made of the feasibility of co-operative action along other lines of vocational education; therefore this conference recommends that each of the four western departments of education appoint one representative to act upon an interprovincial vocational education committee for the purposes of: (*a*) considering and reporting upon standard courses for correspondence and evening schools and indicating methods for their compilation and distribution; (*b*) reporting to the various departments upon the scope of interprovincial co-operation; (*c*) preparing the details of any scheme or agreement arising out of clauses (*a*) and (*b*) and submitting same to the departments of education concerned.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained on application to the Technical Education Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

The Miners' International

The Miners' International, an organization founded in 1890, established a permanent office at London on May 1, the thirty-fifth anniversary of its birth. The decision to have a permanent bureau and permanent staff was made at the convention held at Geneva in 1920, but until this year no action could be taken owing to the general financial depression. The International Secretary is Mr. Frank Hodges, J.P., who was general secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain from 1918 to 1924, and was a member of the late labour government. Mr. Hodges recently issued a statement on the lessons of the past and the future problems of the International.

"Its main object," he says, "will be to establish for all the maximum uniformity of conditions of hours, wages, safety legislation, etc., upon the basis of the country where these have reached their highest point. The variations at present existing in the coal-producing nations are many. Their very existence in the present state of the world's coal trade threatens to become a source of great danger, not only to the miners of those countries, that are socially backward, but they keep the miners of the best situated countries either chained to their present conditions or tend to drag them down to the inferior conditions of the backward countries. Through the medium of the Permanent Bureau correct information as to the economic and social conditions of the miners in each country will be made known to all and it will exert both its economic and moral influence upon the various Governments and coal-owning groups throughout the world, not only to elevate the conditions of the badly situated, but make possible a steady improvement in the lot of all.

"It will be clearly understood that the Miners' International in no way claims to be an effective substitute for strong and well-disciplined national organizations, nor is it intended in the slightest degree to interfere with the national autonomy of any great national organization. These must continue their steady march, fulfilling their own national destiny. In many cases they have not yet reached national unity. There will always arise questions as between employers and employed which will be truly national in character, and must be settled on a national basis. In the pursuance of these national objectives the Miner's International hopes to play a useful and effective role. There are questions, however, which are already assuming international importance and which will have to be tackled with spirit and energy

upon a purely international basis. Whilst it would be most anxious to help every national miners' movement in an hour of trial, it must proceed beyond national confines in such questions as the unifying of miners' conditions throughout the world; the orderly regulation of the world's coal supply to the world's demand, with the consequential elimination of the haphazard, senseless, and cutthroat methods of to-day, typical of unbridled and uncontrolled capitalism."

Unemployment and investments.

The Industrial Institute, a body recently formed in Great Britain for the study of the fundamental problems of industry, has recently published a memorandum on the subject of unemployment. This memorandum is signed with the following well-known names:—Henry Bell (late general manager, Lloyds Bank), Miss Margaret Bondfield (chief woman officer, National Union of General and Municipal Workers), Lord Burnham (president, Empire Press Union), Mr. F. S. Button (member of the Industrial Court), Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P. (president National Union of General and Municipal Workers), Mr. C. T. Cramp (industrial general secretary, the National Union of Railway Workers, and chairman of the Executive of the Labour Party), Mr. Frank Hodges, Mr. J. M. Keynes (editor, *The Economic Journal*), Mr. Walter Leaf (chairman, Westminster Bank), the Bishop of Manchester, Sir Richard Redmayne (chairman-governor, Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau), Lady Rhondda (vice-chairman of Messrs. David Davis and Sons, Limited, coal owners), Lord Salvesen (member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council), Captain H. Riall Sankey (past president, Institute of Mechanical Engineers), Mr. Roger T. Smith, past president Institution of Electrical Engineers), Sir Josiah Stamp (hon. secretary and editor, Royal Statistical Society), Mr. Gilbert C. Vyle (deputy president, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce), Mr. J. C. A. Ward (chairman, London and District Association of Engineering and Allied Employers), and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. V. Willey (president, Federation of British Industries).

The memorandum suggests, as a remedy for unemployment, the further regulation by the State of the flow of the investment of capital. The working population of Great Britain is increasing at the rate of abount 500 persons daily, less the number who emigrate, but the increase of national savings, if properly directed, would suffice to develop industry so as to engage all the available labour resources. At the present time, however, in the absence of effective state control "the direction of the flow of investment is determined by the security of the proposed investments and the return which may be anticipated from them."

State control of investments has been considered on two recent occasions. The authorities of the Treasury and the Bank of England suggested some months ago, in this connection, that special attention should be concentrated on the development of such industries as would add quickly to employment. Again, the committee under the Trade Facilities Act concentrated their efforts on the support of industries "which do not appeal immediately to private enterprise."

The report proceeds to discuss the question: "Can this practice, based on a principle which has now the sanction of experience, be applied to a somewhat different though related end? Is it possible that in addition to, or instead of, devoting a small percentage of our available national resources to the development of certain industries on the ground that they can, immediately, employ labour,....a corresponding amount, under similar expert advice, might be invested in industries which, though not immediately attractive to the private investor, might yet correct a certain lack of balance in industrial development which arises from co-ordinated activities, and produce results in regularity of employment much more than proportionate to the sum thus invested?"

"Experience has shown" the report continues, "that in certain directions the practice of letting things alone tends to confusion. The disorderly growth of our industrial towns is a case in point. Every one can see, to-day, that the town planning movement is giving good results, and if such an act could have been put into operation, say, in 1780, rather than in 1909, our modern towns would be much better than they are. Is this not something comparable with the orderly development of industry, the study of the possibilities of which we advocate as desirable and possible?"

The Industrial Institute is constituted so as to include, as far as practicable, representative men associated with each of the various group interests and points of view concerned in industry. Its principal object is "to develop a descriptive science of the present working of the industrial system, including production, distribution, and finance, especially from the point of view of the human relations and ethical considerations involved, and to strengthen the foundations of the science of industrial ethics." The Institute will also promote scientific research into "those questions

of industrial economics and industrial ethics which touch the relations and interests of the groups into which the development of the industrial system has divided the nation."

Joint board in the garment industry

An account is given on another page of this issue of the constitution and aims of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Garment Industry at Toronto. This Board is modelled on a similar board which has been in existence in connection with this industry in New York for the past twelve years, in which period it has succeeded in bringing better sanitary and working conditions and improving the health and efficiency of the workers. A full account of conditions in the garment industry in New York is contained in the report of the "Governor's Advisory Commission" in New York State, giving the results of an investigation into conditions in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Industry in New York city. Among other recommendations the commission suggests that the duties of the Sanitary Board should be extended. They consider that all the factors in the industry should be represented on the board. While they do not concur in the proposed adoption of a union label in this industry, they recommend that a sanitary label approved by the Joint Sanitary Board should be used by manufacturers conducting union shops.

The Commission strongly recommend "that the manufacturers and jobbers' association shall co-operate with the union in establishing and maintaining an unemployment insurance fund for the benefit of the members of the union. The fund shall be made up by contributions from the manufacturers, sub-manufacturers or contractors and the union or individual members of the union; the contributions of the employers to the unemployment insurance fund shall be equal to 2 per cent of the weekly payroll and that of the workers to 1 per cent of their weekly wages. The fund shall be administered jointly under proper rules and provisions to be agreed upon by both parties."

"We believe," the report elsewhere states, "that the parties in a highly seasonal industry as the cloak and suit industry should establish an unemployment insurance fund by voluntary arrangement with a view to encouraging the lengthening of the seasons of employment and to relieving the employees from some of the more acute hardships that a highly seasonal industry imposes upon them."

In regard to industrial peace the Commission is firmly of the opinion "that in order to maintain peace in the industry and to promote the welfare of all the parties concerned, as well as of the consuming public, machinery should be set up for the impartial determination of all questions in dispute that may arise between the four factors already mentioned, that is, the union, the inside manufacturers, the sub-manufacturers and the jobbers. Each party to any dispute may name a representative to serve on a trial board but in the event that the representatives do not reach an agreement satisfactory to all of them, the decision of the impartial chairman shall be final and binding upon the parties involved. If the parties are unable to agree upon the impartial chairman within two weeks after the agreements have been entered into he shall be appointed by the Commission."

Many of the special difficulties in this industry arise out of the complications created by the multiplication of sub-manufacturers and contractors who conduct shops. Some of these difficulties were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1924, in connection with an unemployment insurance scheme which was established last year in the industry in New York.

In regard to seasonal unemployment the Commission suggests that the industry might be stabilized by a more scientific organization of production by standardizing products, storing of surplus stock, and securing orders in advance.

Conditions in Toronto garment workshops

A report on conditions in the garment factories and workshops at Toronto was presented early this month to the Joint Board of Sanitary Control by Miss Pauline Newman, of New York. The report states that common towels and common cups are in use in many of the factories visited. Several employers occupying lofts where sanitary and safe conditions were difficult to obtain from the owners of the building, had signified their intention of moving when their lease expired. In only four factories did she find poor lighting and a need for artificial illumination. In 13 factories she found the floors were not clean, and in nine factories the windows were thick with dust and dirt. Lavatory accommodation in eight factories was bad and in direct violation of the Factory Act of the province, while in 29 factories there were no dressing rooms, let alone rest rooms, for female workers. In practically every factory the first-aid kit consisted of a bottle of iodine and some cotton. In twelve factories there were no fire extinguishers.

Importance of building construction in winter

The American Construction Council, at their recent Spring conference in New York strongly recommended that construction work should be spread over the entire year to avoid the present extravagantly wasteful periods of intensified operation over a few months and the resulting idleness during the rest of the year. This problem has been under the consideration of the council for the last two years, working in accord with the United States Department of Commerce, which has been engaged in a special analysis of the causes of this condition under Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

It was stated that the present custom of doing the principal construction work at practically the same time in all parts of the United States has given rise to serious congestion in the transportation system of the country in time of prosperity and has compelled the railroads to provide abnormal car facilities, which has left them with empty cars during slack periods of the year.

The Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries also recommend spreading building operations over the year. In their memorandum presented to the National Conference regarding Winter Employment in Canada, held at Ottawa last September (LABOUR GAZETTE September, 1924) the following statement was made:—

"The crowding of the market in June, and the neglect of it in January, is one of the most important causes for high costs in construction. The summer congestion means high cost not only for summer but for the whole year. It is the scarcity of men at that time which dictates our relations with labour both as to working conditions and rates of wages. It is the short abnormal market which affects our material prices. Contrast the excitement of the summer months of an average building season with its scarcity of workmen, its material and supply houses vainly trying to keep everyone satisfied with deliveries, with the unemployment of the winter and the idle plants and material yards with overhead charges piling against them higher every day. What a burden summer construction, yes, all construction, carries on account of this.

"If then it can be shown as fact that the prejudice against fall and winter work is not properly founded—it becomes an urgent duty on the part of all of us who have a knowledge of these things to correct this condition as quickly as possible."

Guaranteed wage not a minimum wage.

The Ontario Minimum Wage Board, in its report of the investigation in the recent Willards Chocolate Company case, to which reference was made in the last issue, states that "it was the custom of this company to guarantee a certain amount to many of the piece-workers. Thus, their records, whether cards or pay-sheets, showed this guaranteed rate. The earnings above the line of this basis guarantee were known as 'bonus.' The better workers commonly earned wages above the guarantee, while the slowest workers commonly received only the guarantee, as their earnings by the piece-rates fell short of it. The Board had no authority, nor concern, with the size of this guarantee. Its interest lay entirely in the wages paid. A piece-work system with a guarantee is none the less a piece-work system. . . . The great majority of the female employees of the company were piece-workers with a guarantee. A very few had no guarantee. About one-fifth were time-workers. It transpired that the company was accustomed to pay piece-workers for any time during which piece-work was not supplied to them, and that the rate of pay for such periods was that of the guarantee, which sometimes fell below the prescribed levels of the Order of the Board. The Board's accountant was instructed to investigate to what extent these time-work intervals prevailed. He reported that they represented a very small proportion of the working time of the piece-workers, and it would seem that they may be considered as a negligible factor in respect of wage payments. Evidence was submitted, ... and confirmed by the Board's accountant, that the company had met the condition that at least eighty per cent of its piece-workers were earning, at least, the minimum wages prescribed. Thus, nothing is legally due other piece-workers."

As already noted in this GAZETTE, the Board found that there were no grounds for the charge that this company had falsified its records for the purpose of eluding the Board's orders.

Minimum wage laws in United States.

The legislature of Ohio, in 1913, appointed a special committee, composed of three members of the Senate and three of the House, to study the subject of minimum wage legislation for women, having in view the enactment of a minimum wage law for Ohio. The Committee recently filed their report, which contained the following conclusions:—

"1. That the so-called mandatory minimum wage legislation is unconstitutional and, therefore, should not be enacted by the General Assembly. 2. That the non-mandatory law similar to that which is in operation in Massachusetts is of little effect because its provisions cannot be properly enforced, the only weapon of enforcement being public opinion. 3. That minimum wage legislation in other states has not brought about the remedial result which was sought, and has not

been enforced in several of the states which have enacted it. 4. That such legislation would have a serious effect upon Ohio's industries and employees in competition with those of other states if the minimum wage were fixed at a point above the wages paid in other states. 5. That there is no necessity for enacting minimum wage legislation for the State of Ohio because women employees of this state are receiving wages equal to those paid in states where this law is in operation."

The committee refers to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1923 declaring unconstitutional the minimum wage law enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia. This judgment, which was noted in the Labour Gazette, May, 1923, was to the effect that the law in question violated the article of the United States constitution under which freedom of individual contract is secured to citizens, and that it widened the police powers of the state to a degree that was dangerous to private liberties. Following this decision of the United States Supreme Court the Wisconsin and Minnesota minimum wage laws were found by the state courts to be unconstitutional, except that in the Minnesota case the court recognized the right of the State legislature to regulate contracts made in regard to employees who were under age. (Labour Gazette, January and March, 1925.)

Progress of old age pensions in United States.

The *American Labour Legislation Review* states that the movement for non-contributory old age pensions continues in the United States. Old age pension bills have been passed this year by Wisconsin and California. By the middle of April similar measures had been passed by one House in the Legislature of Indiana and of New Jersey; in Massachusetts, an old age pension bill was lost by 116 votes to 100; in Texas and Kansas bills were reported favourably by a committee, but failed to pass either House; the Connecticut measure was rejected by the Committee; and bills were pending in Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, and Maine. An investigating committee has been created by the Colorado Legislature, and a bill to create a commission, with an appropriation of $10,000 to investigate the condition of needy aged persons in New York State, passed one House. In Pennsylvania the old age pension act of 1923 was recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State (Labour Gazette, April, 1925), but the legislature has already made appropriations for the further study of the question. In Nevada the 1923 law has been repealed and a new law enacted. The Montana law of 1923, and the pioneer act of Alaska still stand.

Mothers' aid in Manitoba

A reduction of 5 per cent in the individual allowances to mothers under the Child Welfare Aid of Manitoba was made on May 1. The reduction became necessary, it was announced, owing to the unexpected extension of the services coming under the Act when it took effect last September, without a proportional increase in the general appropriation for its administration Further consideration of the allowance will be made by the Provincial government when a report on the situation has been received from the Welfare Supervision Board.

By an amendment of 1924 to the Child Welfare Act of 1922, the functions of the Mothers' Allowance Commission established under the Mothers' Allowance Act, 1916, were transferred to the new Child Welfare Board, the latter body having authority to promote the welfare of children generally. Some account of the act was given in the issues of the Labour Gazette of May and July, 1924. An Alberta Child Welfare Act similar to the Manitoba act is outlined in the present issue.

First number of South African "Labour Gazette"

The first number of the *Official Labour Gazette of the Union of South Africa* was published in April. An introductory note states that "the *Gazette* has followed logically upon the creation of a separate Department of State to deal with labour and kindred questions, and will supply a need in keeping the public of South Africa in touch with the work of the Department and with the more important aspects of labour and industrial conditions in the Union and in other countries." The purpose and functions of the new Ministry of Labour are described in a special article. "The Constitution of the Ministry of Labour (25th July, 1924) was due to a realization of the existence of acute conditions in the economic and industrial life of the Union with which no department was appointed to deal comprehensively and effectively. One department here, another department there, had certain duties of administration of certain laws dealing with labour and industrial questions, but it was not the special duty of any department to deal with labour questions as a whole; nor was there any administrative machinery to co-ordinate the various functions and to give effect to a national policy. The Department of Labour has assumed some of the scattered functions of Government which were in existence. It has, for example, taken over the relief works under the Labour Division of the Mines and Industries Department; it has

taken over from the same Division the administration of the Industrial Conciliation Act, the Apprenticeship Act, the Juveniles Act, and the Regulation of Wages Act (1918); but its functions will extend further and have been designed definitely to this end."

The primary functions of the Department are as follows: (1) Employment generally, including Government and relief works; (2) Conciliation boards, industrial councils, registration of trade unions and employers' organizations, private registry offices, etc.; (3) Juvenile affairs; (4) Apprenticeship; (5) Wage boards; (6) International Labour Office affairs; (7) Factories.

The *Official Labour Gazette* at present appears under the same cover as the *South African Journal of Industries,* the official organ of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

South African advisory council of labour

Colonel the Honourable F. H. P. Creswell, the first Minister of Labour of the Union of South Africa, has appointed an Advisory Council of Labour designed to keep his department "in effective touch with the views of the people outside the range of its own machinery and personnel," and to investigate and advise upon the problems of labour and unemployment from various aspects. The interests for which the Council stands include (1) the rural interests, including the difficult problem of the "poor white"; (2) the three great urban industries of mining, manufacturing, and commerce; (3) labour in its broadest sense; and (4) social welfare and women's interests.

The Council is an advisory body only, and is not responsible for the policy of the Ministry of Labour. At the same time the aim has been to place on the Council persons of outstanding experience in different sections of the industrial life of the country, and to ask them to pool their experience in dealing with and advising upon the subjects referred to them for consideration. The Council meets at intervals at the instance of the Minister. Committees of the Council have already examined the problem of unemployment as relating to the rural areas and to the large urban centres respectively.

International Goodwill Day.

By a proclamation dated May 15, 1925, the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia appointed May 18 to be observed throughout the Province as "International Goodwill Day," when teachers were required to hold exercises aiming to make their schools an influence in the movement to promote goodwill among the nations and to advance world peace.

This movement originated in a convention held at San Francisco in 1923, by the World Federation of the Education Association. The Association, which aims at promoting goodwill and world peace through education and the work of the schools, recommended that May 18 should be observed in all countries as International Goodwill Day. Strong support for this suggestion was given in British Columbia by several public bodies, including the Parent-Teacher and the Teachers' Federations, and the Lieutenant Governor's proclamation followed.

Bonus payments in pulp and paper mills in U.S.A.

Some bonus systems in connection with wage payments in the pulp and paper mills of the United States are described in the bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, which was reviewed in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Twenty-one out of 199 mills paid bonuses which increased the earnings of employees over and above the regular fixed wage rates. These bonus systems are based on earnings, service, production, speed, and in one case on a premium plan. Only one establishment had a bonus based on earnings, and that firm discontinued it on December 31, 1920. Five establishments had bonus systems based on length of continuous service of wage earners in the establishment. One establishment paid a bonus of 1 per cent for each year of continued service, based on earnings at the end of the year. One establishment paid a bonus to skilled labour of 2 cents an hour for each year of service while unskilled labour received a bonus of 1 cent an hour for each year of service. One establishment paid a bonus of 5 per cent for service of 5 years and less than 10 years; of 10 per cent for service of 10 years and less than 15 years; of 15 per cent for service of 15 years and less than 20 years; and of 20 per cent for service of 20 years or more. Twelve establishments had a production on efficiency bonus. Under this bonus plan, as the mill earned more because of greater production in the same working time and with the same number of employees, the employees' earnings were increased at a specified rate; for example, if the standard normal or average capacity of the mill is 100,000 pounds of paper per day and the mill produced during any period 1,000 or more pounds in excess of that normal amount, then the company gave the men concerned an additional rate as a bonus, the rate being based usually on 1,000 pounds produced over and above specified amount. One establishment had a

"speed bonus" in addition to a "premium plan," two systems of bonus which are seldom found. This establishment had a scale of six speeds, ranging from the minimum to the maximum speed of each machine. The bonus was paid on an hourly basis according to the rate specified in the speed scale; for example, for the number of hours that the machine was kept at No. 1 speed the sum of 1.04 cents per hour was added to the regular rate of compensation; for the number of hours that the machine was kept at No. 2 speed the sum of 1.66 cents per hour was added.

Dangerous practices at railway crossings

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada has again issued a warning against the dangerous practices of motorists, drivers of other vehicles and of pedestrians at railway crossings. They state that notwithstanding safety devices and cautionary signals, people take chances and disregard safety, and that negligence is found both at unprotected and protected crossings. The Canadian National Railway lines, from November 1, 1924, to May 20, 1925, show 30 cases where there was danger at protected crossings due to negligence of those using the crossings. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo lines during the same period show two cases. The Canadian Pacific Railway lines, from November 1, 1924, to January 31, 1925, show 99 cases of dangerous practices by automobile drivers; 134,369 cases of pedestrians, and 8,143 cases of bicycles passing under lowered gates. The Board publishes tables showing the careless practices at these crossings. In one case an automobile ran over a crossing and struck a train injuring the brakeman; in two other cases the watchman was nearly knocked down through the reckless driving. A number of cases are recorded where gates were broken and other damage resulted through automobiles running into lowered gates.

Mr. Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., of Tilsonburg, formerly a member of the Provincial Legislature, has been appointed chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario in succession to Mr. Samuel Price, who is retiring on account of ill-health. Mr. Price had been chairman of the Compensation Board since its inception under the Act of 1914.

Acting on representations from the Toronto Building Trades Council, Premier Ferguson of Ontario stated early this month that an investigation would be undertaken into the use of prison labour at the Whitby Asylum for the construction of the central heating tunnels, and into the alleged underpayment by 10 cents an hour of carpenters on the new administration building. The representatives of the Council stated that they had no objection to long-term prisoners learning trades, but short-term men, such as were being used, could not master the work. The Premier said that prisoners would be used only for the excavating of the tunnel.

A delegation from the Civic Employees' Protective Association of Victoria, British Columbia, waited upon the works committee of the City Council asking that the bylaw governing vacations be amended to permit of holidays with pay for seasonal employees having two seasons of service to their credit, provided that at least six months' service shall have been given the city in each year. One day's holiday for each month served in a year was the basis proposed. Many of the men have served the city for periods of nine to twelve years it was stated. Under a former bylaw they claimed seasonal men were given vacations with pay.

A new building scheme has been adopted by the Mond Nickel Company in connection with houses for their workmen. The company offers building lots to their employees for a nominal rental and is backing them in the building of homes. Under the scheme, a workman can build his house for the cost of the materials making a deposit of about 20 per cent of the cost of materials, the remainder to be paid in monthly instalments which amounts in most cases to about $12 a month, or the usual rental of a company house. The interest is about two per cent, or just enough to cover the cost of administration of the plan.

The New York State Federation of Labour, in its educational programme, urges the establishment of public forums in every school, under the direction and control of elected boards of education and of advisory committees.

The Council of the Quebec Bar Association is considering action in regard to the alleged practice of certain persons in exploiting workingmen in the City of Quebec by professing to act as their agents in securing compensation for injuries. One of these agents recently entered into an arrangement with an injured workman to approach the employer in order to secure indemnification. Compensation was paid and the agent claimed 75 per cent of the amount, and in addition $78 which he stated to be due to the Company's doctor.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labour Situation

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of May showed a further increase, which exceeded that registered on May 1, 1924; the index number however was slightly lower than on that date.

The employment situation at the end of May, 1925, was reported by Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In the Maritime Provinces farm work was reported as progressing favourably, although it had been retarded to some extent by the weather. In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the catches of fish were reported as bountiful. In both provinces road construction was gradually increasing; building construction, while it showed considerable activity in New Brunswick, was not so brisk in Nova Scotia. Manufacturing seemed to be retaining its former steady pace. In the mining districts of Nova Scotia the strike continued to effectually prevent any operations in the larger coal mines. Trade was reported as fair.

In the province of Quebec the demands for farm hands were reported as good. Summer logging operations, which were on the increase, were requiring the services of some workers. Manufacturing was improving quite noticeably, particularly in the City of Montreal. The boot and shoe, textile, and rubber industries all showed more activity. All kinds of construction were favourable from an employment point of view and seem to be developing in magnitude with the progress of more favourable weather conditions. The demand for women domestics was heavy in Montreal so much so, in fact, that it deserves special mention.

Ontario superintendents reported that, while the heavy demand for farm labour which had been experienced in previous weeks, had slackened, calls for workers of this sort continued to be frequent. In the manufacturing centres of Southwestern Ontario factories continued to show improvement. In many cases former employees were taken back, and in some cases new workers were taken on. In certain factory centres this gradual improvement on the part of the chief industries was reflecting itself in lessened unemployment. In the Northern Section of the province outside work did not appear to be gaining momentum with its usual rapidity, although bush and railway construction were serving to diminish unemployment to some extent. The fact that the demands for labour in Northern Ontario were somewhat less than is customary at this period of the year may be attributed largely to the less favourable weather conditions during the early part of the season.

In the province of Manitoba earlier heavy demands for farm hands had fallen off, and at the end of May there was no difficulty in securing plenty of experienced men for all vacancies. In the city of Winnipeg building construction was fairly active, but elsewhere there was not much activity reported in this line. Railroad construction was expanding, with several workers being taken on. Very little work of a casual nature was presenting itself, and in Winnipeg particularly there were many applicants to accept any employment of this kind which might develop.

From Saskatchewan superintendents came reports that the demands for farm hands were decreasing and in some centres slight surpluses of available help were reported. This was in contrast with some weeks earlier, when shortages of workers were reported in some districts, but this is accounted for by the progress which had been made in the interim on spring farm work. The demands for construction workers were not very heavy and consequently were easily met. Railroad construction was not as yet very brisk, though some work was in prospect. A shortage of domestic workers, particularly for rural jobs, appeared to be practically uniform throughout the province.

In common with the other western provinces, Alberta reported decreased demands for farm hands with plenty of labour available, though the demand for the period of the year might well be considered as favourable. In the Lethbridge zone sugar beet growing, a new industry in this section, had already created employment for considerable numbers of men, and indications pointed toward the further expansion of this type of work. Building and railroad construction work was fair throughout the province. From the Calgary district some activity in oil well development was reported. The logging and coal mining industries were both seasonally quiet. Generally speaking, a gradual improvement throughout the province was noticeable.

The logging and lumbering industries of British Columbia were quiet, but some summer cutting was about to commence. Forest fires were reported in some zones and though they would appear to be of minor proportions

they required the services of a number of workers in an endeavour to check them. Coal mining was slack. Though not many men were being taken on by the metal mines this industry continued to be active and some development work was proceeding. Railroad construction continued to afford employment to gangs in different parts of the province. Building construction remained fairly active, although no new large projects were reported as being started. Generally speaking, conditions in the Coast province showed no startling change from previous months and only appeared to reflect such an amelioration as is customary with the return to summer weather conditions.

Employers' Reports.

The trend of employment at the beginning of May continued to be favourable, the gains exceeding those recorded on the same date of last year and of 1923. The index number, however, was slightly lower than on May 1 of the two preceding years, although it was higher than in 1922 and 1921. The largest increases at the beginning of May, 1925, were in manufacturing and construction. Transportation, trade, communication, services and mining (exclusive of coal mining) also recorded improvement.

All provinces shared in the upward movement. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing establishments, especially fish canneries and lumber mills, showed increased employment, while construction and quarrying also recorded heightened activity. Transportation, on the other hand, reported reductions, largely owing to the re-opening of the St. Lawrence ports. In Quebec, there was on the whole a decidedly favourable movement, manufacturing, logging, transportation, construction and trade showing the greatest gains. The only large declines were in leather, boot and shoe factories. In Ontario, construction, manufacturing and transportation reported the most extensive increases, but there were also considerable additions to staffs in mining and trade. Further, though less extensive contractions took place in logging. The commencement of seasonal operations on railroad construction and maintenance caused important increases in the Prairie Provinces; improvement was also indicated in other branches of construction and in manufacturing and communication, while logging, coal mining and transportation registered the only large reductions. In British Columbia, manufacturing and construction reported marked gains, but logging camps continued to show seasonal declines.

Improvement was indicated in all the cities for which separate tabulations are made, except Quebec. In Montreal, fluctuations in manufacturing produced a net increase which, however, was exceeded by the expansion in transportation, construction and trade. In Quebec, there was a considerable falling off in employment in construction, and leather boot and shoe factories were also slacker. Shipping and stevedoring, on the other hand, reported seasonal improvement. In Ottawa, the most pronounced increases took place in construction, but there was also a moderately upward movement in manufactures and transportation. In Toronto, there were numerous but generally slight increases in manufacturing establishments; construction, transportation, and trade also reported heightened activity. In Hamilton, manufacturing continued to gain, the additions to staffs in rubber and iron and steel being most pronounced. Other industries showed a moderately favourable trend. In Winnipeg, building contractors registered greater activity and manufacturers were slightly busier. Trade, on the other hand, showed a falling off. In Vancouver, seasonal operations in lumber mills caused increases, which were supplemented by minor gains in other branches of manufacturing, and in trade. Transportation, however, afforded slightly less employment.

Further marked increases were reported in manufacturing; lumber mills and fish canneries showed the largest gains. Construction was very decidedly more active. Transportation, trade, communication, services and quarrying also employed many more workers than at the beginning of April. Leather boot and shoe factories and coal mining showed the most pronounced declines reported.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of May, 1925.

Trade Union Reports.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

A minor increase in unemployment was indicated at the end of April by the 1,500 local trade unions from which reports were received

with a membership of 154,738 persons; the percentage out of work stood at 8.7 at the close of April as compared with percentages of 8.5 and 5.1 for the months of March, 1925, and April, 1924, respectively. Garment workers in Quebec had an unusually slack season and were mainly responsible for the decline in that province, as compared with March. The Alberta coal mines also showed curtailment in operations due to lack of orders and more unemployment was reported in New Brunswick owing to depression in the steam railway division. In the remaining provinces a slightly higher level of employment was maintained than in March. In the manufacturing industries as a whole, there was a decline in the volume of work afforded, especially in the garment trade. In addition brewery workers showed considerable unemployment and reductions on a much smaller scale were reported by paper makers and hat, cap and glove workers. On the other hand, there was more activity among glass and cigar and tobacco workers, bakers and confectioners, metal polishers and wood workers. Leather and iron and steel workers showed some improvement and printing tradesmen and textile workers also were better employed. Organizations of coal miners in Nova Scotia which were not affected by the strike situation reported more favourable conditions though strike conditions still continued to affect the majority of the miners in the district. Employment in the Alberta mines showed a substantial falling off due to lessened demand for coal. In British Columbia no miners were reported out of work. Asbestos miners in Quebec were fully employed. Improvement continued to be registered in the building trades, 18.4 per cent of the members being out of work at the end of April as compared with 22.5 per cent in March. The situation was also rather better than in April of last year when 19.1 per cent of the members were reported idle. All tradesmen in the group with the exception of bricklayers, masons and plasterers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers were more active than in March. In comparison with April of last year steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers and tile layers, lathers and roofers all reported more unemployment, which was more than counterbalanced by increased activity among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers and building labourers. The situation for electrical workers remained stationary. Reports received from 591 unions of transportation workers with a membership of 56,104 persons showed that 4.7 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with 5.4 per cent in March. Navigation workers were slightly less fully engaged than in March, but the situation was more favourable for steam railway and street and electric railway employees. Workers in the transportation division were not so busy as in April of last year when 3.6 per cent of the members were idle, all groups showing slight reductions. Retail clerks were better employed than in March. Hotel and restaurant employees and theatre and stage employees were slacker, but more work was afforded barbers and stationary engineers and firemen. Fishermen showed improvement during April. Lumber workers and loggers reported a somewhat larger percentage of idleness.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of April, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 33,544 references to positions and effected a total of 32,188 placements. The placements in casual employment during this period were 9,076, while those in regular work were 19,670 of men and 3,442 of women, a total of 23,112. Employers notified the service of 35,563 vacancies of which 25,683 were for men and 9,880 for women. The number of applications for work was 43,166; those from men were 32,819 and from women 10,347. A comparison of the reports for this period with those of the preceding month shows a considerable increase in the volume of business transacted, the weather being more favourable for expansion in industry. A slight increase is also shown in the work carried on in the offices of the Employment Service as compared with that of April, 1924.

PRODUCTION REPORT.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron in Canada in April was 60,065 long tons, a slight decline from the March output of 63,932 tons. In March the whole output consisted of basic iron, and in April this grade dropped 17 per cent to 52,851 tons; 2,899 tons of foundry iron and 4,315 tons of malleable iron were also produced. The cumulative output for the four months ending April was 181,805 tons, as compared with 285,155 tons produced during the same period of last year. Five furnaces were in blast at the end of April, located as follows: two at Sydney, Nova Scotia; two at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and one at Hamilton, Ontario. The daily capacity of the active furnaces was 2,075 tons or about 41 per cent of the total daily capacity of the

15 furnaces now being carried on the Bureau's list. Ferro-alloys at 2,262 tons marked an increase of 15 per cent over the 1,962 tons of March, and consisted mainly of the grade composed of 80 per cent manganese, a small quantity of ferro-silicon also was produced.

In April the production of steel ingots and castings in Canada was 88,355 long tons, or about 18 per cent below the 107,605 tons of March. The output was composed of 86,472 tons of steel ingots and 1,883 tons of steel castings, all the ingots and 10 per cent of the castings being intended for the further use of the producing firms. For the four months ending April, the cumulative production was 260,307 tons, as compared with 311,386 tons for the same period of last year. This production was made up of 253,808 tons of steel ingots, and 6,499 tons of steel castings, a fall of 15 per cent and 51 per cent respectively from the 298,045 tons of ingots and 13,341 tons of castings produced during the same period last year.

The report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt shows that seventeen cars, containing approximately 1,308,454 pounds of silver ore, were shipped from the Cobalt camp during the first twenty-nine days of May, as compared with 10 cars of silver ore, containing 807,570 pounds, in the previous month (the latter is a revised figure showing the shipments for the entire month, as against the shipments in eighteen days reported in the May GAZETTE). The Nipissing mine shipped 354 bars, containing 403,348.54 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 84 bars, containing 84,181.54 ounces of silver, making a total of 438 bars, containing 487,530.08 ounces of silver, shipped during the month of May, as compared with 456 bars, containing 499,434.49 ounces, shipped in the previous month.

A report from the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, gives the following figures showing the production of coal in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, for the month of April, 1925: Intercolonial Coal Company, Limited, Westville, 20,176 long tons; the Greenwood Coal Company, Limited, 5,908 tons. As complete figures showing the coal production in Canada for April are not yet available, the statistics for the previous month are given at the end of this section.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 652,396,468 feet of timber, board measure, were scaled in the province during April, 1925. The total includes 321,886,767 feet of fir; 160,686,160 feet of cedar; 43,482,218 feet of spruce; 81,270,856 feet of hemlock; 15,337,233 feet of balsam; 5,313,653 feet of yellow pine; 8,502,964 feet of white pine; 3,113,056 feet of jack pine; 11,741,497 feet of larch, and miscellaneous species, 1,062,064 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to $17,656,889 during April, 1925, as compared with $18,233,944 in the previous month and $19,051,093 in April, 1924.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway are given in a preliminary statement as $12,608,789 for April, 1925, as compared with $12,931,547 for March and $13,806,122 for April, 1924.

Coal Statistics for March.—There was a reduction of 32 per cent in the output of coal from Canadian mines during the month of March as compared with the month of February, the total output amounting to 786,389 tons, as against 1,156,902 tons in February. Compared with the average for the month during the five preceding years, there was a decrease of 44 per cent, or 609,049 tons. The reduction in output was due largely to the strike in Nova Scotia and to lack of orders. The production in March by provinces when compared with the five-year average for the same month, showed a decrease in all the coal-producing provinces.

The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during March was 24,477, of whom 18,452 worked underground and 6,025 on the surface, as compared with a total of 29,449 in February, of whom 22,830 worked underground and 6,619 on the surface. The production per man in March was 32.1 tons as against 39.3 tons per man in February; but during March the production per man-day was 2.3 tons, as compared with 2.5 tons in February.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued in April in sixty cities throughout Canada showed a substantial increase of 77.9 per cent over March, 1925. There was also a gain of 12.1 per cent over the value of the permits issued in April, 1924. The total for April, 1925, was $15,042,519; for March, 1925, $8,457,791; and for April, 1924, $13,422,456.

For the month of May, 1925, the total Canadian construction awards, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, were $34,052,100, as compared with $24,886,900 in the previous month and $32,996,900 in May, 1924. Residential building accounted for 38.2 per cent of the May total and amounted to

$13,020,400. Business building totalled $11,752,200, or 34.5 per cent; industrial building, $3,259,500, or 9.6 per cent; and public works and utilities, $6,020,000, or 17.7 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 50.9 per cent; Quebec, 35.4 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 7.1 per cent; British Columbia, 4.8 per cent; and the Maritime Provinces, 1.8 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in April, 1925, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $59,104,651, as against $60,173,141, in April, 1924. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $59,909,377 in April, 1925, as compared with $94,815,802 in March and $48,880,914 in April, 1924. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $799,173 in April, 1925, and $637,530 in April, 1924. The chief imports in April, 1925, were: fibres, textiles and textile products, $13,167,792; iron and its products, $13,060,590; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $7,195,689; non-metallic minerals and products, $6,841,593; agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods, $4,831,825.

The chief exports in the same month were in agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $18,456,283; wood, wood products and paper, $15,948,462; animals and animal products, $8,071,725; non-ferrous metals and their products, $5,810,665.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater in May than in April, 1925, or May, 1924. There were in existence during the month 15 disputes, involving 12,975 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 299,369 working days, as compared with 12 disputes in April, involving 11,951 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 290,633 working days. In May, 1924, there were recorded 14 disputes involving 7,955 employees and resulting in a time loss of 202,710 working days. Seven new strikes and lockouts commenced during May with a time loss of 7,005 working days. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to May, and four of the strikes and lockouts commencing during May terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were nine strikes and lockouts on record affecting 11,743 workpeople, not including these strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were again slightly lower due partly to seasonal changes. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.48 at the beginning of May as compared with $10.56 for April; $9.89 for May, 1924; $10.36 for May, 1923; $10.22 for May, 1922; $12.25 for May, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.66 for May, 1918; and $7.43 for May, 1914. Eggs were again substantialy lower while there were less important declines in the prices of potatoes, milk, flour, rolled oats and sugar. Increases occurred in the prices of beef, fresh and salt pork, mutton, bacon and lard, Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $20.73 at the beginning of May as compared with $20.82 for April; $20.24 for May, 1924; $20.90 for May, 1923; $20.57 for May, 1922; $22.84 for May, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.09 for May, 1918; and $14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower. Rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced to 159.1 for May as compared with 156.5 for April; 150.6 for May, 1924; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 170.5 for May, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 201.4 for May, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material three of the eight main groups were higher, three were lower while two were practically unchanged. The higher level for the index number was due almost entirely to the movement in the Vegetables and Their Products group which advanced substantially because of higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products, fruits and rubber. The Non-Ferrous Metals group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group both were somewhat higher, the former mainly because of higher prices for copper, silver and tin and the latter because of increases in the prices of lime and anthracite coal. The groups which declined were: Animals and Their Products because of seasonal declines in the prices of milk, cheese and eggs; Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products because of lower prices for cotton, wool, flax fibre and jute; Iron and Its Products because of declines in pig iron and steel sheets. The Wood and Wood Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were steady.

ACT AMENDING THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, ADOPTED BY PARLIAMENT

REFERENCE was made in the March, 1925, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the introduction in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour of a bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The necessity for this legislation arose out of the recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring the Act of 1907 to be *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. It was mentioned in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE that the bill in question completed its passage through the House of Commons on May 13; and that during the consideration of the bill by the House of Commons, three clauses were added to the amending bill as originally passed. These clauses were to the effect that employers and employees would be required to give at least thirty days' notice of an intended or desired change affecting wages and working hours, and that, in case of dispute arising, it would be unlawful to declare a strike or lockout until a board under the Act had dealt with the dispute. Another change provided that an employer declaring a lockout or making effective a change in wages contrary to the provisions of the Act, would be liable to a fine of not less that $100 and not more than $1,000 for each day the lockout exists.

An amendment was also made to paragraph 2 of Section 15 of the Act, as enacted by Section 2 of Chapter 29 of the Statutes of 1910, in order to permit of the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation where it has been certified by statutory declaration that it is found impossible to secure a conference between the employees' committee and the employer, or to enter into negotiations.

The bill passed its second reading in the Senate on May 19. It was considered in committee on May 27, and passed its third reading on the following day without amendment. The bill as amended in the House of Commons and adopted by the Senate is in the terms following:—

AN ACT TO AMEND THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

1. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is amended by inserting after section two thereof the following:—

APPLICATION OF ACT

2A. This Act shall apply to the following disputes only:—

(i) Any dispute in relation to employment upon or in connection with any work, undertaking or business which is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, including but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing:—

(*a*) works, undertakings or business operated or carried on for or in connection with navigation and shipping, whether inland or maritime;

(*b*) lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province;

(*c*) lines of steamships between a province and any British or foreign country;

(*d*) ferries between any province and any British or foreign country, or between two provinces;

(*e*) works, undertakings or business belonging to, carried on or operated by aliens, including foreign corporations immigrating into Canada to carry on business;

(*f*) such works as, although wholly situate within the province, have been or may be declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces;

(*g*) works, undertakings or business of any company or corporation incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

(ii) Any dispute which is not within the exclusive legislative authority of any provincial legislature to regulate in the manner provided by this Act.

(iii) Any dispute which the Governor in Council may by reason of any real or apprehended national emergency declare to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

(iv) Any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act.

"2B. The provisions of this Act shall be construed as relating only to the application of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and not so as to extend the meaning of the word "employer" as defined by section two, paragraph (*c*) of the said Act."

2. Subparagraph (*b*) of paragraph two of section fifteen of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, as enacted by section two of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1910, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(*b*) A statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant a lockout or strike will be declared, and (except where the application is made by an employer, in consequence of an intended change in wages or hours proposed by the said employer) that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained; or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees and so recognized by the employer, a statutory declaration by the chairman or president and by the secretary of such committee setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee *of the employees* and the employer, *or that it has been impossible to secure conference or to enter into negotiations*, that all efforts to obtain a

satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further *effort or* negotiations."

3. Section fifty-seven of the said Act, as amended by section five of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1910, and as further amended by section five of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1920, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended *or desired* change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended *or desired* change resulting in a dispute, *it shall be unlawful for the employer to make effective a proposed change in wages or hours or for the employees to go on strike,* until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board, and a copy of its report has been delivered through the Registrar to both the parties affected; *the application for the appointment of a Board shall be made by the employers or employees proposing the change in wages or in hours;* neither of those parties shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section."

4. Section fifty-eight of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"58. Any employer declaring or causing a lockout *or making effective a change in wages or hours* contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout *or change exists.*"

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during May was fifteen, as compared with twelve during April. The time loss for the month was greater than in May, 1924, being 299,359 working days, as compared with 202,710 working days in the same month last year. The considerable time loss and number of employees in May, 1925, was chiefly due to a dispute in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
May, 1925	15	12,975	299,369
April, 1925	12	11,951	290,633
May, 1924	14	7,955	202,710

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eight disputes, involving 11,764 workpeople, were carried over from April. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to May, and four of the strikes and lockouts commencing during May terminated during the month. At the end of May, therefore, there were on record nine strikes and lockouts as follows: coal miners, Nova Scotia; cigarmakers at Montreal; clothing workers at Toronto; hat and cap makers at Toronto; fur workers at Montreal; fur workers at Toronto; paper makers at Fort William; moulders at Owen Sound, and trunk makers at Montreal. The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include any dispute which the union or organization concerned has not yet called off, although information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely, clothing workers (ladies' garment makers), Toronto, commencing February 5; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Hamilton, January 30, 1925; moulders at Sarnia, March 3, 1925, and street railway employees at St John, June 29, 1921.

Information was received in the Department during May that an adjustment in the wage scale in coal mines at Coalhurst, Alberta, on April 3, resulted in a lockout. Negotiations at Cumberland, B.C., for a similar purpose occurred. These cases are discussed in a special article on wage changes for coal miners in Western Canada, appearing elsewhere in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. A stoppage of work for forty-five minutes at Hamilton, Ont., on May 21, involved 40 printing compositors in two establishments during negotiations as to a new wage scale, it being agreed to refer the question to arbitration. A cessation of work which lasted four hours and affeced about seven waitresses in a restaurant at Port Arthur during May

was reported. The dispute arose over the duties of one of the waitresses and all returned to work.

Of the disputes which began during May, two were for increased wages, two more were against reduction in wages, one was for increased wages and other changes, one for recognition of the union, and the seventh concerned other union questions. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during May, one was in favour of the employees, one in favour of employers, and four ended in a compromise being effected or strikers being partially successful.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

Fishermen (Salmon), New Westminster and Vicinity.—A strike occurred on May 11, of 630 fishermen in the employ of about 75 firms, because the price to fishermen on the Fraser River for red spring salmon was cut from 13 cents per pound to eight cents per pound. The fishermen proposed that the price be fixed at ten cents per pound. After being on strike six days, the men returned to work, accepting nine cents per pound for the month of May and eight cents per pound for the month of June. Work was resumed May 18.

Coal Miners, Nova Scotia.—The dispute of coal miners in Nova Scotia affecting some 11,000 coal miners was carried over from the previous month's record and remained unsettled at the end of May. On May 6, picketing was commenced at most of the collieries, and it was reported at some points the pickets succeeded in holding up maintenance work for a time. On May 7 the first act of violence during the dispute was reported at Glace Bay when one of the company's officials suffered injuries from a rock, alleged to be thrown by one of the pickets, who was arrested and released on $1,000 bail. By May 9 most of the pickets had been withdrawn. On May 13 a move was made to invoke the power of the Industrial Peace Act,* in order to end the situation. At a meeting of the Glace Bay Town Council a motion to hold a special meeting to discuss the advisability of applying for a Board of Arbitration under Part I of the Act was lost on the casting vote of the Mayor. On May 15, damage to pumps was reported in some localities. On May 18, the Premier of Nova Scotia again visited Sydney and other places affected by the dispute, at the request of one of the members of the Dominion Parliament. On May 21, a district convention was held by the United Mine Workers of America, which lasted several days. The proceedings were not published but it was reported that questions such as increased strike benefits, policy of picketing, etc., were discussed, and the executive was authorized to raise funds by subscription, and to borrow $100,000. It was decided to send speakers to the other provinces to raise the desired funds.

Early in June, in connection with closer picketing, disturbances occurred, following which the militia was requisitioned by the county judge with the approval of the Provincial Attorney-General, as required by the Militia Act, as amended in 1924. On June 14 the Minister of Labour left Ottawa for Nova Scotia, by request.

Clothing Workers, Toronto, Ontario.—On May 18, 75 clothing workers went on strike owing to the employer refusing to recognize the union. This strike remain unsettled at the end of May.

Boot Factory Employees, Montreal, Quebec.—The strike of seven boot factory employees which began on February 26, against a reduction in wages (reported in the May issue of the Labour Gazette as having lapsed at the end of April), was called off by the union on May 4, after negotiations had been carried on and a re-adjustment in wages had been granted to the workers.

Fur Workers, Montreal, Quebec.—In the last issue of the Labour Gazette mention was made of a strike of 75 fur workers on April 1, following the refusal of the employers to renew the wage agreement which expired January 31, or to sign a new agreement which involved an increase of 15 per cent in wages. On May 27, a general strike was declared among the fur workers which greatly augmented the number on strike, but at the end of May no information was obtainable as to the exact number involved. These late strikers were reported to be demanding a minimum wage of $40 per week, a minimum apprenticeship of one year and pay for Dominion holidays.

Paper makers, Fort William, Ontario.—On May 20, a strike involving some 32 papermakers was declared at Fort William, the employer refusing to renew the agreement unless a clause permitting the management to have a skilled man go over machines on Sunday preparatory to starting work on Monday morning was inserted. When the papermakers ceased work the plant was closed down, and 200 other employees were thus indirectly involved. This strike remained unsettled at the end of May.

* This Act, which was passed late in the recent session of the provincial Legislature was outlined in the last issue of the Gazette.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MAY, 1925

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to May, 1925.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Nova Scotia.....	11,463	286,575	Commenced March 6; failure to agree on certain changes of wages and working conditions, and stoppage of credit at company's stores. Unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Tobacco and liquors:			
Cigarmakers, Montreal, Que..	5	125	Commenced March 24, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Hat and cap makers, Toronto, Ont.	8	200	Commenced March 3, for changes in working conditions. Unterminated.
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Montreal, Que.	7	14	Commenced February 26, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed May 4; compromise.
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes):			
Fur workers, Montreal, Que..	75 (a)	1,875	Commenced April 1, failure to agree on certain changes in agreements and on proposed substitution of separate agreements. Unterminated.
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	16	400	Commenced February 20, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Wood products:			
Carpenters, joiners and machine operators, Montreal, Que.	175	2,800	Commenced April 24, against a reduction in wages. Work resumed May 18, at reduced rate of wages.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont..	15	375	Commenced January 19, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during May, 1925.			
FISHING AND TRAPPING—			
Fishermen (salmon), New Westminster and Vicinity, B.C.	630	3,780	Commenced May 11, against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed May 18; compromise.
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	75	825	Commenced May 18, for recognition of the union Unterminated.
Pulp and paper products:			
Papermakers, Fort William, Ont.	32	272	Commenced May 20; for renewal of agreement without changes in working conditions. Unterminated.
Miscellaneous:			
Trunk makers, Montreal, Que.	54	378	Commenced May 22, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures:			
Carpenters, Vancouver, B.C..	185	1,480	Commenced May 1, for a minimum rate of $7 per day. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 11; compromise.
Railway construction:			
Tracklayers, Port Hope to Belleville, Ont.	200	200	Commenced May 20, for increased wages and other changes. Work resumed May 21; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—			
Water transportation:			
Seamen, Vancouver, B.C.....	35	70	Commenced May 7, to obtain bonus which had not been paid. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 9.

(a) Others, number not reported, ceased work May 27, 1925.

TRUNK MAKERS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—On May 22, 54 trunk makers went on strike against a ten per cent reduction in wages, and the strike was still in existence at the end of May.

WOOD WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—The strike of 175 carpenters, joiners and machine operators in a sash and door factory which commenced April 24, against a reduction in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent, terminated May 18, when the strikers returned to work at the reduced wage scale.

CARPENTERS, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA. —A strike of 185 carpenters occurred at Vancouver on May 1, to establish a minimum rate of 87½ cents per hour. Several contractors had been paying 81¼ cents per hour, and some 87½ cents per hour. After negotiations work was resumed May 11, at 87½ cents per hour for most of the men working.

TRACKLAYERS, PORT HOPE TO BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.—A cessation of work on one day, May 20, was reported in the press, involving some 200 tracklayers for increased wages and changes in working conditions. The rate being paid was 25 cents per hour, and the men demanded 30 cents per hour. They had also been charged for blankets as well as $1 per day for board. Negotiations were carried on with the result that 125 returned to work May 21, while the remaining 75 left the locality. The men resumed work on the understanding that the money deducted for blankets would be refunded.

STEAMSHIP CREW, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A dispute involving some 45 engine room and deck hand employees on a steamship at Vancouver occurred on May 7. The complaint was that a bonus which the men usually received was not paid. A crew was secured for a short voyage and after some negotiations the bonus was paid and the seamen returned to work on May 9.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING APRIL

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May contains the following table which analyses the disputes in progress in April, 1925, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in March			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in April	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in April
	Started before Apr. 1	Started in Apr.	Total		
Mining and quarrying	6	10	16	8,000	62,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	5	4	9	2,000	9,000
Textile	4	9	13	1,000	7,000
Food, drink and tobacco	.....	3	3	2,000	8,000
Other	11	18	29	12,000	36,000
Total, April, 1925.	26	44	70	25,000	122,000
Total, March, 1925	25	55	80	44,000	161,000
Total, April, 1924.	21	46	67	51,000*	471,000*

*A dispute involving about 27,000 shipyard workers in the Federated districts of Great Britain accounted for more than half of the time lost in April, 1924.

Of the 44 disputes beginning in April, 19, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 15, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 3, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 4, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; and 5, directly involving 200 workpeople, on other questions. In addition, about 13,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 26 disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 70, involving about 25,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during April of about 122,000 working days.

Settlements were effected in the case of 23 new disputes, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 15, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 3,000 workpeople were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving about 10,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1923

Report of Registrar on Investigation of Alleged Combine Operating to Limit Competition in Connection with the Marketing of the New Brunswick Potato Crop

THE Minister of Labour published early in June an interim report of the Registrar under the Combines Investigation Act, who is investigating a combine alleged to exist amongst potato dealers in New Brunswick, resulting in the limitation of competition in the buying, transporting and sale of potatoes.

A formal complaint, signed by six residents of New Brunswick complaining of a combine, resulted in the Registrar being instructed by the Minister of Labour to carry out an investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1925, page 1).

The report is a volume of 144 pages containing details of the evidence taken in the course of the investigation, and is divided into sections of which the principal are as follows: Production and Producers; Co-operative Shipping; Export Trade with Cuba; Existence of a Combine; Arrangements with Cuban Buyers in Havana; The Struggle for Business in Cuba; Arrangements with Steamship Companies (including Profit Taking on Freight Overages; Unfair Competition; The New Brunswick Potato Exchange; Frost-Proof Warehouses at Saint John.

In the opinion of the Registrar, the evidence establishes the fact of the existence of various agreements, arrangements and combinations at different times, fixing a common price and preventing and lessening competition in and substantially controlling the transportation, purchase, sale and storage and otherwise restraining or injuring trade or commerce in potatoes, to the detriment, or against the interest, of the public, and that these arrangements were made between the various shipping groups known as the Porter group and the McCain group, and between the Porter group and the Munson Steamship Line, of 67 Wall Street, New York City, including their agents, Furness-Withy & Co., Ltd., Steamship Brokers, Saint John, N.B., and between the Porter group and O. R. Estey of Woodstock, N.B.

The personnel of the groups referred to above is as follows:—

Porter Group—

Guy G. Porter, Ltd., Perth, N.B.
Hatfield & Co., Ltd., Hartland, N.B.
C. E. Gallagher Co., Bath, N.B.
B. Frank Smith, East Florenceville, N.B.
Nelles & Clark, Woodstock, N.B.
Johnston & Turbill, Woodstock, N.B.

McCain Group—

McCain Produce Co., Ltd., East Florenceville, N.B.
Noddin & Schriver, Woodstock, N.B.
Chipman Phillips, Woodstock, N.B.
Henry Phillips, Woodstock, N.B.
Wilson, Patterson & Gifford, Saint John, N.B.

The part in the arrangements outlined above, that was played by the McCain group, was a lesser one than that of the Porter group. They were, in the first instance, co-operating in the chartering of vessels; but were forced by the Porter group into agreements with that group, which affected selling prices in Cuba, and prices paid to the farmer in New Brunswick.

The report refers to the necessity for some better method of handling potatoes, and points out that if the farmer is to receive a larger proportion of the consumer's dollar, he must pay more attention to marketing methods, and that any organization set up for the marketing of the potato crop to take the place of the present system, should be owned and controlled by the grower.

The report closes with the following comment:—

> "Perhaps the most important aspect of this investigation is the opportunity of throwing light on certain transactions for the information of the farmer and the public generally. In the past the inside of these transactions has not been known except to the big men of the trade themselves."

Peter J. Hughes, K.C., of Fredericton, N.B., conducted the enquiry before the Registrar.

A deputation of male teachers waited upon the Central Board of the Catholic School Commission, at Montreal, recently, asking that the collective insurance scheme accepted by the Board some time ago should be begun. A high percentage of the teachers coming under the Board have applied for the insurance. The project entails the paying by the Board of 30 per cent of the premiums and by the teachers of 70 per cent. The Board stated that the scheme would probably be opened on July 1.

REFERENCE TO SUPREME COURT OF CANADA REGARDING THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

AN article appeared in the January, 1925, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, concerning a reference which had been made by Order-in-Council of the Dominion Government to the Supreme Court of Canada of certain questions as to the obligations of Canada arising under the labour part of the Treaties of Peace, and also as to the legislative authority of the Dominion Parliament, or of the Provincial Legislatures, to deal with a certain Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1919, limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

The hearing of this reference occurred in the Supreme Court on June 11. Counsel appeared on behalf of the Dominion Government, and also on behalf of the Provincial Governments of Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia. All the provinces had been notified of the intended reference but only those mentioned were represented at the hearing.

On conclusion of the arguments, judgment was reserved by the Court.

This subject was considered by a Committee of the House of Commons last session, and it was under the authority of a resolution of the House of Commons and of the Supreme Court Act that the reference was made. The questions submitted to the court were as follows:

(1) What is the nature of the obligation of the Dominion of Canada as a member of the International Labour Conference, under the provisions of the Labour Part (Part XIII) of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding povisions of the other Treaties of Peace, with relation to such draft conventions and recommendations as may from time to time be adopted by the said Conference under the authority of and pursuant to the aforesaid provisions?

(2) Are the legislatures of the provinces the authorities within whose competence the subject-matter of the said draft convention in whole or in part lies and before whom such draft convention should be brought, under the provisions of Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, for the enactment of legislation or other action?

(3) If the subject-matter of the said draft convention be, in part only, within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, then in what particular or particulars, or to what extent, is the subject-matter of the draft convention within the competence of the legislatures?

(4) If the subject-matter of the said draft convention be, in part only, within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, then in what particular or particulars, or to what extent, is the subject-matter of the draft convention within the competence of the Parliament of Canada?

It was contended on behalf of the Dominion Government by Eugene Lafleur, K.C., of Montreal, and J. G. O'Donoghue, K.C., of Toronto, that no obligation rested on the Dominion to enact into law the different draft conventions or recommendations which may be adopted from time to time by the International Labour Conference, and that the obligation of the Federal Government was satisfied if the different recommendations or conventions were brought before the competent authority, Dominion or Provincial, as the case may be. In regard to the eight-hour day convention, adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1919, an Order-in-Council was passed in November, 1920, on the advice of the then Minister of Justice, declaring that the proposals contained therein were within provincial jurisdiction excepting as to Dominion works and undertakings. The Convention in question was considered at a conference between representatives of Dominion and Provincial Governments three years later. Doubt was expressed by some of the provincial representatives in attendance at this conference as to the soundness of the view expressed in the Federal Order-in-Council of November, 1920. The Supreme Court reference is intended to secure an authoritative expression of view as to whether the eight-hour day convention referred to is within the Federal or Provincial sphere of control. The argument of Mr. Lafleur supported the position which was taken by the Hon. C. J. Doherty, former Minister of Justice. in the Order in Council of 1920.

Mr. Geoffrion, K.C., of Montreal, on behalf of the Attorney General of the Province of Quebec, supported the view of the Dominion Government that the regulation of hours of labour was exclusively within provincial control under the British North America Act as affecting directly the civil rights of both employers and workmen.

Edward Bayly, K.C., appearing for the Attorney General of Ontario, argued that the Dominion Parliament has exclusive power to sanction ratification of the draft convention of the International Labour Conference, and that if a draft convention is formally ratified, thereupon becoming binding upon the Dominion, a further obligation will rest upon the Dominion authorities to take whatever action is necessary to make its provisions effective. In the absence of ratification of the eight-hour day convention by the Federal authorities, it was contended on behalf of the Province of Ontario that its subject-matter is probably within provincial legislative control.

Mr. Mathers, K.C., appearing for the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, supported the Ontario Government in the view that the responsibility in regard to the eight-hour day convention rested upon the Federal authorities.

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA

Outline of Measures enacted in 1925 in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta

Quebec

The second session of the sixteenth legislature of the Province of Quebec opened on January 7 and concluded on April 3, 1925, many acts being passed, of which several particularly affected labour.

Workmen's Compensation.—The report of the Commission appointed at the second session of 1922 (chapter 38) to inquire into the subject of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents, was laid before the legislature early in the session. (The report was outlined in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE). No action was taken to give effect to these recommendations, but the Minister of Labour stated that the Government was considering the various suggestions in the report, and that they proposed to wait until after the next International Labour Conference at Geneva before modifying the present legislation, if it should be expedient to do so. (The subject of Workmen's Compensation occupies the first place in the agenda of this Conference).

An amendment was made by the insertion in the existing act of a new subsection providing that workmen who are the victims of accidents happening outside Quebec while working for an employer who is domiciled outside the Province, shall not participate in the benefits provided by the Quebec act, if the country or province in which the accident occurs entitles the workman or his representatives to compensation, and if the employer has fulfilled his obligations under such a law. The amendment is directed against the possibility that the workman in such a case should receive a double indemnity.

An appropriation was made by the legislature for the education in the elementary schools of the children of workmen who have died as the result of injuries sustained in the course of their occupation. In announcing the government's policy in this matter, Premier Taschereau said:—

> It is true that the law governing industrial accidents provides an indemnity to the worker in case of accident and to his widow and children if the accident results in death; but we must consider the education of the children and we intend accordingly to ask the House to vote a sum for the purpose of furnishing education in primary schools for the sons of the worker killed in the course of his employment. The employer provides them with bread; we will supply them with the food of intelligence. It is a new measure in which we have taken the initial step. I trust it will be appreciated by the labouring class, and that later the sons of workers will be proud of a province which has taken the trouble to assure them such an education as their fathers would have desired them to have.

Minimum Wages for Women.—The Women's Minimum Wage Act of 1919, was amended so as to permit the remuneration of the members of the Minimum Wage Commission, who are to receive an amount to be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for their services. The Women's Minimum Wage Act, which became law in 1919 (chapter 10) provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint, under the direction of the Minister of Public Works, a minimum wage commission consisting of three members, none of the members to receive remuneration. The commission had not been appointed as the session closed. (An outline of the act was given in a note in the February issue of this GAZETTE).

Weekly Rest For Hotel Employees.—The one day of rest each week which was provided by an act of 1918 (chapter 53) for hotel and restaurant employees was amended so as to make it clear that the day of rest is to be a complete period of twenty-four hours.

Pensions of School Teachers.—The existing law relating to public instruction was amended to provide that no primary school teacher on the retired list after January 1, 1924, shall receive a pension less than $125; and that the pension of every teacher on the list after that date, if under $300 shall be increased by $5 multiplied by the number of years, over 20 and under 35, which the teacher has served, provided that no pension shall exceed $300.

Electrical Inspection.—The existing act respecting the protection of public buildings against fire was amended by a new provision fixing the rate of charges for examination of new electrical installations in public buildings at one half of one per cent of the value of the installation, and by providing for the appointment of a special staff of inspectors in the Department of Inspection of Industrial Establishments and Public Buildings at a salary not to exceed $1,800 a year. The electrical inspectors are to be qualified journeymen electricians and besides these there will be other special inspectors qualified to judge heating systems of high and low pressure as well as sectional hot water boilers.

Provincial Civil Service.—An act was passed enabling the Lieutenant Governor in Council to prescribe such classification and remuneration as he shall deem just for the public officers and employees of the Province, subject

however to the approval of the legislature. In the discussion on this bill the Premier stated that the Government had not had sufficient time to study thoroughly the report of a special commission of deputy ministers who had been engaged in the study of reclassification. He pointed out that the Government paid its employees each year in pensions $100,000, of which the employees contributed only $39,000, and in addition paid for a group insurance policy on all employees.

Co-operative Societies.—The existing act governing co-operative societies (Revised Statutes, 1909, article 6763 sqq.)) was amended to provide for an annual inspection of all the operations of a society by the Board of Supervision of Co-operative Societies. In connection with this act a member of the government stated that government control of co-operative societies might become necessary if they carry on a large banking business.

Licensing of Peddlers.—The Peddlers' Act of 1924 was amended by the inclusion among those not requiring licenses under the act of persons selling lubricating oils and gasoline.

Miscellaneous Acts.—"The Order of Agricultural Merit of the Province of Quebec" was instituted for the purpose of encouraging agriculturalists by honours and rewards, and to acknowledge services rendered to agriculture.

The charter of the City of Quebec was amended to permit the council to pass a by-law for the closing of barber shops at 8 o'clock p.m. during the week and 11 o'clock on Saturday.

Ontario

The second meeting of the sixteenth legislature of Ontario opened on February 10, and concluded on April 14.

Unemployment Relief.—The opening speech from the Throne announced that the government proposed, in view of the extent of unemployment, that the province should pay a proportion of the cost of works undertaken by municipalities for relief purposes, and that public undertakings should be continued, as far as possible, during the winter season. In accordance with this announcement the Unemployment Special Rate Act was passed enabling the council of any municipality during the year 1925 to levy, in addition to all other rates, a special rate not exceeding one mill in the dollar on the whole rateable property in the municipality, for the purpose of meeting the cost of any work or service undertaken for the express purpose of providing work for those out of employment. This special rate is not to be counted in ascertaining whether the limit of taxation as fixed by the Municipal Act has been reached.

Garnishment of Wages.—The Wages Act was amended to provide that when the primary creditor garnishees wages he is to serve the garnishee with a statement whether or not he intends to apply for a reduction in the 70 per cent exemption of the amount of wages which is exempt from seizure or attachment under another section of the act; failing such notice the employer of the workman may pay into court only the balance of the wages after 70 per cent has been deducted. Either party however is permitted to apply to a judge for an order fixing the amount of the debtor's exemption.

Workmen's Compensation.—Two amendments were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act. The first enabled the Board to withhold the payment of benefits to widows who are found to be living an irregular life. In such cases compensation may be retained or diverted in whole or in part and paid for the benefit of any other dependents of the deceased workman.

The second amendment related to compensation in connection with accidents happening outside the province, being similar to an amendment to the Quebec act which is mentioned in the preceding section of this article. By this amendment no compensation is payable when an accident occurs outside the province and the workman is entitled to compensation under the law of the place where the accident happens. In such a case however compensation may be paid if the workman's usual place of employment is within the province, and if he happens to be outside the province at the time of the accident for some casual purpose connected with his employment in Ontario; compensation may be paid also if the accident happens on a steamer, vessel, or railway, and the workman is a resident of the province but engaged in work which lies partly inside and partly outside the province. (The Workmen's Compensation Act, as amended in 1915, allowed the payment of compensation for accidents outside the province only if the employer's chief place of business and the workman's usual place of employment is in Ontario, and if the workman's employment outside Ontario has lasted less than six months, or if the accident happened on a boat or railway and the workman is resident in the province, but engaged in work which is performed both inside and outside the province.)

Special Elections.—The Railway Employees' and Commercial Travellers' Voting Act of

1923, providing for special polls for these classes in municipal elections so as to enable municipal councils to extend the time for these polls, was again amended to permit councils to reduce the special voting days from three to two days.

Early Closing in Villages.—The amendment of 1921 to the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, which permitted city and town councils to pass a by-law requiring the closing of shops within their respective districts under certain conditions, was enlarged to extend this privilege to village councils. The conditions referred to are that three-fourths of the shop-owners of the class concerned shall apply for the by-law; the council may then, within one month after the application, pass a by-law requiring all the shops of that class to close on a particular day of the week after 12.30 o'clock noon, and until 8 a.m. next day, and during such periods of the year as are named in the application.

Pensions for Public Library Employees.—The boards of public libraries established under the Public Libraries Act of 1920 were authorized to pay to any employee retiring by reason of age, ill-health or other disability, such retiring allowance or gratuity as they think proper, up to the amount of the aggregate salary of the employee for the last three years of service. In cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants library boards may establish contributory or non-contributory funds for providing pensions or life insurance or both, in the interest of these employees, but such action by a board must first receive the approval of the city council.

Requisitioning Labour for Forest Fires.—By an addition to the Forest Fires Prevention Act of 1917 reeves of townships are given authority, when dangerous fires are in progress, to summon the assistance of male persons between the ages of 18 and 60 years, excepting only railway trainmen, telegraphers and dispatchers on duty, doctors and persons physically unfit. In such a case municipal councils have authority to fix by by-law the remuneration to be paid to the persons so employed.

Agricultural Loans.—The Agricultural Development Act of 1921 was amended by the addition of a section which provides for the establishment of the office of Commissioner of Agricultural Loans, to whom all the powers, duties and obligations of the existing board are transferred.

Social Legislation.—Among the general social legislation enacted was an amendment to the Adoption Act, providing that the consent of the child is not to be required in a case in which it appears to the judge before whom application is made that the child has lived since infancy with the applicant and has known no other parent.

Another act, which takes effect on July 1, 1925, provides for the establishment as a corporation of "The Boys' Welfare Board of Ontario," to consist of thirty members. The Board will have power to establish a home for boys, who become its wards, to provide for their training and to fix the age and the conditions under which boys may be admitted, the period for which they may be kept, and the conditions under which they may leave the home, etc.

The Landlord and Tenant Act was amended to provide that when a landlord unreasonably withholds from the tenant permission to sublet the tenant may refer to a judge the question whether or not such permission should be given.

Alberta

The fifth session of the fifth legislature of the Province of Alberta opened on February 17, and on April 19 the measures that had been passed received the Royal Assent, the legislature adjourning until June 15, when it was to reconvene for the consideration of the railway situation in Northern Alberta.

Payment of Miners' Wages.—The Mines Act was amended with the object of ensuring the payment of wages to miners. The amending Act provides that the manager or overman of a mine shall keep a record showing the sums due and the amounts actually paid on each pay-day. This record must be open for inspection at any time by any inspector under the act. A monthly statement must be furnished to the chief inspector, in reply to the question: "Have all wages due and payable under the terms of the Mines Act, up to this date, been duly paid to all the workmen employed in or about the said mine?" In the event that any wages remain unpaid the chief inspector may apply to a judge for the appointment of a receiver of the profits of the mine. The order appointing a receiver may require an accounting of all sums received by the mine company for six months, and a return of these sums to the receiver.

Minimum Wages for Women.—A new Minimum Wages for Women Act was passed, to take the place of the Minimum Wage Act of 1922, which was repealed. The construction of the earlier act was subjected to criticism in connection with the refusal of the Hudson's Bay Company last year to comply with certain of the Board's orders and the subsequent decision of the Supreme Court of Alberta declaring these orders to be invalid (LABOUR

GAZETTE, January, 1925, page 2; December, 1924, page 1109; October, 1924, page 908).

The new act is largely a reprint of the act of 1922. A memorandum attached to the bill stated that most of the changes are in the direction of giving specific legislative endorsement to the practices of the Board, which though properly authorized by the old act were not clearly set out therein. The major changes from that act are as follows: (1) It is made clear that the Board can determine with greater freedom as to what class of employees or class of employment the minimum wages are to affect. Thus it is made clear that a process such as box-folding, which might be common to many trades, can be treated as a separate employment; (2) It is made clear that if an order does not state to what place it is applicable, it shall be taken to be applicable to all the places mentioned in the schedule to the Act. These places are the same as those mentioned in the earlier act, namely, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Blairmore, Camrose, Cardston, Coleman, Drumheller and Redcliff; (3) Specific power is given to the Board to authorize deductions when hours less in number than the ordinary shift are worked, and in cases where meals or lodgings are furnished in lieu of wages; (4) Specific powers are given to the Board as to fixing learning periods, and as to instruction of learners; (5) Provision is made for individual permits for handicapped employees; (6) Signature of orders by the chairman and the secretary is specially provided for; (7) Publication in the *Alberta Gazette* is to be sufficient notice of the existence and of the terms of the order; (8) Provision is made for the temporary increase of working hours on the occasion of a breakdown of machinery, etc.; (9) Learners in any industry are not to be called upon to pay premiums.

Workmen's Compensation.—Frost-bite was added to the list of industrial accidents which are compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, this amendment being retroactive in its effect to September 30, 1924. (It was stated in the legislature that several unemployed men at Calgary who had accepted work clearing snow drifts off the railway tracks had lost fingers or toes or sustained other injuries during a blizzard last December). Schedule 1 of the act, detailing the nature of the works in connection with mines that come under the act, was amended so as to include beyond dispute subsidiary operations, such as the removal of overlying strata.

School Holidays.—Ash Wednesday, the King's Birthday and Labour Day were removed from the list of compulsory school holidays, but district boards were given power to declare a holiday on any of these days..

Fire Departments' Hours of Labour.—The Fire Departments' Hours of Labour Act, passed at the session of 1924, to provide for the granting to fire fighters of one full day's rest in seven, was amended in regard to the procedure which municipal councils are to follow in order to give effect to its provisions. The act originally provided that action could be taken after ratification of the proposal by a vote of the electors at the next civic election, but under the amendment a by-law must be submitted to a vote of the electors upon receipt of a petition to that effect signed by at least 10 per cent of the electors who voted at the last preceding municipal election.

Hours in Retail Stores.—The charter of the City of Edmonton was amended in the section governing the closing of retail stores on public holidays, at 6 p.m. on week days, and at noon on each Wednesday from April 30 to September 1, provision being made that these requirements are not to apply during the three business days preceding Christmas in any year.

Child Welfare.—A Child Welfare Act was passed to take the place of the Children's Protection Act of 1909. It provides for the consolidation under one department of the government of all branches of administration pertaining to child welfare. The new act contains provisions similar to the Manitoba Act of 1922 respecting the Welfare of Children, which took effect on September 1, 1924, and which was described by the general secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada as "the most modern child welfare act in Canada or on the continent."

The Alberta Act is to take effect on its proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. It establishes the office of Superintendent of Child Welfare, who will have numerous duties in addition to those formerly carried out by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children. These duties include, in general, the "encouragement and promotion of the conservation of child life in Alberta; the encouragement and supervision of child welfare associations and children's aid societies; to secure, through these associations, a system of suitable foster homes, which will be subject to his supervision; to supervise immigrant children and secure their enrolment as wards of the province, etc." Part II of the act deals with the treatment of neglected children. Among other conditions which warrant police officers in treating children as being in the "neglected" class the act

names the peddling by children under 12 years of age of newspapers or other articles, or the distributing of advertising matter for hire in any public place during the day or night; the employment of children under 16 years of age between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.; the peddling, by children under 14 of any articles during school hours or after 9 p.m. Children found to be neglected may be returned to their parents, subject to supervision, or they may be committed to the care of the Superintendent or of a society. Part III outlines the procedure to be taken in connection with handicapped children, and Part IV deals with immigrant children, who are to be enrolled as wards of the Province, and placed in general charge of the Superintendent of Child Welfare. Part V governs child welfare organizations; Part VI, contains general provisions, defines the powers and duties of Municipal Councils, makes rules for shelters and child welfare officers, and provides penalties for the ill-treatment of children. It is stated to be an offence under the act, punishable by a fine up to $200, with imprisonment for six months, to cause children under 16 years of age to beg in public "whether under the pretence of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale," or otherwise; to cause a child under 16 to be employed for hire between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m.; to cause a child under 16 to perform for profit at a circus or any place of public amusement, except under a special license from the Superintendent. The act defines the responsibility incurred by municipalities in connection with the financial support of children in shelters or other institutions.

Farmers' Co-operation.—The opening Speech from the Throne stated that the most notable development of the past year was the interest displayed by the people of Alberta in the co-operative marketing of products of the farm. The adoption of more effective methods of marketing, it was stated, could not fail to bring larger returns to the farmer, which in turn would result in a general improvement of business. The Alberta Co-operative Credit Act was amended in the section prohibiting borrowers from disposing of stock, etc., so as to provide that chattels subject to the lien of a co-operative society may not be sold without the consent of the directors. The section regarding the security to be required of persons endorsing the note of a borrower was revised, and a new section was added providing for the formation of beet sugar co-operative credit societies.

Relief of Farmers.—The Provincial Relief Act of 1922, concerning advances made by the Provincial Government for the purchase of feed and for the relief of farmers and the securities for the repayment of these advances, contained a provision to the effect that chattel mortgages taken to secure money advanced by way of relief do not require renewal if they were taken in the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. This provision was amended so as to include mortgages taken in 1922.

Help for Settlers.—Reference was made in the Speech from the Throne to the joint arrangement between the Federal and Provincial Governments and the Railway Companies providing free transportation for settlers, with their stock and equipment, who desire to move to more favourable locations in the province. This step was taken in order to relieve adverse conditions in certain sections. The government had also, it was stated, shown its appreciation of the need for the careful selection and training of immigrants by re-opening the Vermilion School of Agriculture, where 57 young men from Great Britain were receiving elementary agriculture instruction.

Over 3,200 employees of Imperial Oil, Limited, in Canada, Newfoundland and South America recently received stock certificates from the company through the Co-operative Investment Trust inaugurated in April, 1920 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1920, page 422, and April, 1925, page 347). Shares valued at about $10,000,000 have been distributed to these employees.

The United States Department of Commerce announces that the biennial census of manufactures, 1923, shows the value of products (at factory prices) of manufacturing establishments in the United States in that year to have aggregated $60,481,135,000. This aggregate represents an increase of 38.5 per cent as compared with $43,653,283,000 in 1921, but is 2.5 per cent beolw the corresponding total for 1919, which was $62,041,795,000. Measured, however, in quantities, not values, manufacturing industries showed a considerable increase in production between 1919 and 1923, the increase being estmated at 19 per cent. The average number of wage earners employed during 1923, 8,763,233, exceeded by 28.2 per cent the number reported for 1921, 6,946,570, but was 2.6 per cent less than the 1919 total, 9,000,059. The total wage payments in 1923, $10,985,895,000, shows increases of 34 per cent as compared with $8,200,324,000 in 1921 and of 5 per cent as against $10,461,787,000 in 1919.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1924

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for 1924 gives in its general review an outline of the cost of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act since it became operative on January 1, 1917. In the eight-year period ending December 31, 1924, 53,542 accidents occurred in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board; 43,660 compensable claims were presented, all but 81 of which had been finally adjusted. The total compensation paid or payable to workmen or their dependants amounted to $7,801,573. This amount does not, however, represent the entire cost of the accidents for the period, as the administration expense is not included. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependants was $3,779,192, and the amount at the end of 1924 required for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen was $4,022,381. One thousand and one children under 16 years of age were awarded monthly pensions while under that age, and 417 widows were awarded pensions for life or until re-marriage. Dependant mothers and fathers to the number of 201 were awarded compensation; 24 members of the family other than widows, children and parents, more or less dependent upon workmen who had been killed, received benefits; and life pensions were awarded to 1,873 workmen who were disabled, wholly or partially, for life. Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability, and in the five-year period $234,155 was paid for such service. The total amount allowed for bad and doubtful debts since the Act came in force was $35,000, which was less than one-half of one per cent of the assessment.

Special attention is drawn in the report to a provision of the Workmen's Compensation Act which enables the Board to provide special medical aid in cases requiring exceptional treatment. In commenting on this provision the Board says that in such cases relief has been given under the Act "of a nature which cannot be realized in dollars and cents." Examples are given showing how this provision is applied. The report also quotes an example showing how the changes made in the Act have been to the advantage of the workmen.

There were 6,301 accidents reported to the Board in 1924, this being 482 less than in 1923. Of the total number, 79 were fatalities. In two cases no claim was made. In one case the claim was disallowed, and in another case there were no dependants left by the deceased. In 10 cases the Board paid the burial expenses but the question as to the compensation payable had not been finally decided at the end of the year. In 61 out of the 77 cases in which compensation was demanded, compensation was granted and the payments begun to the dependants during the year. Apart from the fatal accidents there were 563 accidents during the year that were found to be non-compensable, and in 755 cases medical aid only was paid. In 162 cases permanent partial disability resulting from accidents were dealt with by the Board, and there were in all 4,665 accidents which caused total disability for a week or over.

The total cost of compensation in 1924 was $1,163,710.64 as compared with $1,324,759.88 in the previous year. The decrease or increase in accident cost in 1924 as compared with the previous year is shown below by classes:—

Industry	Increase	Decrease
	$	$
Coal and other mining		97,491 00
Lumbering	11,142 00	
Iron and steel		34,931 00
General manufacturing		12,494 00
Building and construction		14,791 00
Public utilities	6,359 00	
Transportation		13,268 00
Shipping and navigation	49,787 00	
Provincial Highways Board		55,651 00

The average ratio of the cost of accidents to the total wages paid was 2.57 in 1924; 2.37 in 1923; 1.96 in 1922; 1.55 in 1921; 1.68 in 1920. 1.53 in 1919; 2.55 in 1918; and 2.25 in 1917.

The wages paid in each of the years during the eight-year period was given as follows: in 1924, $45,197,952; in 1923, $55,746,721; in 1922, $48,211,601; in 1921, $60,970,120; in 1920, $74,600,999; in 1919, $60,017,418; in 1918, $51,108,492; and in 1917, $39,326,243.

The estimated cost of providing medical aid amounted to $62,564.18 in 1924, as compared with $61,304.02 in 1923. The ratios of the cost of medical aid to the compensation cost of accidents in those classes in which the Board paid medical aid for 1923 and 1924 are as follows:—

	1923	1924
Lumbering, sawmills, etc.	12·7	12·9
General manufacturing	9·9	10·1
Building and construction	6·5	13·2
Public utilities	8·7	15·7
Transportation	8·2	10·4

In the Mining and Iron and Steel classes, and in the Navigation class the ratio is not given. In the former classes the greater portion of medical aid is furnished under medical aid schemes adopted by the workmen, and consequently is not furnished by the Board. In the Navigation class medical aid is as a rule furnished under the Merchants' Shipping Act.

At the end of 1924 the book surplus of the Board was $184,971.05, but assessments amounting to $111,580.61 were outstanding, leaving a cash surplus of $73,390.44.

Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association

The Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association held its sixth annual meeting in Halifax on April 22, employers in all classes of industry in the province attending. This association has authority, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, to make rules for the prevention of accidents, these rules when approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board, being binding on all the employers included in the class affected thereby.

A code of safety rules for sawmills was submitted for the consideration of the meeting and after discussion was adopted by the Association. This code had already been given tentative approval, but the sanction of a general meeting of the Association was required before it could become binding upon sawmill operators in the province of Nova Scotia. On the conclusion of the regular business of the meeting, an interesting address was given by the chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board Mr. V. J. Paton, on the operation of the Act during the past year, with special reference to payrolls, method of assessment and collection, administration expenses, medical aid, and investment of pension funds.

In presenting his report for the year 1924-25, as president of the Association, Mr. C. V. Monaghan pointed out that the general theory of workmen's compensation is that industry should bear the cost of the loss of life or limb occasioned by production in the same manner as it bears the expense of worn out machinery, and it devolves therefore upon the employers to take an active interest in reducing the number of accidents. The president also took occasion to state that the work of the Association is made somewhat difficult owing to the limited industrial development of the province and the absence of large industries wherein safety activities could be carried on in an organized manner. It was pointed out by the president that aside from this accident prevention work, the Association had been endeavouring during the past year to promote a better understanding of the workings of the Compensation Act in the various classes of industry. The field officer in his visits to employers had sought to correct false impressions in this regard, and the literature issued by the Association had at various times been used for the purpose. The president expressed the opinion that these activities had been instrumental in bringing about a more general attitude of co-operation between employers and the Board.

The secretary's report showed that with the object of keeping in touch with organizations engaged in accident prevention work in other provinces, an exchange service was arranged whereby bulletins and other safety literature would be interchanged. The chief benefit of this arrangement to the Association was in keeping in touch with the means used by other organizations in carrying on the work; the literature received being in most cases not applicable to conditions existing in this province. Referring to the expenses during the year 1924, the secretary reported the total cost as $8,904; the total expenses in the year 1923 amounted to $8,833. Owing to the fact that accident prevention work is carried on in a varied manner in the other provinces it was not possible to make an accurate comparison of costs. In the province of Ontario, however, where Associations similar to that in Nova Scotia are in operation, the cost in the year 1923 amounted to about two per cent of the total income of the Board, as compared with a percentage of .54 (about one-half of one per cent) in Nova Scotia.

A comparative statement was read by the secretary showing the chief items in connection with the expenses of the Association during the years 1923 and 1924. There was a decline of about 20 per cent in the total payroll for the year 1923 in comparison with the previous year; there decreases being chiefly in the coal mining and metal trades groups, which, incidentally are the largest classes of industry under the Act. The payrolls for the other classes were all somewhat smaller with the exception of the lumbering industry which

had an increase in payroll of nearly 25 per cent.

The field officer, in a review of his activities during the year, discussed among other matters the general attitude of employers in the lumbering class toward compensation legislation. He stated that the employers felt that many doctors were not dealing as fairly as they might with compensation cases, as they were inclined to encourage malingering on the part of the workmen. Many employers feel that an injured employee should be required to report an injury immediately or within a reasonable time, to his employer or some representative of his, such as the superintendent or foreman. The field officer concluded by suggesting that a direct appeal should be made to all doctors to remember that the accident fund from which they were paid was a public fund raised by direct taxation.

The election of officers for the year 1925-26 resulted as follows: President, A. W. Macdonald, Dominion Coal Company, Limited, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia; first vice-president, A E. H. Chesley, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Kentville, Nova Scotia; second vice-president, R. E. Dickie, Canadian Lumber Company, Limited, Stewiacke, Nova Scotia; secretary-treasurer, H. R. Thompson, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Amherst, Nova Scotia; assistant-secretary, R. J. Walsh, Box 267, Halifax, Nova Scotia; field officer, M. L. Fraser, Box 326, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

Pension Plan of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, has established a retirement or pension system for its employees, described as a "group refunding retirement bond system." It is to cover all employees of the company except executive officers, and will supercede the former saving fund. The essential features of the plan are: (1) That the company will at its own expense purchase each year for each employee with more than five years service one group annuity bond. Each bond provides for a retirement income of $1 per month commencing at "normal retirement age" of 65 years for males, and 60 years for females, provided the employee has rendered 20 years of service. In case an employee shall have reached the retirement age and has not served 20 years, payment begins at the age attained after 20 years of service; (2) In addition to the "group annuity bond" which the company purchases, each employee with more than five years service may purchase each year, in co-operation with the company, one "group refunding retirement bond." This bond, which is paid for by employees in twelve monthly contributions, will provide an annuity of $1 or more per month commencing at normal age of retirement and continue for life; (3) For all employees purchasing group refunding retirement bonds the company will, at its own expense, provide separate group disability benefit. Benefit for all employees becoming totally incapacitated consists in the payment of one-third of their salary.

The company has 2,500 employees in Canada, those with five years' service being eligible for pensions.

Workers' Social Insurance in Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak Republic, in October, 1924, enacted a social insurance act which insures employees against sickness, invalidity and old age. The act, which is not to come into force until the passing of a further act for the insurance of persons working on their own account, creates an organization consisting of a Central Insurance Institution, formed on the basis of the existing local provident institutions. The employer and the insured each pay half the required contribution, and the state pays a subsidy to invalidity, old age, and widows' and orphans' pensions. The administrative bodies of all the insurance institutions are composed of representatives of the government, the employers, and the insured. In order to provide for adequate control of the local institutions, their officials are appointed by, and are responsible to, the Central Insurance Institution. Disputes are dealt with by a system of arbitration courts and insurance courts, with final appeal to the Superior Insurance Court at Prague. The act is expected to come into force in 1926.

An article in the April issue of the *International Labour Review* (Geneva), gives details of the measure. The existing system of sickness insurance was used as a basis for the general scheme. This system was begun in 1919, the intention being to enlarge its scope so as to provide invalidity and old age insurance to all persons under a contract of employment. Agricultural workers and domestic servants share in the benefits provided by the new act.

MINING OPERATIONS IN QUEBEC IN 1924

THE annual report of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries on mining operations in the province of Quebec in 1924 shows a decrease of 11.3 per cent in the value of the minerals produced during the year as compared with 1923. The total value of production in 1924 was $18,952,896, divided as follows: building materials, $11,380,977; other non-metallic minerals, $7,191,115; metallic minerals, $380,804. The production of metallic ores, although small, was slightly higher than in 1923, the increased production being due to better prices of the metals; lead and zinc ore mining was much more active; the production of copper sulphur ores, which had practically ceased for three years, was resumed, and molybdenite also appeared on the list after having dropped out since 1919. A small amount of gold and silver was produced in the shape of by-products from the treatment of the copper, lead and zinc ores. There was, however, intense prospecting and developing activity in the Northwestern Quebec gold belt. Conditions in the asbestos market were unsatisfactory, due mainly to a keen price-cutting competition in selling fibre to manufacturers, which resulted in a fall of prices. Feldspar mining was comparatively active, but mica showed a serious falling off after a good year in 1923, the decrease being due to over-production in 1923, and also to the competition of Madagascar mica in European, and even in United States markets. Building materials showed a decrease of about 4 per cent as compared with the 1923 figure, remaining at about the same figure as in 1922, a reduction in the building of large edifices and in industrial and road construction being largely responsible. It is estimated that 8,270 persons were employed in the mines and quarries in 1924 as compared with 8,925 in 1923. This is a decrease of 7 per cent. Producing mines numbered 3,298 and non-producing mines, 417.

The accompanying table shows for each mineral produced in Quebec, the actual number of workers engaged, the wages paid and quantities produced in 1924, as well as comparative figures of the value of the mineral products for the years 1923 and 1924:—

Substance	Number of workmen	Wages	Quantities	Value in 1924
		$		$
Asbestos, tons	2,309	2,823,633	225,224	6,571,594
Chromite, tons				
Copper and sulphur ore, tons	87	130,061	9,286	156,287
Dolomite, tons	6	4,584	1,609	9,049
Feldspar, tons	145	101,563	16,222	143,076
Gold, oz	367	477,022	891	18,372
Graphite, lb	44	22,310	90,429	3,264
Kaolin and fire clay, tons	21	11,735		
Magnesite, tons	93	57,557	7,950	101,122
Mica, lb	196	78,110	3,252,583	162,951
Mineral paints (iron, oxide, ochre), tons	42	30,396	7,129	88,540
Mineral water, gal	3	317	7,683	2,288
Molybdenite, lb	25	12,935	13,239	6,606
Phosphate, tons				
Quartz and silica rock, tons	59	45,515	18,063	88,958
Talc, soapstone, tons	21	13,810	449	20,273
Silver, oz			73,251	48,833
Titaniferous iron ore, tons	12	656	1,408	3,771
Zinc and lead ore, tons	195	105,302	4,763	146,935
Building Materials				
Brick, M	946	679,064	115,251	1,859,330
Cement, bbls	593	852,525	2,754,979	4,796,959
Granite	356	269,228		381,922
Lime, tons	252	180,727	86,274	684,581
Limestone, tons	1,609	1,152,932	1,638,660	2,276,248
Marble, tons	123	138,799	11,363	331,100
Sand, building, tons	382	258,123	2,359,235	493,866
Sandstone, tons	204	57,647	99,473	115,275
Slate, tons				
Tile, drain, and sewer pipe, pottery, etc	90	76,930		436,696
Totals	8,270	7,581,481		18,952,896

Of the $7,581,481 received in wages by the workmen, the miners received $3,915,506 and the quarrymen, $3,665,975. The number of 300-day men at work at the mines was 3,016, and at the quarries 2,458. The average wage earned by a 300-day workman during 1924 was $1,171 and for the previous year $1,068. The increase in wages was partly due to

higher wages paid by companies engaged in the development of mining properties in Northwestern Quebec. [The method employed to ascertain the number of 300-day men represented by the 8,270 persons employed during the most active season of the year, is to divide by 300 the number of days worked by the men at each mine and quarry.] The following table shows the actual number of workers employed in the mines, quarries and connected plants during 1924; also the number of workers calculated on a 300-day basis in the years 1923 and 1924:—

Mines, Quarries and Plants	Number of men employed 1924	Number of men calculated on 300-day basis	
		1924	1923
Asbestos (quarries and mills)	2,399	2,109	2,852
Copper and pyrite	87	101	62
Chrome (mines and mills)	.....	.....	20
Feldspar, kaolin (mines and mills)	166	118	87
Gold and silver	367	304	101
Graphite, mica, phosphate	240	130	102
Magnesite, dolomite	99	48	61
Mineral paints, ochre (pits and mills)	42	26	47
Molybdenite	25	15	1
Quartz and silica rock (quarries and mills)	59	44	32
Talc	21	16	13
Titaniferous iron ore, zinc and lead	207	105	68
Brick, pottery (clay pits and plants)	1,036	764	1,007
Cement (quarries and plants)	593	655	839
Granite (quarries and works)	356	255	339
Lime (quarries and kilns)	252	234	137
Limestone (quarries and dressing works)	1,609	1,110	1,032
Marble, slate, sandstone (quarries and works)	327	162	169
Sand (pit and river sand)	382	278	152
	8,970	6,474	7,123

During the year the Bureau of Mines received notices of 305 serious accidents, of which 12 were fatal, the remainder entailing loss of time of ten days or more. The accident average was 47.3 per 1,000 men working on a 300-day basis; in the mines the average was 71.2 per 1,000 workers and in the quarries 21.6. The twelve fatalities in the mines and quarries gave an average of 1.83 per 1,000 men-year. The corresponding averages were 3.36, 2.51, 2.72 and 2.38 for 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 respectively. In the mines proper the proportion of fatal accidents was 2.98, and in the quarries .86.

An analysis of the accidents shows that the causes were similar to those reported in previous years: in the mines, 87 per cent of the fatalities were due to falls of rock, and 14.3 per cent were caused by hoisting apparatus; in the quarries, falls of ground and explosives each accounted for 50 per cent of the deaths among the workmen; and in the connected plants the deaths were attributed equally to falls of rock, falls of objects, and shafting.

The report draws attention to the regulations for the safety of mine shaft operations which were issued by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on April 17, 1924. It is now ruled that shafts 100 feet or more in depth must be divided into two compartments, one to be exclusively used as a passage-way. The regulations set the length of pannels of ladders, their inclination, the space between the rungs, etc.; it established the principle of the double exit from underground workings; it provides for the construction of fences around shaft openings, of safety apparatus for cages and hoisting machinery; it makes compulsory a code of mine signals with signalling apparatus, and it indicates the means to be taken to insure safety for miners during the process of shaft sinking.

Arbitration in British Civil Service

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, intimated, in May, 1923, that the Government were prepared to accept the principle of arbitration for the Civil Service. Later, the Civil Service National Whitley Council was instructed to consider what arrangements could be made to give practical effect to this decision. The council recommended the establishment of a Civil Service Arbitration Board, which has now been constituted, The Council recommended that the machinery for arbitration should be the Industrial Court established by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The Court will consist of a Chairman, who will be either the president of the Industrial Court or the Chairman of a division of the Court, together with one member drawn from a panel of persons appointed to the Industrial Court by the Minister of Labour as representing the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, and one member drawn from a panel of persons appointed to the Industrial Court by the Minister of Labour as representing the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council for the administrative and legal departments of the Civil Service. The Court thus constituted will not hear claims in respect of classes with salaries in excess of £700 a year exclusive of bonus (except in cases of classes for which the scale of pay commences at a figure of less than £700 a year, but rises to a figure above £700 a year, in both cases exclusive of bonus), unless by the consent of both parties concerned in the claim. Claims eligible to be dealt with by the Court will be those affecting the emoluments, weekly hours of work, and leave of classes of civil servants. Cases of individual officers are excluded.

JOINT SANITARY BOARD FOR GARMENT INDUSTRY AT TORONTO

A NOTE in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1925, referred to the recent establishment of a Joint Board of Sanitary Control by mutual consent of the employers and employees in the garment industry at Toronto. This development followed an investigation undertaken by the president of the Toronto Board of Trade into allegations that had been made by a representative of the International Garment Workers' Union as to the existence of unsanitary conditions in some of the smaller shops (LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1924, page 738). The agreement between the associations and union, under which the Board was established, is outlined in this issue, in the section "Recent Industrial Agreements".

Members of the Joint Board

The members of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control are as follows:—

Representing the public: Dr. J. A. Dale, Professor of Social Science, Toronto University; Mrs. Adeline Plumptre, of the Canadian Red Cross Society; Mrs. J. Wesley Bundy, President of Toronto Womens' Civic Association; Dr. C. P. Fenwick, Head of the Hygiene Department, and Mrs. A. Selick, Canadian Jewish Review.

Representing he Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association: Mr. B. A. Sutin, President Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association; Messrs. M. Shankman, A. Rovner, J. H. Winters, A. Roth and Sol Polakoff.

Representing Joint Board International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the *Joint Board of Cloak Makers of Toronto:* A. Kirzner, Dr. D. Esser, Charles Shatz, and H. Reingold.

In addition to the above the Union has arrangements made for an Arbitration Board for the settlement of trade disputes, in the person of Dr. J. W. MacMillan, who is also chairman of the Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Ontario. Dr. MacMillan was chosen as chairman by both employers and employees.

Constitution of the Board

The nature and functions of the new organization are set forth in its constitution, which is as follows:—

Preamble.—As a result of a Collective Agreement signed between the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association and the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Toronto, a Joint Board of Sanitary Control to be formed for the purpose of introducing, defining and enforcing that section of the said Collective Agreement that provides for sanitary and safety conditions to be introduced in the various factories with whom the Union has contractial relations. Therefore, for the governing of the said Board of Sanitary Control, the following constitution has been adopted.

Article I.—The name of the Organization shall be the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Article II.—The purpose of the Board shall be to define and assist in establishing and maintaining such standards of sanitation and fire prevention in the various shops or factories of the Ladies' Garment Industry of Toronto, with whom the Joint Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has contractial relations collectively or independent as the Board may deem necessary for the preservation of the health and lives of the workers, and the safety of the public.

Article III.—1. The Board shall have the absolute right to designate through its authorized inspectors, a general or periodical inspection in the Cloak and Suit Industry with which the Union has contractual relationship collectively or independent, for the purpose of introducing and defining standards of sanitation, health, and fire prevention in such factories; and as a result of such inspection the Board may issue sanitary certificates to such shops. The reports of the inspectors will be in conformity with the standards introduced and approved by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

2. The Board shall have the right to withdraw such certificates of any factory in case of violations of standards of sanitation and fire prevention committed by manufacturers who are under the jurisdiction of this Board, and the Board may notify the public to that effect.

3. All union members in good standing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, employed in union shops under the jurisdiction of this Board shall have a medical examination to establish whether they are free from contagious disease. Those members of the union who will pass medical examination shall carry with them a health certificate card approved by the Board, and those workers who will fail to carry such health certificate card shall not be allowed to work in any of the shops under the jurisdiction of this Board.

Article IV.—1. To promote the best interests of the public and to safeguard their health, it is agreed that the Joint Board of Sanitary Control shall have the power to issue a sanitary label in the Cloak and Suit Industry in the City of Toronto, and in accordance with Paragraph II of the Collective Agreement with the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association in Toronto, and also on the principles based upon the rules and regulations now existing in the New York Market issued by the New York Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

2. Such sanitary label shall be issued only to those manufacturers who have contractual relations collectively or independent with the Toronto Joint Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in having a sanitary certificate issued by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of this city, in accordance with Article III Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Constitution.

Article V.—The Board shall consist of not less than five representatives from each of the following groups:—

1. Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association,

2. Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers of Toronto,

3. The Public of Toronto.

Article VI.—The officers of the Board shall consist of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, two of whom at least shall be chosen from among the representatives of the public.

The term of office shall be until successors of the officials have been duly chosen.

Vacancies occurring between elections may be filled temporarily by the Board.

Article VII.—An Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and one representative of the Union and one of the Employers' Association shall be empowered to act in emergencies during the intervals between meetings of the Board, but any action taken by the said Executive Committee shall not be deemed as a precedent until ratified by the Board.

Article VIII.—Each of the three groups represented on the Board shall be entitled to one vote. Matters relating to policy or concerning standards to be adopted shall be voted upon at regular or special meetings of the Board only when qualified representatives of all groups are present, or after ten days' previous notice in writing to all members of the Board of a meeting, and the matters proposed to be voted upon.

Article IX.—The expenses authorized by the Board shall be borne equally by the Manufacturers' Association and the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Toronto, including the Independent Manufacturers.

Manufacturers who have separate contracts with the union: It is recommended by the Board that each of these manufacturers shall share his burden of the expense authorized by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control by contributing an equal share amounting to the budget worked out by the Board.

Article X.—The Board shall hold at least one meeting each month, time and place designated by the previous meeting or by the officers of the Board.

Article XI.—This Constitution may be amended upon a majority vote of the Board at any regular meeting after due notice of the proposed amendment has been given in writing to all members of the Board.

Sanitary Standards for Workshops

The Board has already established sanitary standards for workshops as follows:—

1. Workshops located in the rear of houses, dwelling houses, or in tenement houses, or attics, or converted tenement houses, are prohibited by the Board. In case where such shops exist under a short lease with the property owner, and to be expired in a short time, special permission must be obtained from the Board to remain in such shop until the expiration of such lease or contract. If alterations should be necessary in such shop or factory in order to conform with the standards of the Board, such alterations must be made under the guidance of the Board.

2. All machines and other appliances which are in use, must be placed so as to have sufficient natural or artificial light at all times. The Board to determine in individual cases in regard to all complaints concerning insufficient or improper lighting.

3. All lights must be so placed as not to glare in the eyes of the worker; they must be at a proper distance from the operative with shades approved by the Board.

4. All shops should be properly aired during noon pauses. Proper ventilation should at all times be maintained. In the event of a dispute on the question in a shop, decision as to what constitutes proper ventilation to be left to the Joint Board.

5. "No irons heated directly with coal or gas tubes may be allowed in the shops. Whatever gas irons are used they must be applied with air pressure; they must be properly adjusted and the pipes made gas tight." Any new invention which will improve the present method of ironing shall be first approved by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

6. Each shop to be maintained by the employer in a clean and sanitary manner at all times. Floors to be swept regularly by a special caretaker who shall deposit all sweepings in covered metal waste cans, and see that contents of all waste cans are placed for garbage men at all collections. The shop walls and windows to be kept clean and metal rubbish receptacles with metal covers to be provided.

7. Toilet rooms to be kept clean and in good condition. Adequate toilet facilities to be maintained with separate toilets for men and women screened from public view. Toilets to be ventilated and lighted during working hours.

8. Rest room in a suitable place in the factory adequately furnished by the concern shall be provided for each shop.

9. Each shop shall be provided with an approved first aid medical kit approved by the Joint Board. Medical or nursing service shall be available in case of minor as well as of major accident. (This is an attempt to meet the conditions that some Toronto factories are too small to maintain a regular nursing service.)

10. It is recommended that proper and sufficient lunch accommodations shall be provided apart from the work benches and machines, the employer to provide service for the maintenance of these accommodations in good condition, the employees to deposit their leavings in a metal can with cover provided by the employer in efforts to maintain cleanliness in the place provided for lunch. This shall apply to those factories where workers bring their lunches in the shops.

11. An adequate number of approved fire extinguishers bearing the label of the Underwriters' Laboratories must be installed in convenient places.

12. All exit doors from the shops shall be opened outwards and kept unlocked (emergency bolts preferred) during working hours.

13. Aisles to be three feet wide, and all stairs and landings to fire escapes to be kept free from packages or other obstructions.

14. Notices of fire exits to be properly placed in designated places in the factory, and such notices to be printed in large red letters.

15. Fire drills in all union shops to be installed and rehearsed with the workers not less than once a month under the instructions of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

16. The shafts and transmission parts of the machines to be well guarded.

17. Smoking in the factory is strictly prohibited.

The total number of cases of poisoning, anthrax and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during April, 1925, was 49. Thirteen deaths were reported during the month, eight due to epitheliomatous ulceration, four due to anthrax, and one due to lead poisoning. In addition, seven cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among house painters and plumbers came to the notice of the Home Office during April, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

LABOUR DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

GOVERNMENT departments to administer laws for the protection of labour have been gradually established in most countries as the industrial conditions and sense of social responsibility demanded.*

The general use of steam power and the consequent development of large factories and workshops in the early part of the nineteenth century made possible the employment of women and children outside the home in large numbers. Excessive hours of labour and other undesirable working conditions led to investigations by government authorities and to the enactment of factory laws in one country after another. Officers were appointed to enforce these laws, and in nearly all the older industrial countries the factory inspection service of the government became the nucleus of the larger and more varied services performed by these governments today. One of the first instances of a government department being created for the purpose of administering a special act relating to labour was the factory inspection service set up by the British Factory Act of 1833.

With the growth of industry and the consequent increase in the number of wage earners, the need for accurate information regarding labour conditions became increasingly great. In the early years, commissions of inquiry had to be set up prior to the enactment of any new law or when public opinion demanded an investigation into any matter. The lack of reliable and current information was a handicap to those urging further legal restrictions as well as to the employers and to the general public. Accordingly, bureaus for the collection and publication of labour statistics were established in one country after another, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts leading the way in 1869. Several American states followed the example of Massachusetts, twenty-six states having created bureaus of labour statistics before 1891. In that year the first government bureau in Europe for the special purpose of collecting and disseminating statistical and other information in regard to labour was established in France. The United States Government had taken similar action in 1884, and Great Britain established a labour department in the Board of Trade in 1893. Other European countries followed these examples, Spain in 1894, Belgium in 1896, Austria in 1898, Germany, Italy and Sweden in 1902 and Norway in 1903.

In several of these countries, the government had given some attention to the collection and publication of labour statistics before offices were created for this special work. The British Board of Trade had a labour correspondent appointed in 1886, in accordance with a resolution of the House of Commons of that year, to the effect that "steps should be taken to insure in this country the full and accurate collection and publication of labour statistics". In other countries such as Denmark and the Netherlands, there were bureaus for the publication of general statistics which included, to some extent at least, labour statistics.

In most countries, the bureau of labour statistics and the factory inspection service were placed under the same department of the government. As other functions were added, the labour bureau expanded and became a separate department, whose duties were to include the administration of statutes concerning wages, hours of labour, industrial accidents and diseases, workmen's compensation, industrial disputes and methods adopted to improve industrial relations, employment offices and unemployment, apprenticeship and technical training, labour organizations and any other subjects that the particular conditions of any country might have brought into the legislative field as well as the enforcement of the older laws regarding the employment of women and children.

In certain countries, the functions of the department were broadened to include all matters relating to social welfare; in other countries, the labour office is a division of a department dealing also with industry and commerce. In Chili, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Jugoslavia, Hungary, Norway, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland, the enforcement of labour laws and the collection, analysis and publication of labour statistics are entrusted to a department of the government which is charged also with the publication of information and the administration of laws of a broader, social character. Such matters as housing, health, social insurance, old age pensions, and the welfare of women and children come within the scope of these departments.

The Austrian Ministry of Social Administration and the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Assistance have similar functions, but in these two countries the collection and publication of statistics of labour are tasks assigned to a special statistical office which compiles labour statistics among others and which is not under the department charged

*Some account of labour departments and bureaus in Canada was given in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

with labour affairs. Australia and New Zealand, South Africa, Denmark and the Netherlands have also central statistical offices where the general statistical work of the government is carried on, including that on labour statistics.

In the Argentine, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, Panama, Denmark, India, Japan and China, there is a labour bureau forming part of a Ministry which is largely taken up with other duties. In the Argentine, the Ministry of the Interior has had a labour department since 1912; in Brazil, the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce deals with labour matters. Colombia and Panama established labour offices in 1924. The National Labour Office of Uruguay is part of the Ministry of Industry. In Denmark, the Ministry of the Interior is charged with labour regulation. In India the labour bureau is under the Department of Industries; in China, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is responsible for the administration of the factory law, and in Japan, there is a bureau of social affairs under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In Belgium, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Spain and Cuba, the labour functions of the government are performed by the Ministry of Industry and Labour. Prior to 1924, the South African Department of Mines and Industries included a bureau of labour within its organization but in that year a Department of Labour was formed under a Minister of Labour.

In Great Britain, New Zealand, South Africa, Germany, the United States, Haiti and Canada, there is a Department of Labour as a separate administrative unit of the government. In France, one ministry deals with both labour and health matters.

In Australia and the United States, as in Canada, certain functions relating to labour matters are performed by the federal government and other services are under state authority. The necessity of having at hand reliable information regarding labour conditions is recognized in all three countries in the provision made by each for the collection and publication of such information.

In Australia, the Bureau of Census and Statistics is required to publish statistics relating to employment and unemployment, factories and mines, and social and industrial matters generally, and the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration has jurisdiction over industrial disputes extending beyond the bounds of any one state. New South Wales has a Department of Labour and Industry under one Minister. In Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, labour departments are administered as branches of a larger Ministry. In South Australia and Tasmania, there is a factory inspectorate attached to one of the government departments.

In the United States, all the states but Alabama and Arizona have labour bureaus under one name or another. In addition to a department whose chief functions are factory inspection and the collection of information, there are frequently other boards or commissions charged with the administration of certain laws, such as statutes providing for minimum wages for women, workmen's compensation or conciliation and arbitration. In some states all these functions are carried out by the same body.

The federal Department of Labour at Washington was established in 1913 by an Act which described the purpose of the proposed department to be "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment". The organization of the department at the present time provides for separate divisions dealing with labour statistics, the welfare of women and children, conciliation, employment offices, immigration and naturalization.

Since the publication of information regarding labour conditions is one of the chief functions of national labour bureaus, it follows that in almost all these countries there is an official publication devoted wholly or partially to labour matters, which not only serves to inform the citizens of the country itself but is of valuable assistance to other countries. By means of the free exchange of publications, each government is enabled to have information regarding labour conditions in other countries.

"The Trade Union Movements of the various industrial countries have always been marked by strongly national characteristics. The French, with their passion for local autonomy and group initiative, and their marked anti-political tendency; the Germans with their orderly arrangement, and strong centralization and internal discipline; the Belgians with their close union of political, industrial and co-operative organization; the Americans with their exclusiveness and hostility to Socialism; the British—pioneers in the Trade Union field—with their strength in defence combined with weakness in attack, and their elasticity of structure combined with lack of effective co-ordination; all bear the stamps of their distinct national histories."—The *"New Statesman"* (London).

SOCIAL INSURANCE AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Publication of Studies by International Labour Office

THE International Labour Office at Geneva has recently published three valuable reports on the subject of the general problems of Social Insurance, and on compensation for accidents and for occupational diseases. Social insurance was among the subjects selected for special consideration at the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference, which met last month at Geneva, a beginning being made with compensation for industrial accidents and diseases. In its general sense the term "social insurance" signifies the various measures that may be taken by a community to protect itself against the losses in its health and productive capacity that are incurred through the sufferings of its producers. The principal phases of social insurance, as it has been provided under existing laws in various countries, are accident insurance (workmen's compensation); sickness and maternity insurance; invalidity insurance; old age and death insurance, and unemployment insurance.

General Problems

The report on "The General Problems of Social Insurance" traces the historical development of social insurance, beginning from the introduction of the factory system which resulted in the creation of an immense proletariat. Out of the anarchic social conditions attending the development of large scale industry there gradually emerged a sentiment of solidarity, which forms the basis of the organization of insurance against the risks of industrial life. The report notes that the organization of collective thrift originated with the trade union movement:—

"The connection of the mutual aid society with the trade union, of which it was often the issue, ensured for it indeed the support of trade unionists, but for that very reason its membership was limited to the same circle . . . The basis of the mutual aid society was too narrow to enable insurance to be undertaken against the heavier risks of invalidity and old age; the society had to confine itself to the provision of small benefits in case of illness or unemployment of short duration. Nevertheless, in spite of the precariousness of its early existence the mutual aid movement laid the foundation of an organization in which later on and with the help of the public authorities, the provident fund was to become a securely built insurance organization."

A new conception of the social function of the State was first adopted by Germany, which created an elaborate system of compulsory social insurance between 1883 and 1889, including provision against occupational risks. The report traces the growth of the social insurance, of the German, British and French type, summarizing the different conceptions which underlie legislation throughout the world. The contents of the volume may be indicated by the titles of its main divisions, which are as follows: The Scope of Social Insurance; Benefits under Social Insurance; Financial Resources of Social Insurance; Financial Systems in Social Insurance; Insurance Institutions; and the Problem of the Unification or Co-ordination of Social Insurance.

Workmen's Compensation

The report on "Compensation for Industrial Accidents," a substantial volume of 656 pages, contains a comparative analysis of national laws on this subject. The various legislative systems began with occupations involving particularly serious risks such as mining, navigation, railways, manufacture of explosives, etc. They were then gradually extended to cover industrial and commercial undertakings using mechanical power of one kind or another, and they are now tending more and more to include all industrial, commercial and agricultural undertakings, whatever their size and whatever the nature of the plant which they employ. At the outset, the beneficiaries were mainly manual workers whose wages did not exceed a certain figure; but at the present day, the distinction between manual and non-manual workers is tending to disappear and the wage limit is either rising or has been abolished. Earlier systems of legislation covered only the risk of accident properly so called, and the risk of occupational disease was either omitted or, in many cases, explicitly excluded. However, as the principle of occupational risk demands that compensation should be paid on account of occupational diseases, it is found that legislation is tending to guarantee compensation for occupational diseases in an ever growing number of the systems which deal with industrial accidents.

The report will be found an invaluable source of information for the comparative study of compensation laws. Part I describes the scope of existing laws on the subject of industrial accidents, outlining the growth of modern legislation and the undertakings and

occupations covered. Part II enumerates the risks covered by the various state laws; Part III compares the scales and forms of compensation that are provided; Part IV deals with the guarantees established by law to ensure compensation payments; Part V describes the procedure required for obtaining compensation and settling disputes; and Part VI outlines the position of foreigners under the various national laws. The compensation acts of the various Canadian provinces are fully described, along with those of the other countries of the world, the source of information for Canadian legislation being "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1920," (with annual supplements to 1924) published by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Compensation for Occupational Diseases

The third publication presents a comparative analysis of existing national laws which provide for the compensation of occupational diseases. Some countries base their legislation on the principle that as all diseases may be occupational they should be merged in one general category and comprised in a system of consolidated sickness and disablement insurance. Other countries again regard occupational diseases as a risk of industry similar to the accident risk. "It is now generally admitted," the report states, "that workers suffering from occupational diseases should not have to fall back on public and private charity. Moreover, English experience shows that the burden imposed upon industry by insurance for injuries of this nature amounts, at most, to a small percentage of that entailed by industrial accidents. Past experience goes to show that compulsory compensation by the employer of serious cases of disease definitely traced to unhealthy occupations has two great advantages: in the first place, it offers an inducement to the manufacturer to improve the health conditions in his industry in order to reduce occupational risk, and consequently his insurance premium; in the second place, it calls the workers' attention to dangers which can to a large extent be avoided with their co-operation."

Occupational disease, it is stated elsewhere, is the inevitable outcome of unhealthy work, "but it would not be inevitable if the employer chose, for it is not a vital industrial necessity. It can be avoided, since the causes are even better known than those of accidents, for in disease the determining factor is to be found in the condition of work or in the machine utilized therein." The subject is treated in the report from many sides, the first chapter giving a general statement of the question, and showing the need for compensation for occupational diseases; the succeeding chapters deal with the definition of such diseases, the principles of legislation in respect to them; the responsibility of employers, and the rôle of the doctor in regard to legislation. The legislation of the various nations is analysed, the nations which provide compensation on the lines of accident insurance being in one group (British Empire, France, Spain, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, United States, Mexico, Ecuador, Argentina, Brazil, Japan) and those whose compensation is on the lines of sickness insurance being in another group (Germany, Austria, Hungary and Luxemburg).

International Industrial Welfare Congress

An International Industrial Welfare (Personnel) Congress is being held this month at Flushing, Holland. Canada is not represented at this meeting but the officials of the Congress, in a letter to Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, express the hope that a more representative Congress will be held within the next two or three years. The chairman of this year's congress is Mlle. Diemer of France, and the honorary secretaries are Miss M. L. Fledderus, of Holland, and Miss E. Brenda Voysey of England. The programme includes lectures and discussions on the following subjects: Stage of Development of Industrial Welfare (Personnel) Work in each country represented; Internationalism; Industrial Law in Relation to Welfare Work; The Industrial Problem of the Far East; Employee Representation; Employment Management as a Condition of and Means to Efficiency; Vocational Selection; Industrial Fatigue; The Individual in Industry; Social Progress; Existing Schemes of Training for Industrial Welfare Work and Future Lines of Development of Schemes of Training.

The international development of the industrial welfare or personnel movement was outlined in a publication of the International Labour Office (Geneva) in 1922. In that year the first international meeting was held, in Normandy, about 50 persons attending, including representatives of America, Belgium, China, France, Great Britain, Holland, India, Sweden, and Switzerland. It is stated that "though the Anglo-Saxon countries seem to be as yet the only ones where welfare work is firmly established in industry, the work has been taken up spontaneously by firms in different countries all over the world and is developing very much on the same lines."

WIDOWS', ORPHANS', AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his recent budget speech, outlined a proposed contributory scheme for widows' and orphans' old age pensions. Subsequently, the Minister of Health introduced in the House of Commons, a bill "to make provision for pensions for widows, orphans, and persons between the ages of 65 and 70, and for the payment of contributions in respect thereof; and to amend the enactments relating to health and unemployment insurance and old age pensions."

In an explanatory memorandum prepared by the Ministry of Health it is stated that the object of the bill is to extend the social services provided for the working population by adding to the existing schemes of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and workmen's compensation, a scheme of,—

(*a*) pensions for widows and dependent children, and

(*b*) old age pensions commencing at the age of 65 instead of 70, and passing, on the attainment of the age of 70, into pensions under the Old Age Pensions Acts, freed from the restrictions and disqualifications at present applied to such pensions.

The bill, which extends to Great Britain, provides for the establishment of the new scheme on a contributory and compulsory basis, interlocked with the present scheme of health insurance. The beneficiaries are the survivors of members of the working population insured under the scheme in Great Britain, who now number approximately 15,000,000 persons. A person who hereafter ceases to be compulsorily insurable on leaving employment, or who has already ceased to be insured before the inception of the new scheme, may continue in or may resume insurance as a voluntary contributor at the full rate of contribution ordinarily payable by employer and employee jointly. Thus all members of the community who at some time in their lives pass through a substantial period of insurable employment (not less than two years) will have an opportunity of taking advantage of the scheme. The voluntary contributor, like the employed contributor, must be insured both for health insurance and for pensions.

Certain classes of persons (persons in "excepted" employment, such as school teachers, employees of local authorities, the salaried staffs of railway companies, and others) will continue to be excepted from health insurance, but will, if the rate of their remuneration does not exceed £250 a year, be required to be insured for widows', orphans', and old age pensions, except so far as it is proved that the terms of their employment provide for them and their dependants benefits corresponding to the pensions provided.

Benefits

The Bill provides that pensions shall be payable to the following classes of persons at the following rates:—

(*a*) *Widows' Pensions.*—10s. a week for the widow of an insured man who dies after the date of the commencement of the scheme and was under 70 years of age at that date, with an additional allowance for children up to the age of 14, at the rates of 5s. a week for the eldest child and 3s. a week for each of the other children. The pension to the widow is payable until she attains the age of 70 or remarries. Her remarriage will not affect the children's allowance, which will continue to be payable on the terms stated above. If the widow dies leaving a child or children under the age of 14, such children will, until they reach the age of 14, receive an orphan's pension at the rates shown in (*b*) below.

In all cases where there is more than one child, the eldest under 14 succeeds to the 5s. allowance.

If the widow is over 70 at the death of her husband and is not already in receipt of an old age pension, the Bill provides that she shall on his death become entitled to an old age pension under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, without the application of the tests as to means, residence and nationality required by those Acts.

(*b*) *Orphans' Pensions.*—7s. 6d. a week for the eldest child, and 6s. a week for each of the younger children (up to the age of 14 in each case), of an insured man, being a married man or a widower, or of an insured widow.

(*c*) *Old Age Pensions.*—10s. a week to insured men and insured women between the ages of 65 and 70, and 10s. a week to the wives between the ages of 65 and 70 of insured men who are themselves entitled to pensions. If the wife is over 70 when her husband becomes entitled to an old age pension under the scheme it is provided that she shall receive an old age pension under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, without the application of the means, residence and nationality tests.

Special provisions are made, under various Clauses, for the dependants of persons who

died before the commencement of the scheme, and for persons who cannot qualify for old age pensions under the scheme because they have attained the age of 70 before 2nd January, 1928.

Dates of Commencement

The provisions as to pensions to widows and orphans will commence from 4th January, 1926. The provisions as to unrestricted old age pensions (i.e., pensions freed from the restrictions and disqualifications existing under the present Old Age Pensions Acts), awarded to or in respect of persons over 70 on the 2nd July, 1926, or who attain the age of 70 between 2nd July, 1926, and 2nd January, 1928, will commence from 2nd July, 1926. The provisions as to other old age pensions will commence from 2nd January, 1928.

Contributions

The ordinary rates of contribution, commencing from the 4th January, 1926, will be 9d. for a man (of which 4½d. will be payable by the employer and 4½d. by the employee) and 4½d. for a woman (of which 2½d. will be payable by the employer and 2d. by the employee). As a result, however, of the reduction of the health insurance age from 70 to 65, the health insurance contribution is being reduced by 1d. a week in the case of men and ½d. a week in the case of women, so that the net increase consequent on the scheme in the weekly contributions payable in respect of employed persons is 8d. for a man and 4d. for a woman, divided equally between employer and employee. Lower rates of contribution are applicable to exempt persons and, in certain circumstances, to excepted persons.

The contributions in respect of an insured person under the scheme and under the National Health Insurance Act will be payable as one contribution, and all the arrangements under the latter Act for the payment and collection of contributions will apply automatically to the contributions under the scheme.

Amendments of Health and Unemployment Insurance Acts

The Bill amends the National Health Insurance Act in various particulars. The principal amendments of the Unemployment Insurance Acts consequent on the scheme are:—

(i) Contributions and benefits will cease to be payable by and to an insured person at the age of 65.

(ii) No contribution will be payable by an employed person of the age of 65 and upwards, but the employer's share of the weekly contribution will continue to be payable in respect of him.

The amendments under this heading take effect from 2nd January, 1928.

A Schedule appended to the Memorandum shows, in summarized form, the provision made by the Bill for insured persons, for the wives, widows, and children of insured men, and for the children of insured widows.

Government Actuary's Report

In a Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill it is stated that the estimated numbers of employed persons under the age of 65 coming into insurance at the beginning of the scheme are 10,170,000 men and 4,595,000 women. These numbers will increase until about the year 1960, when the estimated numbers are 11,671,000 men and 4,842,000 women. From that time onwards some reduction in the insured population between the ages of 16 and 65 is indicated by the Actuary's calculations.

In addition it is estimated that there will be 275,000 men and 50,000 women employed contributors between the ages of 65 and 70 in January, 1926, in respect of whom contributions will be payable during the years 1926 and 1927, so long as they are in insurable employment and still under 70. This makes a total of 15,090,000 employed persons (10,445,000 men and 4,645,000 women) brought in as contributors at the outset.

The estimated numbers of beneficiaries under the Acts, at various dates, are shown in a Table in the Report, of which the following is an abridged summary:—

—	1925-6	1928-9	1935-6	1945-6	1965-6
*Non-contributory cases**—	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
Widows	196	142	32	.....	.....
Children	386	248	33	.....	.....
Contributory cases—					
Widows	10	177	575	980	1,305
Children	8	129	360	464	406
Men aged 65-70	.....	332	428	507	529
Women aged 65-70	.....	160	241	301	297
Total	600	1,188	1,669	2,252	2,537

Another Table in the Report shows the estimated expenditure and the estimated contributions under the Bill. The following is an abridged summary of this Table:—

—	Total Expenditure (including Administration, but excluding Pensions to Persons over 70)	Contributions
	Million £	Million £
1925-6	2·7	4·5
1928-9 (first complete year)	25·6	22·9
1935-6	38·4	25·5
1945-6	52·3	32·0
1955-6	57·7	38·4
1965-6	60·8	42·7

*These are *existing* widows or children, whose husbands or fathers were insurable.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATIONS

Safety Convention at Toronto, Ontario

THE annual "safety convention," of "Industrial Accident Prevention Associations," an incorporated body authorized under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, was held at Toronto during May. The attendance indicated a marked increase of public interest in the subject of industrial safety, 530 delegates coming from sixty cities and towns, an increase of 30 per cent over the attendance at last year's convention. The growth in numbers, however, was less than the increase in enthusiasm and interest shown by those who attended.

The objects of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations are as follows:—(a) To co-ordinate the activities of the various safety associations comprising the membership, so that the work may be done with the greatest efficiency at a minimum cost. (b) To co-operate with employers and employees in safety work and in a general safety campaign to reduce accidents and industrial disease, for the benefit of both employer and employee. (c) To make rules for the prevention of accidents and industrial disease, such rules to be binding upon employers in the various classes comprising the membership when approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. (d) Generally to do such things as may reduce losses due to accidents, including matters authorized at any special or general meeting of the Association.

Mr. George Valentine, the General Chairman, in his opening address, referred to the time that had been freely devoted by the directors to the work during the past year. "I am sure you will agree with me," he said, "that the question of Accident Prevention is a most important one, not only to the manufacturers but to the community at large. While naturally the manufacturers desire to see, and are benefited by, a reduction in accident costs, the benefit to the employee, whose life or limb has been saved by accident prevention work is even greater. As often pointed out, there is a humanitarian side as well as a financial side to this work, and the former is by no means the lesser part."

Annual Report

Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of Industrial Accident Prevention Associations presented the annual report of the organization. He said that the Associations were authorized and received grants for maintenance under Section 101 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. His report showed that the inspection staff consists of a Chief Inspector and eight inspectors and that, in the past year, 6,471 inspections had been made and, in addition, a large number of special visits and follow-up calls. The inspectors were carrying on their work under the general rules and standards of the Associations which had been approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and were enforceable if necessary. The directors had taken as the key-note of the campaign "Education and Co-operation rather than Legislation and Compulsion."

The report told of a number of safety meetings held by the inspectors and of the distribution of safety literature including bulletins, pay envelope inserts, safety calendars and special leaflets to nearly 7,500 employers included in the membership of the Associations. "I do not suggest to you" said Mr. Morley "that bulletins are a cure-all for accidents, but I do say that good safety literature, intelligently posted or distributed, will assist materially in cutting down accidents in any plant."

One very interesting feature of the report was the statement that in 1923 there were 15,526 accidents involving compensation payments direct to the injured workers in the classes included in the membership of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations and that, in 1924, there were 11,924, which was considered a worth-while decrease. Accidents in Ontario were decreasing in both frequency and severity. The classes federated in the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations are Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 which represent nearly seventy per cent of the pay-roll under compensation in Schedule 1 in Ontario. Ninety-two meetings of the directors of the various class associations had been held and other meetings had also taken place. Close contact existed between the organization and the Workmen's Compensation Board. He paid tribute to the work done by the staff of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations.

Address by Mr. Tom Moore

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, addressing the Convention said "When I promised to speak on Labour and Accident Prevention I little thought that I was going to meet such an inspiring gathering as we see here to-day.

As I looked into your faces I recalled a statement heard recently in Quebec where, as you probably know, organized labour has attempted to secure a State compensation act somewhat similar to that in Ontario. One of the speakers opposing the suggestion said that the introduction of compensation would lead to a slackening off in efforts to prevent accidents. I think this gathering is a complete refutation of that statement." Mr. Moore joined with others in expressing regret that Mr. S. Price, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, had found it necessary to tender his resignation to the Government, adding that Mr. Price had guided the efforts of the Board through ten difficult years and that both employer and worker could join whole heartedly in a tribute to his fair and efficient administration.

"It has been said that accident prevention is a business proposition," said Mr. Moore "It surely is a business proposition whether we look at it from a humanitarian standpoint or an economic standpoint. The humanitarian side should not be mixed with a moral uplift or anything of that kind. I feel sure that the importance of this subject is not confined to labour alone and my remarks will be on a little broader line than dealing with it as it affects labour."

Mr. Moore quoted from the first number of the Accident Prevention Survey of the International Labour Office at Geneva, showing that every year tens of thousands of workers were killed in the exercise of their occupations, that hundreds of thousands were crippled for life, and that industrial accidents were in all countries one of the most pitiless scourges of the working classes. He dwelt on the situation of the injured worker without compensation and pointed out the very considerable advantages of the Workmen's Compensation Act to any community. During 1924, 58,675 accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board, and in the past four years about a quarter of a million accidents were reported. This meant a great economic loss in one province and it was a loss that could be materially reduced by efficient safety work.

"The elimination of accidents in industry," said Mr. Moore, "is a matter that has been engaging the attention not only of these Associations, but of many people not directly affected and not directly connected with Associations of this nature. To them we owe perhaps much of the progress that has been made in preventing accidents. It may be that in some instances the profit incentive was present, but that does not detract from the value of their work. As I glance around this room and see the exhibition of appliances having for their purpose the elimination of accidents, I think we can recognize that although the manufacturers of these appliances may not be directly affected by accidents themselves, they are doing almost as valuable work in using their ingenuity for the construction and manufacture of these articles as the medical men are doing in the prevention of disease." Mr. Moore referred to the popular fallacy that industrial accidents involve contact with machinery. He quoted from statistics published by the U.S. Steel Corporation classifying the cause of 200,000 accidents, showing that only 8.83 per cent were caused by machinery or properly classed as machinery accidents. This, brought out the necessity for individual carefulness, this carefulness to relate both to the worker himself and to his fellow workers.

Legislation had been a potent factor in accident prevention, as certain enactments had laid down standards for the guidance of employers of labour and in this way had materially assisted in improving conditions. Referring to Workmen's Compensation Acts Mr. Moore said "The primary motive in asking for such acts was naturally to secure some compensation to meet the charges which a worker incurs during periods when he is off work through accidents or to provide for the maintenance of his dependents when the accident happened to be fatal. But there was also in the minds of the workers the further thought that an Act of that particular kind would so concentrate opinion on the seriousness of these accidents that it would of itself bring some measure of effort outside of the labour forces and outside of the work of individual employers for the elimination of industrial accidents. The collection of authentic statistics by Compensation Boards had helped to concentrate public opinion on this question and provided authentic information as to the volume of industrial accidents. When that volume became known the realization of the colossal cost followed and immediately after that came the realization of the necessity for accident prevention. He declared that the Workmen's Compensation Board had justified its existence in that alone.

Referring to the work being done by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Mr. Moore said: "To that work you are devoted at the present time, labour is devoted at all times, and you, I believe, will be devoted at all times. Without overburdening the word 'co-operation' let me say that there is a force that has not yet been fully utilized for co-operation towards accident prevention. In many directions valuable work has been done by shop councils, by calling the men into coun-

cil and instead of posting the bulletin 'Thou shalt not,' leaving it to the men to say 'We will not.' Much has been done in that direction, and it is a valuable direction to pursue."

Permanent Disabilities under Workmen's Compensation

Mr. Samuel Price, K.C., chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, discussed the subject of permanent disabilities, pointing out that permanent disability cases under the Act were responsible for nearly half the total accident cost, though comprising less than five per cent of all cases. The less than one per cent of death cases cost less than a quarter of the total accident cost; the 54 per cent of temporary disability cases cost more than a quarter of the whole; while the 40 per cent in which no compensation but medical aid only was payable cost two per cent.

He explained and illustrated the Board's handling of permanent disability cases and the amount of benefits provided. A workman earning $30 a week, for instance, losing his right arm at the elbow would be paid $20 a week while laid up, all necessary medical, hospital, and nursing services would be paid for, he would be provided with an artificial arm, and he would then be awarded a pension of $52 a month for life, in addition to a small lump sum of $100 to $150 to give him a new start. In making up the cost of the accident the pension is capitalized on an actuarial basis, the whole cost of the accident in this case amounting to $10,437. The allowances and the cost would vary in cases of higher or lower wages, and the capitalized value and the cost would also vary according to the age of the injured workman, the probable period during which the pension would have to be paid depending upon the age. These capitalized values go into what is called the Pension Fund, the aim being always to keep this fund just sufficient to pay all existing pension liabilities.

The cost of permanent disability cases varies all the way from $150 or so for the loss of part of a finger, to a maximum of $25,000 for permanent total disability. The vast majority of permanent injuries are comparatively slight, there being only 30 total disability cases during the year 1923, by far the greater number being finger or thumb injuries, 739 out of the total of 2,340 permanent disability cases for the year being injuries to a single finger. Injuries to the upper limbs are far more frequent than injuries to the lower limbs, 1,477 being of this character, while only 356 were injuries to some part of the lower limbs, while 423 were injuries to some part of the head, including eyes and teeth. There were 217 permanent eye injuries during the year, 4 of these being total disability cases, and 122 over 10 per cent disability. Blood poisoning played a large part in the situation, the seriousness of the case being due to this in over nine per cent of all the cases, and 15 deaths during the year 1923 being due to this cause.

At the average age and wage, namely 34 years and $23.32, the cost of a permanent total disability case is $13,776; loss of arm at shoulder $9,582; hand $5,176; thumb $1,311; forefinger $587; ring finger $393; leg at thigh $11,746; leg at knee $7,224; foot at ankle $4,679; loss of one eye $2,550. Loss of both eyes, both arms or both legs is always regarded as total disability. The average cost of all permanent disability cases was $1,147, of which $1,035 was compensation and $112 medical aid, the medical aid in permanent disability cases averaging 10 per cent of the total cost, while in all compensation cases it averaged 17 per cent of the total.

"It is very agreeable," Mr. Price said, "to be able to say that there has been a general decrease of late years in the frequency of both permanent disability and, generally speaking, death cases—in other words a falling off of the severer accidents—though on the other hand there is an increase in the reporting of smaller accidents, there being many more medical aid only cases and a few more temporary disability cases reported than formerly. This latter tendency also obtains under compensation acts elsewhere. We have had not only a proportionate decrease in permanent injuries as compared with other kinds of cases but also an absolute decrease in their frequency in relation to the number of workers, the frequency of permanent disability accidents dropping from .68 for every 100 full year workers in 1919 to .51 in 1923."

Mr. Price compared the Ontario benefits to men permanently injured with those in the United States. Most of the States pay permanent disability benefits not during disability or the time of probable need, but for a certain number of weeks, averaging a maximum of about six years in permanent partial disabilities, and about ten years in permanent total cases; and the payments in the majority of the States are also curtailed by maximum totals running from $3,000 to $10,000 in permanent total disability cases and from $1,500 to $6,240 in permanent partial cases. Only three of the 46 States with compensation laws, including the Federal Government, pay permanent partial disability during life without limitation. Thus a man losing a leg or an arm in Pennsylvania is paid for only 300 weeks or in Ohio only to the extent of $3,750 and is

then left, perhaps in his old age and when he most needs help, to shift for himself.

The laws of most of the Canadian Provinces are more adequate in this respect, following the Ontario system of life pensions, though in none of them except Manitoba is the percentage as liberal as in Ontario, and in Manitoba the death benefits are a little less than in Ontario. In percentage of wages, 12 of the United States laws pay 66⅔ per cent like Ontario and Manitoba; 4 pay 65 per cent; 8, 60 per cent; 3, 55 per cent; and 17, 50 per cent, but these percentages are curtailed by weekly maximums, only 7 allowing as high as $20 a week, as compared with our maximum of $25.64 a week, and 6, including the great industrial State of Pennsylvania having a maximum of only $12 a week—slightly less than our minimum of $12.50. The British Columbia and Alberta maximum is $24.04 a week, New Brunswick is $15.87, and Nova Scotia $12.69. "Some may think," said Mr. Price, "that our benefits run very high. They do, but I think they are not too high. It is in the severe permanent injuries that compensation is most needed, and United States writers themselves voice the criticism that in most cases their serious permanent injuries are grossly undercompensated." Perhaps some will also think because of the benefits paid in Ontario the Ontario rates might be very high in comparison with other places. The reverse is the fact. The rate manuals need only be looked at to see this, and the reason is that nearly the whole of what the employers pay in Ontario goes to the workman, the expenses and overhead being only 4 per cent of the benefits, while in Pennsylvania, for instance, the expenses and overhead and profits amount to 128 per cent of the benefits paid, and the employers and workmen in Ontario are not now spending their money and wasting their time in litigation. All this I have often repeated before, but it goes to the root of our system and there is no answer to it. Properly administered, I believe our compensation system is the best that can be devised, not only for one but for both parties, and everyone interested should try to see that its integrity and advantages are maintained and continued. One advantage is the immediate reduction of assessments that diminution of accidents causes, and there is the financial benefit as well as the higher humanitarian appeal to encourage accident prevention. Though it may sometimes seem tedious, progress is undoubtedly being made. More attention is being paid to accident prevention now than formerly, and the attendance and proceedings at this Convention betoken the earnest efforts that are being devoted to this work."

Management's Responsibility for Safeguarding the Man

Mr. S. R. Parsons, president of the British American Oil Company Limited, and past president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, spoke of the various ways in which plant and machinery are safeguarded. Many employers he said were proud of exhibiting their power houses and factories and the fine working condition of machines adapted to the work in hand, but, comparatively few would point with equal pride to what was of vastly more importance than units of plant, namely the men without whom the machinery would be of little use. The expense involved in accident prevention, sanitation, and general working conditions was negligible when put up against the value of human life. They might paraphrase the words of the great Teacher and say, "How much, then, is a man of more value than a machine." There was the dawn of a new day in our industrial life, and it would be well to take heed to it.

All agreed, he said, that no business can be greater than its management. "We may have plenty of capital on the one hand, and plenty of labour on the other, but unless these two essentials are brought together by proper management there will be nothing but failure. It is the business of management to conserve both capital and labour, and this can be done so far as labour is concerned without being mushy or sentimental. While the man who is a "dead one" cannot expect a living wage, yet, on the other hand, we have no right to assess the value of human labour at the poverty line. If the management is solely concerned with profits, can we wonder that the men are solely concerned with their pay envelope? All sorts of doctrines are proclaimed and influences used to alienate the employee from his employer and the work in which he is engaged. If employers want to win out they will have to show a greater interest in those by whom they are surrounded. Just as a human body cannot do its best work unless the integral parts are acting together, so in our great industrial system there must be a living spirit of working together in order to complete service. The employer should take the lead in trying to bring about such conditions."

Mr. Parsons referred to conditions prevailing in the seventeenth century when there was a glory and pride in trade and craft which has been largely lost out of our industrial life. Instead of the small shop with few workers, the employer among them, there had come about the great factory with many hands, where employer and employee hardly know each other. Machinery and the big factory were here to stay, but some plan should be devised which will bring about a spirit of good-

will and hearty co-operation. Many plans and schemes were in operation in Great Britain and on this continent. No plan, however, was applicable alike to all industries. Each unit must make its own plan to suit its special conditions. Absolute honesty and sincerity on the part of management is a *sine qua non* of success. It was a hopeful sign that on this continent there were about one thousand organizations under one plan and another working in individual units of industry, and that about one million and a quarter employees were enrolled thereunder. There had been continuous growth in this direction from the year 1917 forward. The main principle involved in all these organizations was that employer and employees were equally represented by men of their own choosing on a committee dealing with matters in which the workers themselves were particularly interested, such as wages, hours and conditions of work, employment and discharge, benefit and insurance funds, etc., etc. Thus there was the finest possible form of collective bargaining within the plant by representatives who are familiar with all conditions. Industrial peace was possible only through industrial disarmament and the hitherto opposing interests coming together for mutual intercourse and for mutual benefit. A house divided against itself could not stand.

Mr. Parsons by request gave a summary of the workings of his company under the co-operative committee plan adopted a number of years ago and which has proved very satisfactory alike to the company and the men. He further outlined the employees' stock subscription plan in force, and stated in this connection that large corporations were often condemned by labour agitators, but when properly conducted this was the nearest form of democracy possible.

Industrial Safety

Mr. F. M. Morton of the International Harvester Company at Hamilton gave a practical paper on "Industrial Safety" in which he told a story of the work being done in the various Harvester plants in this country and the United States. He said: "One outstanding and indeed important thing that has helped us gradually to improve our accident record is willingness of all concerned to co-operate. I mean intelligent and helpful co-operation between the management and the employees at large in our joint efforts to avoid accidents. That same spirit of willingness to co-operate which is so essential to the success of any business is, I will venture to say, exactly what brings us all together at this Convention, that we may, by exchanging experience and through open-minded discussion, gain a better understanding of our mutual problems."

The three fundamentals and governing principles of industrial safety are organization, safeguarding and education. Organization in turn might be classed under three headings: management, foremen and employees. "The management's job is to provide safe working tools and conditions, to adopt policies and regulations in the interests of accident prevention and to see that they are carried out. The foreman's job is to instruct the new man not only how to do his work efficiently but safely and to keep an eye on the older men. The foreman being the foremost and the key-man of his department is held responsible for accidents occurring in his department. The employee's job is to obey instructions, practice safe operation of the job and look out for the safety of others. Theoretically, this combination should prevent accidents but it is perhaps well for us to be reminded again that the problem that we are dealing with is the human problem and as such calls for enternal vigilance if accidents are to be kept down to a minimum."

Dealing with safeguarding, he said: "Mechanical safeguards on machinery, equipment and buildings are essential but their use must be reasonable and practical. For many years all of our plants have been concentrated on mechanical safeguarding and our experience indicates that we are reasonably safe in this respect. The combined experience of all of the plants of the Harvester Company shows that less than 20 per cent of all of the accidents occurring might have been prevented through mechanical safeguarding. Therefore, some other effective means must be found for combating 80 per cent of our lost time accident cases."

The speaker dwelt at some length on the educational side of accident prevention, showing the necessity for safety education of all ranks. He stated that all employees were cautioned when placed on new jobs or when transferred to another machine or job, that personal "follow-up" on the part of foremen and assistant foremen was carried out, that safety literature was posted on bulletin boards in each department and that safety literature generally was distributed in such a manner as to interest all employees in safety. "It, of course, takes a great deal longer to accomplish these things than it does to tell about them but the first step taken, the influence of an enthusiastic and interested foreman, can go a long way towards getting the workman to realize his individual responsibility in this matter of protecting himself and others." He cited instances of no-accident records in various plants of his Company and dwelt particularly on the rather remark-

able achievement of the Chatham Works with an average employment of over 100 workers in 1924. This plant manufactures waggons; it operated through the whole of last year without a single accident. Referring to the use of safety goggles he said that the chief safety inspector of the Harvester plant had informed him that in the first three months of 1925 twenty eyes were saved in all of the company's plants through the use of safety goggles and that in his own plant at Hamilton five eyes had been saved in 1924. He showed some of the safety goggles that had been responsible for safe eyes, one of these being worn by a man who had already lost the sight of one eye and whose other eye was undoubtedly saved through the safety goggles.

Tribute to Ontario Act

Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, who is in charge of the Industrial Relations Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, referred to the relations between accident prevention and the compulsory mutual insurance system of workmen's compensation in Ontario. "The Ontario Act came into force at the beginning of 1915," he said, "and you are probably all aware that the benefits under that Act are the most generous on the Continent, indeed in the whole world. Owing to the excellent administration under the very able chairmanship of Mr. Price, the assessments levied on employers are, taking them as a whole, lower than in any jurisdiction under similar legislation." He referred to the loss that manufacturers in Ontario would sustain when Mr. Price's resignation as chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board took effect, and expressed the hope that Mr. Price's successor would continue the administration along the same conscientious and able lines. He also spoke of the relationship of accident prevention to compulsory state insurance, remarking that one of the arguments advanced against a state system was that it was bound to fall down in respect of accident prevention. However, the attendance at the Convention was ample to refute this argument in Ontario at least.

Hazards of the Woodworking Plant

Mr. W. C. Laidlaw of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. Limited, and former general chairman of the Association, in a paper on hazards of the woodworking industry, said that woodworking was and would undoubtedly continue to be rated as extra hazardous in comparison with many other lines of industry for obvious reasons. He pointed out that powerful high speed drives are essential, that the machine output is limited in most cases by the ability of the operator and that the hazards at the point of operation are continuous and not intermittent as in many other types of machine tool. "Accidents in the main are the logical result of certain definite causes and when these causes are known and fully appreciated, preventive measures may be taken. If the management is convinced that most accidents are preventable, results are assured."

Different authorities placed the human element as the contributing cause of between 65 per cent and 95 per cent of industrial injuries. "If human beings could be adjusted to the same regularity of motion and certainty of timing as the well designed machine" he said, "the great majority of accidents would never occur. The first problem and the most important one is that of developing means which will eliminate the uncertainty of the human factor. Let me stress this point. As employers registered and responsible under the Workmen's Compensation Act, we must accept most of the responsibility for the safety of our employees. The good judgment of the executive then will consider the extra hazard of the youthful, the elderly, the new, the unskilled, the thoughtless, the overwilling, the indifferent and the careless types and will see the degree and manner of supervision is adjusted to suit the particular case."

Dealing with the question of safeguarding of plants, Mr. Laidlaw placed special stress on the need for guarding belting, shafting and other plant equipment. He pointed out the desirability of "good housekeeping" in any plant and said that lighting and ventilation should be adequate. He referred particularly to the circular saw, saying that many good guards are now available and effective for the great majority of cross cut and ripping operations. He dealt with the necessity for safe practices in the shop and said that operators should never be permitted to work in line with the saw as kick backs from saws were often fatal. The Associations were willing and anxious to assist in all problems relating to improved conditions in woodworking plants in Ontario.

Guarded Punch Presses

Mr. G. F. Orders, of the American Can Company at Hamilton, said that his company had early recognized the importance of guarding press dies and that every effort had been made to make all press operations as safe as possible. "Human sentiments were stimulated" he said "by emphasizing the moral responsibility of each foreman for the safety of the employees in his charge." Some years ago they had found their accident costs steadily rising and the efficiency of employees

being reduced through accidents. This had been responsible for the creation of a safety department about ten years ago, when a start was made on the development of the best possible die guard as a standard article of equipment in every press room of the company.

"For each class of work" said Mr. Orders "with single acting presses, we consider the enclosed cage guard as the ideal type. No accident has ever occurred on dies fitted with this guard and it is impossible for an accident to occur with a die so fitted. It is now three years since an operator in our press room lost a portion of her finger and that occurred on non-standard press fitted with an old style guard." He said that operators no longer offered objection to guards as the guard was not an innovation but was now part of every die in the plant and he believed it would be difficult to induce an operator to run a press in which the die was not adequately guarded.

Power Press Guards

Mr. V. L. Mummery, Chief Inspector of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations in an address on power press guards, said that possibly the use of no other machine had been so broadened and extended as the power press. In common with most machines looking to high production, the greatest source of accident was the point of operation. In considering the usual type of punch press it was found that most operations consisted in placing the stock in position by hand, tripping the press by foot and removing the scrap or stock after which the operation was repeated many times over. Sixty strokes per minute were not uncommon and in many cases the machine could be run at considerably higher speed, although this often would not be desirable as the operator could not maintain the same speed.

Human failure under such conditions was liable to be fairly high, as when an employee allowed his mind to wander from the work in hand he was very liable to an accident. "Many punch press jobs" he said "can be guarded by erecting shields or fences around the dies so designed that the stock will pass underneath, but with opening restricted so that the fingers cannot reach the point of hazard. Automatic feed devices of the roll or dial types will often solve the problem. Air or spring ejectors not only reduce the hazard but usually increase production. Slide and chute feeds are of great value and will handle a wide variety of work when properly designed."

No one guard would protect two classes of work and that for this reason each job presented its own problem Great care should be used in the design of dies, and all unnecessary metal on dies, punches and strippers should be cut away to give ample clearance for the hands of the operator. "No person" he said "should be permitted to operate a power press machine unless he or she has received careful instructions in safe methods."

Officers Elected

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:—

Chairman, Mr. J. C. Callaghan, of the Steel Company, of Hamilton.

First Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. O. T. Beardmore.

Second Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. S. Campbell, of the Canadian General Electric Company.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Canada to participate in Fourth International Medical Congress

THE Fourth International Medical Congress of Industrial Accidents and Diseases will be held at Amsterdam from September 7 to 12, this being the first Congress since the war. Well known authorities in the field of industrial diseases and accidents will read papers. The honorary secretary of the British Committee of the Congress, in a letter addressed to Dr. J. J. R. Macleod, of Toronto University, which was recently forwarded to the Department of Labour from the Ontario Department of Health, states that Canada is to be included in the scope of the committee's work, and that the British party will leave London for Holland on September 6.

The preliminary programme of the Congress includes the following subjects: accidents and diseases from the medical point of view; diagnosis and outline of occupational diseases; accidents and diseases from the medical legal point of view; re-instatement of permanently and partially disabled workmen; accidents and tuberculosis; the achievement of industrial legislation and hygiene; debate regarding trauma and tuberculosis; treatment of wounds with special reference to sutures; osteosynthesis (fractures); settlement by lump sum regarding small claims; traumatic affections of joints; abdominal injuries; fatigue; pneumokoniosis; work in overheated and damp atmospheres; gas poisoning; nervous and mental diseases; the choice of occupation or trade; eye affections.

The countries taking part in the programme include: Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Russia.

and Scandinavia. Further information may be obtained from the honorary secretary of the British Committee, Dr. Herman S. W. Menko, 2 Grosvenor Gardens, Cricklewood, London, England.

Methods of Safety Education in Industry

The Industrial Safety Survey, published at Geneva by the International Labour Office (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1925, page 482) contains in its first issue an account of the various methods in use in the United States for furthering safety education in industry. "The Americans," it is stated, "date the beginning of their safety work from 1908. The problem was energetically attacked after public opinion had been stirred in 1907 by two unprecedented mining accidents in which 600 people lost their lives. The practical American, considering the statistics of the causes of accidents with an unbiased mind, soon recognized the comparatively slight efficacy of material safeguards and immediately undertook, what had never been tried before, to reduce the above mentioned 75 per cent of accidents by training the workers in safe methods of work".

The first place among safety organizations is given to the National Safety Council. The membership of this body includes, besides a large number of manufacturers, State authorities for workmen's compensation and accident prevention and many municipalities and insurance companies; a number of Canadian firms and organizations being included. The Council has not only succeeded in arousing a widespread conviction of the need of accident prevention and winning real respect through the country for its motto "Safety First," but also, by constant exchange of opinion between its members, especially through its monthly periodical, the *National Safety News,* has done much to develop and extend the best methods of preventing accidents and has acquired a decisive influence in their application.

The organization of safety work is based on the principle that the great majority of accidents can be prevented only through an organized educational effort to reach every worker, foreman, superintendent, and executive, and this educational effort, it is claimed, must be made in every individual undertaking. The following are some of the suggestions for safety organization based on opinions obtained by the National Safety Council:—

The Management.—The superintendents and managers of an industry must first be convinced of the need of safety work, since they in turn are responsible for winning the co-operation of foremen and workers. Without the whole-hearted support of the management it is impossible for the safety engineer and committees to do effective work. Experience, it is stated, has shown that the committees appreciate recognition of their work if only by a courteous letter. The management should see that meetings are held regularly, that members of the committee are given minutes of the meetings, and that technical training is provided by the distribution and discussion of suitable literature, etc.

The Safety Engineer.—Really adequate inspection cannot be carried out by State officials or the inspectors of accident insurance companies, and manufacturers are therefore expected to provide for the necessary inspection themselves. Frequently the work of a safety engineer is not sufficient to take one man's whole time, and in small undertakings he may even be chiefly engaged in other occupations, but even the smallest firm is expected expressly to designate a suitable person as safety engineer, and the person thus appointed must place his duties in this capacity before all his other work. His title may according to the size of the concern be safety engineer, safety inspector or safety manager, but in any case he is responsible for all safety work and must be convinced of the possibility of success. It is also recommended that safety engineers be given an opportunity to gain experience by visiting other undertakings, attending congresses, etc.

Safety Committee.—These committees may either consist of the officials and foremen concerned, in which case they are usually responsible for actually carrying out safety measures, or they may be intended to act as a link between the management and the workers, to pass on suggestions, or also to carry on safety propaganda, and are then composed of foremen and workers or of workers only. About 90 per cent of the workers' suggestions can be used. The committees can be effective only under certain conditions and within specified limits, but subject to these limitations they are very useful in the organization of safety work. As a rule, members of the committee are appointed by the management. The term of office should be short, from two to twelve months, so that as many people as possible may have an opportunity of taking part in the work, but only part of the committee should retire at any one time so that a certain continuity of tradition is maintained. Even the thoughtless type of person may occasionally be appointed with advantage as work on the committee has a good effect on him. The committee should inspect the un-

dertaking periodically and pay particular attention to new employees. American experience has been that these committees working in co-operation with the management, and with the necessary technical training, have proved a great help to the management.

One of the most important results from this system is that in performing the duties the workers find out, among other things, how little improvement can be effected by merely fencing machinery or in general by mere expenditure on technical precautions. The chances of successful results from the system are increased by giving the committee definite powers. It is sometimes arranged that if a suggestion of a committee is rejected the latter can press its case by laying it before the officials of the undertaking in an ascending scale, going as far as a joint committee under the chairmanship of one of the board of directors. The Standard Oil Company has set up "safety courts," including employee members; all chauffeurs are responsible to these courts, which can inflict sentences of "hard labour," such as rolling oil barrels in the warehouse, for careless driving. The committees may also be given a voice in the dismissal of workers for gross carelessness.

The Foreman.—Nothing can be expected of workers' committees unless the foreman can be won over to the idea that the committee is intended to relieve him of some of his burdens, and that suggestions made by the committee are not an infringement of his authority. The foreman should be made primarily responsible for accidents and should endeavour to keep accidents down to a minimum "even at the cost of production." The foremen should meet at least once a month under the chairmanship of the works superintendent, and the safety engineer should be the permanent secretary of these meetings, but never chairman, as this might give offence to the foremen. At these meetings it should be made clear that the foremen cannot drive their men into safety practices, but must lead them by degrees under careful discipline. In large undertakings there should be foremen's committees with power to inspect the different departments of the undertaking in turn at regular intervals, and all foremen should in turn serve on these committees, with a view to standardizing safety practices throughout the undertaking. No money rewards should be given for satisfactory safety conditions but that safety work should be taken into consideration for promotion.

Methods of Safety Education.—The purpose of safety education is to make the industrial worker avoid all accident risks during his employment. He must therefore first be taught what hazards there are and how they are to be avoided. European experience has shown that the posting up or distribution of printed rules is not of much help. The most important and most difficult side of education consists in rousing and strengthening the will to avoid accidents, and in making careful conduct a habit that becomes second nature. For new staff and especially for foreigners a regular course of training is recommended. For the ordinary staff the methods adopted are more varied, including lectures, if possible with lantern slides, cinematograph displays, posters, and competitions. It is better to show pictures illustrating the results of accidents, or the way in which they arise, than to present a display of actual safeguards. The most powerful inducement to give up hazardous practices is an appeal to the worker's family affection and sense of responsibility for his wife and children. In works magazines it is better to report what is praiseworthy, to mention the names of people who have distinguished themselves, to give photographs of the members of the safety committees and the like, than to present a one-sided criticism of the conduct of careless workers. The National Safety Council gives a prize every month for the best suggestions, and at the end of the year the winner of the largest number of monthly prizes is given a special prize. A similar competition has recently been instituted by the British Industrial Safety First Association.

The Health of the Working Child

The Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York State Department of Labour has recently published its findings from a study of the health of 412 working boys and girls in the continuation schools of New York City during the first half of the year 1924. The study showed that only 4 per cent could be regarded as having no defect. The remaining 96 per cent were classified by the examining physician into those with minor, moderate, advanced and serious defects. The minor and moderate groups, all of which represent conditions that could be cured or mitigated, included approximately 90 per cent of all the children examined. Forty-nine per cent or nearly one-half of these children had some physical defect which was found to be intensified by the requirements of their jobs and 28 per cent of the physical defects were judged to be accentuated by some requirement of work. The number of physical defects for each child averaged 2.4. Almost one-fifth of the children had some visual defect, one-third had dental defects, one-eighth had enlarged tonsils, four per cent had heart

affections, three per cent had lung abnormalities, and one per cent had tuberculosis; three per cent of the girls had thyroid enlargement. Half of the children with a flat-foot condition had to be on their feet the greater part of their work day; one-fourth with defective eyes worked under eye-strain and over one-half with heart affections worked under an excessive nerve strain. The report concludes: "For children who at an early age have given up schooling presumably because they expect to support themselves by trades where physical fitness is their greatest asset, it is a serious finding that every other one while yet under sixteen has some incipient physical defect which the requirements of his work appear to be intensifying. Subjecting the child under sixteen to conditions of work which tend to break rather than strengthen his physical equipment would seem to be false economy, for may it not be true that in this country, in an industrial era, the measure of the health of the young industrial worker is the measure of the health of the nation."

At the time of the study attendance in continuation school was required of all working children under sixteen, but of children between sixteen and seventeen only when they were not graduates of elementary schools. By September 1, 1928, all working children under 18 who are not high school graduates must attend continuation school.

Industrial Health Programme of Paper Mill

Dr. Frank L. McCarroll, a medical officer of health in the province of Ontario, whose district includes the town of Espanola, reviews the work of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company in promoting the health of their employees. He states that it is the experience of the company that industrial health should be regarded as an investment, not only because it reduces lost time from illness and other causes of absenteeism, diminishes labour turnover, prevents accidents, and generally safeguards the health of the workers, but also because it advances the spirit of good will, loyalty and co-operation which are of essential and fundamental importance to the attainment of the fullest measure of success.

The company has three mills, one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, one at Sturgeon Fal's, and one at Espanola. There is "The Mutual Interest Board" composed of equal representation from men and management, whose business it is to consider mutual interests and to arrange and ratify working agreements. This Board grew out of the annual conference held at the Sault Ste. Marie office in 1922, at which time new agreements were signed covering wages and working conditions for twelve months. The labour organizations elect their representatives on this Board, and the management representatives are appointed by the general manager of the company. The Board meets every three months at one of the mills. Among the subjects which it has studied and on which recommendation have been made to the management are: the apprenticeship system; pensions; the vacations system; the suggestion system; first aid; and the community and the plant nurses. This Board is always ready to co-operate in any suggestions made in regard to the health of the employees. The company, in connection with its medical service is offering to its employees the services of a contract physician, an industrial nursing service, and a community nurse. The work of the community nurse assigned to the town of Espanola, which is a company town, covers a very large field, overlapping to some extent the industrial visiting and includes school visiting. In this particular town the company has sponsored dental, throat, and ear and eye clinics which have apparently served the company efficiently. At the present time the company has under consideration the routine examination yearly of all its employees.

Accidents to Child Workers

An analysis of the causes of accidents in the State of Wisconsin recently made by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour showed that nearly twice as many of the injuries to minors as to adults were due to machinery. Three States, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New Jersey were included in the study, but comparative figures were only obtained for Wisconsin State. Each of the States studied prohibit the employment of children under 16 years of age in certain occupations, chiefly in the operation of the more dangerous machines. Wisconsin and Massachusetts also prohibit some employments for children under 18 years, but operation of many dangerous machines was permitted to children of 16 and 17. The good results of the special protection accorded children 14 to 16 years and the need for its extension to children up to 18 years, are seen in the proportion of accidents due to machinery among the children of the different age groups. In each of the three States the percentage of accidents to children 16 and 17 years of age, was larger than that of the accidents either to children 14 and 15 (the protected group), or to those 18, 19, and 20, in spite of the fact that a greater proportion of the minors 18 and over are employed in the more dangerous occupations.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers

ONE hundred and twenty-eight delegates, including nine officers, attended the fiftieth annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, from April 7 to 21, under the presidency of Mr. M. F. Tighe. This Association has 4 local unions and 135 members in Canada and a total membership of 13,870.

Two outstanding features of the convention were the speeches delivered by the Hon. James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labour, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour. The Secretary of Labour spoke of the new relationship between the employers and the employees. He said:—

. . . . In the old days the minute you thought something was going against you you were ready for a test of strength because you felt that was what the boss wanted. We have outgrown this attitude; we have decided that the old method of ironing out differences with the employer are outlawed. The rule of reason has come in and we have seen that the best way is to get together and talk it over. Experience has shown us that life is happier if we work with a man instead of fighting against him. The old hostile employer and the resentful union have passed on and the new order has taken the place of the old one. There has sprung up the gradual but sure realization that the worker and employer are in a sense co-partners in the working out of plans of relationship. The employer has discovered what a man of brains his worker is. He is too valuable an asset to be ignored and antagonized. He would rather have him contribute his experience and ability to the success of the business. And the worker has discovered that co-operative effort and mutual understanding mean steadier employment, good business and better returns on both. Industry has found that it needs the working man's brains as well as the skill of his hands. You put money into your pocket and peace in your heart when you help along instead of pulling back. Everywhere you see springing up in every kind of industry plans to bring the manager and the man to the council table at stated regular times, to talk things over, to bring out ideas, to iron out differences. They call these associations by all sorts of names—shop councils, shop committees, joint conferences. But the idea is the same with every one. That idea is to straighten out differences before there is the slightest reason for such a thing as a strike or lockout. Another purpose of these associations is to encourage the worker to put forth his ideas as to how the business may be benefited and increased to make him feel that he has a real part and a big part in its success. . . . . The man who works and the man who employs are in a sense co-partners—and co-partners is no empty word, either. In twenty-five years the number of shareholders who own stock in American corporations has grown from 4,000,000 to 14,000,000 and the number of workers who are shareholders beats this ratio. The biggest corporations we have are opening their books and selling stock to workers. The truth is that the American worker is fast becoming his own employer—actually, really his own employer and realization of that is in his mind now as he works. That's why we hear less and are going to hear still less about industrial disturbances. And we've all got to swing into line. There's a growing spirit among employers now to see who can be fairest in his dealings with the worker, and there is a similar attitude among the unions in the way of mutual good will and co-operation.

President Green in speaking of the organization of labour said:—

The great American labour movement is committed to the policy of collective bargaining, wage agreements, conferences and understanding and to-day we find many economists, statesmen and progressive employers who have embraced that doctrine and who are committed to this whole scheme of collective bargaining, wage agreements, understanding and conferences. Only recently Sir Henry Thornton, the manager of the Canadian National Railways, the largest single railway system in the world, stated in an address that organized labour and collective bargaining were here and furthermore he said, "It is here to stay". He said that as one large employer of labour he believed in dealing with trade unions. He accepted them as an institutional development of modern civilization and he advised employers of labour that it would be better for them to treat with trade unions instead of fighting with them and trying to destroy them. This statement, it seems to me, is significant as showing the tendency of the times, the new concept of the organized labour movement.

A report of the wage committee making recommendations as to wage scales for the year 1924-25 was submitted to the convention. The following resolutions submitted by the finance committee were referred to a referendum vote of the members:—

(1) To revise section 176 of the Constitution dealing with dues and other moneys. Each member of a sub-lodge earning less than $5 a day shall pay the sum of $1.25 per month. Members earning $5 to $7.50 per day shall pay $1.50. Members earning $7.50 to $10 per day shall pay $1.75. Members earning $10 to $12.50 per day shall pay $2. Members earning $12.50 to $15 per day shall pay $2.50, Members earning $15 to $20 per day shall pay $3.25. Members earning $20 or over shall pay an additional $1 per month for each $5 earned over $20 per day.

(2) To all members who have or shall retire from the trade and who have not or do not desire to take advantage of our silent membership feature shall pay a minimum dues of $2.75 per quarter, their per capita tax to be $2.75 per quarter, and that space be furnished in the quarterly report to list members taking advantage of this classification, provided, however, that nothing in this section shall restrict the right of any member to take advantage of our laws granting honorary cards. Any sub-lodge officer proven guilty of making a false classification shall be compelled to make full restitution and fined not less than $25 or expelled from the order. This classification not to apply where the period of retirement is less than six months.

The above rates to be for all purposes. The due card to be sufficient notice of a member's standing.

(3) That the dues of this Association as apportioned in price per month must be paid in advance. Members who have not paid their dues on or before the

fifteenth day of each month shall be deprived of sick, accident and death benefits for six months from time delinquency occurred. And no suspended member is to be recognized in any grievance by the mill committee.

(4) That section 32 be amended to read: To enable the International Association to meet all expenses incurred by it, subordinate lodges shall pay into the general fund of the International lodge every quarter the sum of $3.50 for each member in good standing in the lodge. This to apply to all lodges where the average wage is $5 or over per day.

In lodges where the average wage is less than $5 per day the per capita tax will be $3 per member per quarter.

In order to maintain the defense fund of this Association fifteen per cent of the total amount paid into the international treasury as per capita tax shall be placed in the strike and lockout fund, said fund to be used for strike and lockout purposes only and no other fund to be used for strike and lockout benefits.

When there is less than $10,000 in the strike and lockout fund $5 per week to each member in good standing shall be paid. When there is $10,000 or more $3 per week shall be paid to each member in good standing.

That when the strike and lockout fund falls below $10,000 an addition of 25 cents per member per month be levied on all members and added to and become a part of their dues, this addition to cease when the strike and lockout fund reaches $10,000. This to be determined quarterly in advance and secretary-treasurer notify each sub-lodge.

This resolution to take the place of section 54.

(6) All conflicting laws be eliminated.

(7) It was recommended that this resolution go before the rank and file in a special referendum.

Amendment to section 53—Any subordinate lodge entering into a legalized strike or lockout in the manner provided by our laws, shall receive from the strike and lockout fund the amount per week as specified in section 54 for each member. Balance of section 53 to remain as it is.

Amendment to section 7—That the convention instruct the International Executive Board to submit this plan to referendum as coming from the Board by order of the convention.

The international officers were instructed to approach the officers of the American Federation of Labour, urging them to work for the establishment of a radio broadcasting station for labour, owned and operated by labour. It was further suggested that State Federations might make use of existing stations.

Order of Sleeping Car Conductors

The third triennial convention of the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors was held at Kansas City, Missouri, from March 9 to 12, under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Warfield. Forty delegates were present, representing 2,279 members of whom 38 are in Canada.

The General Secretary-Treasurer's report showed a balance of $44,557 in the bank on December 31, 1924.

Several changes were made in the constitution and rules of the Order. It was decided that insurance should become effective six months from the date of acceptance or reinstatement to membership, and that after that period, the insurance shall remain in force only during such time as dues are paid. Two certified statements of qualified physicians are to be required, setting forth that the insured is totally and permanently disabled by disease or injury, which would prevent him from earning a livelihood; and at least one of these certificates must be from a duly qualified physician designated by the Order under the supervision of the Grand President. The insured will have the option, upon the date of his retirement from active service as conductor for either physical disability or age limit, of accepting an insurance settlement of $250 in lieu of all other insurance benefits, or a pension according to the following plan:—Ten dollars per month, payable quarterly, beginning with the date of retirement and continuing until death of the insured or until $1,000 has been paid. In either event, all liability of the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors ceases, and no further payments of any kind whatsoever shall be made. The insured, upon acceptance of the pension plan, will cease payment of all dues and assessments for all other insurance benefits. A resolution was also passed instructing the executive to consult a competent actuary on insurance for the purpose of obtaining statistics for a pension plan for the members on reaching the date of retirement and that same be submitted to the members by correspondence for their action.

The convention decided that "At the age of 70 years, a member in good standing who shall be retired from active service shall be carried as a non-voting member with full insurance benefits, with dues, exempt from assessments, at the rate of $3 per quarter to be credited to the General Fund of the Grand Division. Failure to pay such dues within thirty days from the date they are declared payable will terminate membership and cancel all insurance benefits. Said members shall furnish the General Secretary-Treasurer with proper evidence as to age and retirement." A motion was passed that the committee on insurance should study group insurance and report within one year.

Mr. M. S. Warfield was re-elected as president and Mr. W. O. Murphy as general secretary-treasurer of the Order.

International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

The International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union held a convention at Montreal, Quebec, from May 18 to 22. This was the first convention in four years and the sixteenth convention of the Union. There were present 230 delegates. The Union has 15 local unions and a membership of 1,734 in Canada.

In the reports to the convention regret was expressed that members in some localities had to submit to wage reductions. Since May, 1921, it was stated, nineteen strike sanctions had been requested and granted. Five satisfactory adjustments were secured without strikes, fourteen strikes were called and after contests lasting from two days to one year eleven strikes were won, two were lost, and one resulted in compromise. All these sanctions were granted to resist wage reductions. The payment of strike benefits amounted to $300,000, or $100,000 more than had been paid in strikes in the twenty years previous. It was believed, however, that the wages maintained justified the expense.

Mr. John J. Manning, secretary of the union label trades department of the American Federation of Labour in addressing the convention announced that there would be a campaign in the United States and Canada in the autumn of this year for organization and educational purposes in respect to union label trades.

By a unanimous vote the salaries of the officials of the Union were increased. In addition to expenses the president's salary will be $7,500 per annum, instead of $5,000 as formerly; the vice-president's salary will be $5,000 instead of $4,000; and the secretary-treasurer's salary will be $7,500 instead of $5,000. Increases in fees of members were also made, though considerable opposition was offered to this proposal, which was passed by a vote of 143 to 58. Dues in the union commencing January 1, 1926, will be 35 cents a week per member instead of 25 cents a week as at present. The initiation fee is also to be raised on the same date from $1 to $2, and the reinstatement fee will be $5 instead of $4.

The convention decided to increase the death benefits from $50 to $100 for members in good standing for six months continuously, and from $100 to $200 for members in good standing for two years continuously. Higher burial costs was a factor emphasized in support of this resolution. In reply to a question as to the benefits that would be derived from the increased revenue of the Union the secretary stated that the increase would amount to about $90,000 a year; $60,000 of this would go to the general funds, and the remainder to the local funds. The increase in the payment of death benefits would not represent more than 25 cents per member per year. The union had been paying death benefits of $100 at a cost of not more than 55 cents per year per member, while the same insurance with the insurance companies would cost each member $1.80 each year.

A resolution was adopted instructing the general officers to render such assistance as it is possible for the union to give to the striking miners and their families in Nova Scotia, as was also a resolution in favour of the child labour amendment to the United States Constitution.

The next convention will be held in 1927 at Rochester, New York.

Mr. Collis Lovely, of Boston, Massachusetts, was re-elected president of the union; Mr. Gadd Martindale, of Rochester, New York, as general vice-president; and Mr. C. L. Baine, of Boston, Massachusetts, as general secretary. Among the members elected to the general executive board was Mr. Zotique Lesperance of Montreal, Quebec.

Labour Educational Association of Ontario

The twenty-third annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held at Kitchener on May 25, with 92 delegates present from various central labour unions and local trade unions. The president, Mr. James A. Sullivan, of Hamilton, was chairman of the gathering.

The Association is a development of the Labour Educational Association of Western Ontario which was formed in 1903 as a voluntary unaffiliated body; the word "Western" was dropped from the name in 1907.

The convention endorsed a resolution calling for a custom duty of ten cents a pound on imported printing matter from the United States. Criticism was expressed of the sale in Canada of Christmas and Easter greeting cards made outside of the Dominion. A proposal to establish a provincial labour paper was endorsed, but it was considered that before such a paper could be launched there should be 2,000 one dollar paid-up subscriptions. Resolutions were adopted requesting amendments to the Mechanics' Lien Act, and to the Mothers' Allowance Act to include mothers with one child, to reduce the desertion period to two years, and to relax the conditions as to cash and property assets. Another resolution criticized the recent revision by the Dominion Government of the scale of fair wages in the Welland ship canal contracts. The provincial government also was criticized for not including a fair wage clause in the contracts in connection with the new administration building, and it was suggested that there should be a fair wage law in Ontario for work let by the provincial government. A motion to affiliate with the Workers' Educational Association of Canada was rejected.

The president, James A. Sullivan, and the secretary-treasurer, Joseph T. Marks, were re-elected by acclamation. London, Ontario, was

chosen as the place of meeting for the 1926 convention.

United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario

The United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario, an organization which works in conjunction with the Labour Educational Association, has recently issued its fifth annual report, which showed that the Federation is in good condition from a numerical standpoint. The Federation came into existence in May, 1920, and includes in its membership women's organizations willing to subscribe to the platform of principles which pay a *per capita tax* of $1 per annum. Among its objects are: (1) the education of women on all social and political subjects affecting their interests; (2) free and compulsory education until 18 years of age; (3) equal pay for equal work; (4) nationalism of the medical profession, and (5) full franchise of all persons who attain the age of twenty-one years in municipal, provincial and federal elections. The report states that it is "a working women's organization whose first duty is toward those of our own sex who earn their daily bread by honest toil".

Direct activities of the Federation during the past year included the formation of local branches wherever feasible, affiliation with federated charities, affiliation with local unemployment councils, etc. Extensive correspondence was conducted with the provincial Attorney General's Department regarding the suppression of "canned heat" drinking. Concentrated efforts are now under way to bring boys and young men within the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act. It was stated that the Ontario Premier has expressed his sympathy and interest with the Federation's proposals.

The Federation also interested itself in the disposition of "Barnado boys" in Canada, and protested against the inactivity which they considered had been shown by the Federal Government relative to unemployment.

The Federation adopted resolutions favouring the institution of information centres in connection with workmen's compensation; amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act; providing milk and hot meals to under-nourished school children; restriction of immigration to agricultural workers; measures providing that those who come into the country to work upon farms do not gravitate into the towns and cities to accentuate unemployment, and closer supervision, both as regards expenditure and administration, of private institutions receiving government grants.

Mrs. W. F. Singer, 137 Fairview avenue, Toronto, is president of the Federation, and Mrs. H. G. Fester, 41 Park avenue N., Hamilton, Ontario, is the general secretary.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of England and Wales and the Secretary for Scotland have appointed a Committee to consider and report whether it is desirable that workers in agriculture should be compulsorily insured against the risk of unemployment, and, if so, on what terms and conditions and in what manner the insurance of agricultural workers can be most effectively provided either by the inclusion of agriculture within the scope of existing legislation or by means of new legislation.

Social and Labour Conditions in Sweden

THE Department has recently received a reprint from the "Sweden Year Book, 1925," entitled "Social and Labour Conditions in Sweden." The conditions described include those relating to the protection of workers, social insurance, the care of the poor and of children, the labour markets, workmen and employers, cost of living and wages, the housing problem, temperance legislation (the Bratt system), and co-operative societies. The Swedish trade union movement started about 1880; it was modelled on the pattern of the corresponding movements in Denmark and Germany, and follows the Anglo-German type of labour movement. Local trade unions first grouped themselves according to districts, but about 1890 national trade unions were formed covering the whole country. In 1898 the movement was consolidated by the formation of a common central organization, the General Federation of Swedish Trade Unions, which at the beginning included unions numbering 27,371 members. At the beginning of 1924 the Federation included 33 trade unions with 3,448 branches and 313,000 members. There are now about 400,000 organized workers, and it is doubtful whether, in any country outside Scandinavia, the proportion of organized workers is as high as it is in Sweden.

Employers' organizations began soon after 1900. In 1902, when a general strike for political purposes took place, the General Federation of Swedish Employers' was formed

among the larger industries, which are represented in the general federation by special branch organizations. The Federation at the end of 1903 comprised only 101 employers with about 29,000 workmen, whereas at the beginning of 1924 there were 2,155 employers and about 221,167 workmen. At the present time practically all purely industrial organizations are members of the Federation. Employers in agriculture, of railways and shipping are, however, still associated in independent organizations.

The system of collecting agreements has been widely adopted in Sweden. In several trades the large majority of workers are affected. In 1923 agreements were in force comprising 11,437 employers and 391,197 employees, this being the highest number for any year except 1920. It has been established by decisions of the High Court of Justice that trade unions and employers' organizations in Sweden are legally responsible for the carrying out of collective agreements, but any sympathetic strike or lockout during the period of an agreement is not regarded as a breach unless such cessation of work was expressly prohibited in the agreement. There have been repeated proposals before the Riksdag for special legislation concerning collective agreements and their observance, but no positive result has been reached.

No compulsory procedure for arbitration exists in Sweden. Parties in disputes may accept or refuse the services of the official mediators, or any conciliatory proposals that may be put forward. The first law concerning mediation in labour disputes was promulgated in 1906 and was in force until 1920 when it was superseded by a new law. According to both laws mediation is in the hands of mediators appointed by the Government for different districts, at present seven in number. Where a dispute concerns several districts, it is generally allotted to the mediator who is best acquainted with working conditions in the trade in question. The law also permits a certain mediator to be permanently appointed to deal with labour disputes in a special industry independently of the district. In specially large or generally important conflicts, mediation may be placed in the hands of a special conciliation commission of which one or more of the ordinary mediators are members. Simultaneously with the revision of the act in 1920, two laws were promulgated with the object of furthering voluntary arbitration. One of these laws established a Central Court of Arbitration for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of collective agreements. The other law provides for the appointment by the Government of special arbitrators whose sphere of activity is not limited as is that of the central arbitration court, and who may take action in disputes concerning individual labour contracts which have been passed to them by judgment by the parties concerned.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities are also noted which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary

The following extract from a statement by the Minister of Education for Alberta outlines the policy and plans of the Government in connection with the development of vocational education in the Provincial Institute at Calgary.

The Institute of Technology and Art has from the first made steady and gratifying progress, the enrolment in day classes for the year 1923-24 reaching 399, which is 93 in excess of that of the previous year. Classes were conducted in automotive electricity, chemistry for nurses, drafting, dressmaking and millinery, industrial electricity, industrial chemistry, machine shop, mining, motor mechanics, steam engineering, telegraphy, and tractor engineering. Including night classes and correspondence students, the enrolment for the year reached the very considerable total of 939, while estimated on the basis of student hours, the amount of work done at the Institute last year was almost three and one-half times the amount done in 1921. It is felt that the Institute is already rendering a valuable service in giving a semi-scientific, semi-practical training to many students whose needs are not met by either our public schools or the university.

It will be the policy of the government, as

need arises, and as provincial funds permit, to encourage the further development of the Institute in the field mapped out for it by the university commission of 1924. Regarding the scope of that field, the commission, which was composed of Sir Robert Falconer, president of Toronto University; President Murray, of the University of Saskatchewan; President MacKenzie, of Dalhousie University, recommended as follows: "We recommend that this Institute of Technology and Art be empowered to grant certificates and diplomas and to give instruction in such subjects as (*a*) mathematics, the sciences, and their application to the trades and industries, etc. (including mine management, etc.); (*b*) applied mechanics, drafting, machine design and construction, wood and metal working, tool and pattern making, building construction, sanitation and plumbing, industrial electricity, steam and gas engine work, etc.; (*c*) the fine and applied arts; (*d*) household science; (*e*) accounting, business methods and commercial subjects, printing and journalism, etc.; (*f*) English and modern languages, general and industrial history, economics, political and social science, etc.; (*g*) and other subjects within the scope of the institute defined in this and the following sections, as may be determined from time to time."

While the government cannot interpret this or anything else contained in the recommendation as meaning that the Institute should be permitted to develop into a junior college of liberal arts, it is recognized that there is here outlined a much wider field than has yet been covered by the Institute, and it is believed that time will prove that the cause of education has been better served by leaving the Institute to work out its own destiny in the cultivation of its own broad and important field than by permitting it to take two years of university work, one of which is already available in the excellent high schools of Calgary, which would be to make it to a large extent an adjunct of the university. In order that the work of the Institute may be coordinated with the general educational situation of the province, application will be made on its behalf for affiliation with the university, which when granted will give the principal of the Institute a place on the senate of the university and will entitle students coming from the Institute to the university to receive credit for such courses taken in the institute as may be equivalent to those in the same subject conducted by the university.

Technical School at London, Ontario

The name of the technical school in London, Ont., has been changed from the London Technical High School to the London Technical and Commercial High School. The change was made because of the expressed opinion of the principal and staff that the commercial side of the courses taught in the school should be brought more to the attention of the public.

Short Course in Technical Schools of Toronto

Steps have been taken by the Advisory Industrial Committee of the Board of Education for the establishment of a short, two-year course in the Technical Schools of Toronto. Acting upon a formal request made by Trustee Wm. C. McBrien, chairman of the School Board, Dr. A. C. McKay, Director of Technical Education, brought down recommendations outlining a two-year course.

The recommendations adopted were as follows: That the Director of Technical Education be authorized to make changes in the industrial course of the technical schools so that a pupil who remains in one of the schools for only two years, may in the second year give one-half of his time to some chosen trade. The subjects will be: First year,—General education (one-half time), arithmetic, algebra, geometry, elementary science, English literature, grammar, history, geography and gymnasium; Vocational training to include woodwork, metal work, electrical construction and installation, printing, industrial art and drafting. Second year,—General education (one-half time), arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics, chemistry, English literature, grammar, history, geography, economics, and gymnasium; Vocational training to include carpentry, cabinet-making, machine-shop practice and forge work, foundry practice and pattern making, plumbing and steam fitting, bricklaying, motor mechanics, printing, watchmaking, electrical construction and installation, industrial art, drafting. (In this year students may spend one-half of their time on some special line of practical work. For each group special classes will be formed.) Dr. McKay also received authority to make similar adjustments in the art courses. It is understood that under the latter head will be included special two-year courses for girls.

It was explained by Dr. McKay, that the present four-year courses in the technical schools would continue just as at present. There would always be a great many students, he said, who would rather take the longer courses.

It was announced by Trustee McBrien that he would move in the Management Committee at its next meeting that arrangements be made for pupils in the third-book classes who

were not making progress in their studies at the usual pace to attend classes at the technical schools so that they could be instructed in practical as well as academic work. He stated some 500 students in the public schools would be affected by such an arrangement. He also said that these pupils were not subnormal in any way, only lagging somewhat in their studies.

A two-year course for pupils attending the High Schools of Commerce, to give instruction to those who cannot attend for the full four-year course, has been designed by Principal R. H. Eldon of the Central school, and will be put into effect at the commencement of the next term. This two-year course was designed to meet similar needs experienced in the technical schools. Subjects to be given in the first year are business practice, bookkeeping, penmanship, shorthand, typewriting, rapid calculation, business arithmetic, algebra, commercial geography, spelling, business correspondence and English composition, English literature, civics and history, art, physical exercises. Similar subjects will be given in the second year, with study of materials added.

Quebec Conference on Vocational Education

An important conference of the directors, teachers and other persons engaged in vocational education work throughout the province of Quebec, called by Dr. A. Frigon, the provincial director, was held from June 11 to 13 in the Montreal Technical School.

The programme included the discussion of all phases of secondary vocational education, but particular emphasis was laid upon the relationships between the elementary and vocational schools in connection with preparatory courses of study for vocational classes, and upon the problems of apprentice training in relation to the work of vocational schools.

It is hoped that the conference will result in closer co-operation among the vocational schools of the province, and that the schools and industry will be drawn closer together in their common problem of training industrial workers. It is the first provincial conference of this kind to be called in Canada and marks a decided step forward in the development of vocational education in the province of Quebec. Hitherto the schools have worked independently without the means of getting together for co-operative action or to benefit by the interchange of ideas and the discussion of methods. An account of the convention will be given in the next issue.

World Federation of Education Associations

Two years ago, at the invitation of the Educational Association of the United States, representatives of many of the countries of the world met in San Francisco and formed the World Federation of Education Associations. This Federation will hold its first convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, in July, when educationists will gather from every country in Europe, the Near and Far East, the British Commonwealth and the United States. The delegates of the last named country have chartered a ship to accommodate their numbers. Major Fred Ney has made arrangements enabling the Canadian delegates who so desire to travel with the Overseas League party.

The Federation now has a membership of 5,000,000 and of these the Canadians number 20,000. According to its constitution its object is "to secure international co-operation in educational enterprises, to foster the dissemination of all information concerning education in all its forms among nations and peoples, to cultivate international good will, and to promote the interests of peace throughout the world.

Apprenticeship and Vocational Schools in Great Britain

The following is taken from a recent article by Hugh Davies appearing in the London *Times*:—

One of the most interesting decisions of the Building Industries Committee is that special efforts shall be made to secure a sound apprenticeship training for the recruits who will enter the trade in connection with local housing schemes. A good many recent attempts to revive the apprenticeship system in the building trades have met with comparative failure, but the Committee retain a belief in the inherent advantages of the system, and, in a memorandum of instructions to local joint committees, give detailed suggestions regarding apprenticeship training.

There is, of course, nothing new in the suggestion that building apprentices need supplementary instruction on organized lines, in technical classes or otherwise. For thirty or forty years there have been far-seeing employers who have recognized that in course of time the technical school must become an indispensable factor in the training of skilled artisans for building. The influence of the late Mr. Richard Roberts, for example, which was so effectively exerted in connection with the establishment of a school of building by the London County Council, and the work of the late Mr. W. Renshaw in promoting improved schemes of building apprenticeship will be remembered as notable services to the building industry. More recently the detailed study of building apprenticeship which was made by the Education Committee of the late Building Joint Industrial Council, and summarized in a report to the Council, emphasizes the interdependence of the workshop and the technical school in regard to apprenticeship training.

For a short period before the war, and more particularly during the last four years, the facilities for the technical study of building in the various schools have greatly increased, and, generally speaking, local committees will not find it difficult to secure for apprentices the required supplementary education. There are, in fact, over 300 centres where instruction

in subjects that have a bearing upon the theory or practice of building is given. Not all of the instruction given at these centres is adapted to the special needs of the apprentices who will come under the supervision of the local building committees, but there is not the slightest doubt that if any day-time training is not given steps can be taken to provide it. In this connection it may be mentioned that there are about twenty centres where day classes for building apprentices are already organized. As a rule these classes are established in large towns at the local technical school, but there are other examples, such as the interesting scheme for the day-time instruction of stone-masons' apprentices organized by the principal quarry owners on the Isle of Portland. The usual arrangement of day-time classes is that apprentices attend on two half-days (or one whole day) and receive instruction in building subjects, drawing, science, calculations, and, for juniors, in some cases a certain amount of English.

In a few existing schemes of apprenticeship it is laid down that apprentices shall attend evening classes in addition to those held in the day-time, and in smaller areas the supplementary instruction will doubtless be furnished mainly in evening classes. Reference should, however, be made to the specialized form of education which is provided in full-time courses for intending apprentices to the building trades. The essential feature of these courses, which cover a period of two or three years from the age of 13 or 14 is that a substantial part of the time is devoted to subjects of general education, so that the future apprentice is started on his working career with better educational equipment than his fellow who goes to the trade direct from an elementary school. In addition, he has acquired a substantial knowledge of the scientific principles of his trade and has received a fair training in the use of tools and in the simple processes of building. These junior technical schools of building are established mainly in the London area.

In the early days of the present system of evening technical schools trade instruction was confined to such matters as drawing and the principles underlying trade practice. In due course, however, the young craftsman found that his opportunities of "trying out" in the workshop those principles which he had learned in the school were rare. To meet his difficulty practical workshops were set up at the school, and actual practice in trade processes thus introduced is still a feature of most technical courses. At a later stage the younger apprentices of the various trades asked for elementary instruction in trade processes, which could not be obtained in the ordinary workshop. To comply with the needs of these novices, organized and progressive courses of practical instruction have been evolved by the school instructors, who are themselves skilled and experienced craftsmen. In the full-time courses, as much as ten hours per week may be devoted to trade practice, and a very substantial degree of trade skill acquired by the intending apprentice before he enters upon his career in the ordinary workshop.

Labour Schools and Colleges

The following summary of educational activities conducted by organized labour appeared in a recent issue of the New York *Times*:—

When William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, recently told the convention of the Workers' Educational Bureau in Philadelphia that practical and technical knowledge of industry and economics are requirements now demanded from every representative of organized labour, he echod an opinion expressed years ago by European labour leaders. They have since translated it into action to an extent not generally known in America. Nearly every country where there are unions has schools established or planned in the interest of labour union efficiency.

The activities of various national bodies devoted to preparing coming leaders of labour, and numbers of the rank and file of the proletarian armies for effective unionist action, have become important. So much so that at the March meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions in Amsterdam it was decided to ask the officials of the twenty-three affiliated national labour organizations with a membership of some 16,000,000, to submit data on the advisability of forming a special Workers' Educational International to systematize the work and lighten the burdens of the Federation.

For several years the summer schools conducted by the International Federation of Trade Unions have served the double purpose of giving a number of selected students from the various national labour schools and colleges the chance to hear lectures by international authorities on labour, politics and economics, also of facilitating the exchange of ideas by the instructors.

This year the summer schools are to be held in August in Brunnsvik, near Stockholm, with the list of lecturers headed by Richard Sandler, Premier of Sweden, who succeeded the late Hjalmar Branting; and in Prague, where Dr. Leo Winter, Social Democratic Minister of Social Welfare, and several other high Czechslovak officials are expected to address the students and visitors on the social legislation being put into effect in the new republic.

Each school will last a fortnight. Between lectures and other work there will be provided many sorts of entertainment by local trade unions and educational leaders. At last year's school at Oxford twenty countries were represented, and this number is likely to be exceeded. The lectures are to be in English and German, and also in French if enough students ask for it. The subjects of the lectures at the summer schools include history and economics, as well as such timely matters as the migration of workers, the organization of farm labourers, the problem of unemployment, and industrial organization.

In England, Germany and Austria.—Details of the educational work done recently by trade unions and allied bodies in the various countries compiled by John W. Brown, one of the three secretaries of the International Federation of Trade Unions, may be summarized as follows: In Great Britain ten national unions have adopted the educational scheme of the National Council of Labour Colleges for their members within the last few months. This scheme provides in most cases for free access to evening classes and correspondence work. The British Co-operative Wholesale Society has offered two competitive scholarships at the Co-operative College worth about $450 each to its employees between the ages of 17 and 21. The big thing in the British labour educational work is Ruskin College, which to a certain extent may be regarded as the parent institution of the numerous labour schools.

The most imposing labour college in Germany is the Academy of Labour in Frankfort-on-the-Main, founded in 1921 under an agreement between the General German Federation of Labour, the Christian German Trade Union League and the Hirsch-Dunker Unions and the Prussian Ministry of Education. The State furnishes the Academy of Labour with quarters and equipment in the University of Frankfort and the unions pay the students' board, buy their books and pay part of the instructors' salaries. Unions select the students who now number about seventy-five.

In Tinz there is a Socialist college, but it is said to be handicapped at present by the reactionary majority in the Thuringian Diet. Workers' schools on a smaller scale are common in German industrial centres, and some of them act as feeders for the Frankfort institution. Special training classes for trade union officials have been maintained by the different labour bodies for many years, and the Social Democratic Party runs a sort of political high school for its promising members.

Austria with its highly developed trade union movement, ranks high in educational work, having special labour and socialist schools and high schools in nearly every corner of the republic. According to the Austrian Workers' Educational Centre, sixteen such schools were organized during the last half of 1924 and at present there are twenty-five schools for the special training of women labour leaders. In addition to regular school work the labour educational institutions organize excursions to the country.

Belgian and Finnish Students.—Belgium, where the recent gains by the Labour Party caused King Albert to invite Emile Vandervelde to try his hand at forming a cabinet, has long been a leader in educating young workers for positions of responsibility, both in trade unions and in public life. The Maison du Peuple in Brussels, with similar centres in all the larger cities, is the hub from which radiate all sorts of interlocking educational groups which supplement the work of the regular schools and colleges with special instruction.

The Finns are strong for education as well as athletics, and the Finnish National Centre for Workers' Education, founded in 1919, reports 150 Finnish study circles functioning on March 1, in addition to eight where Swedish is the language of instruction. The National Centre is backed up by eighteen national labour organizations and groups of individuals numbering 330,000. The State pays for some of the lectures, its share last year being 719 out of a total of 989 and also provides an annual subsidy of 75,000 finmarks (about $2,000) to buy books for the labour study circles.

Swiss, Dutch and Australian Progress.—Switzerland, the home of Dr. Freud, runs true to form in its labour training work, the Socialist Workers' Educational Society having begun last February on a series of articles on "Psychological Hints for Labour Leaders". On the more practical side, the National Centre for Workers' Education and the National Trade Union Centre co-operated in organizing a series of ten lectures on the principles and practice of workmen's compensation by four experts, given in Lucerne from April 20 to 25.

In Holland the newly created National Centre for Workers' Education is organizing a network of local committees covering the whole country.

In Mexico, President Calles is reported to have brought back from Europe last fall a trunkful of textbooks and plans of Ruskin College and other labour colleges, and has announced his intention of founding such institutions in the land of the Aztecs.

In India the leaders of the struggling young labour movement see the need of education, as R. Thengdi, in opening the All-India Trade Union Congress in Bombay last February stressed the importance of inaugurating a comprehensive system of instruction for the workers and their children.

Australia is so far advanced in labour education that its Victorian Labour College recently held its seventh annual conference, at which remarkable progress in training union leaders was reported.

In fact, there is hardly a country where labour is organized to any appreciable degree that does not possess at least the beginnings of a scheme of special education in the interest of union efficiency.

As was brought out at the Philadelphia convention of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America, the American labour organizations are rapidly falling into line, so that Spencer Miller, Jr., of New York, Secretary of the bureaus, who is to attend the Copenhagen and Prague Summer Schools, will be able to report material progress to his European confreres.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Seventh Session of International Labour Conference

THE Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference which opened in Geneva on May 18 concluded its work on June 10. It is intended that an article dealing with the proceedings of this Conference will appear in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

It is understood that Draft Conventions were adopted by the Conference on workmen's compensation, industrial diseases, prohibition of night work in bakeries, and equality of treatment for foreign and national workers. Recommendations were also adopted on workmen's compensation, and occupational diseases, as well as resolutions dealing with social insurance, vocational education, the organization of agricultural workers, labour in Asiatic countries and conditions of work and wages in coal mining. The proposed Draft Convention concerning weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used was defeated by the Conference.

Joint Maritime Commission

The third item on the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office which met at Geneva on May 18 last was the record of a meeting of the Joint Maritime Commission held at Paris on April 27 last. The subjects discussed at that meeting were as follows: Conditions of work in the fishing industry; protection of the health of seamen; statistics of shipwrecks and accidents at sea; deck cargoes; safety at sea; and standing orders of the Commission. A summary of the proceedings of the meeting are given below:—

It was mentioned in the report of the Director of the Governing Body to the Commission that the Governing Body had placed on the agenda of the general session to be held in 1926 the question of the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board

ship. The Director made it clear that there was no question of issuing new regulations affecting the equipment of the ship, as the owners seemed to fear; it was simply proposed to try to avoid the subjection of emigrants travelling by sea to a number of successive inspections.

The Commission was informed that the regulation of hours of work on board ship had not been placed on the agenda of the 1926 Conference (Labour Gazette, November, 1924), as the voting of the question was equal in the Governing Body, as it had been in the Joint Maritime Commission itself. The Director felt obliged to inform the Governing Body that the seamen's representatives on the Commission did not conceal the disappointment which this decision had roused among the seamen. They were unanimous in considering that even if the question were not on the agenda, it could not be completely omitted from the discussions of the 1926 Conference. They announced their intention of using the constitutional means which were available to bring about at any rate a discussion of the question in the Conference.

The greater part of the discussions of the Commission were devoted to the second item on the agenda, the International Seamen's Code. It will be remembered that the Joint Maritime Commission formulated at the session at London in December, 1923, a draft "International Seamen's Code." This draft was submitted to the various interested parties, including shipowners' and seamen's organizations, who were asked to return it with any changes they might wish to propose. At a meeting held in September, 1924, the Commission recommended that the question of the international codification of regulations relating to seamen's articles of agreement, should be placed on the agenda of the 1926 Session of the Conference, the Commission being given an opportunity for further examining the preliminary draft in the matter.—(Labour Gazette, September, 1924, p. 778, November, 1924, p. 960).

After a discussion of the general principles, the Commission finally adopted the following resolution:—

The Joint Maritime Commission are of the opinion that a suitable basis for the international standardization of the provisions relating to the agreement with the crew and the maintenance of discipline on board ship, is only to be found by the adoption of the principles which at present are generally recognized, and note that in the opinion of the shipowners' section the draft proposed by the International Labour Office does not comply with this condition; and in order to assist the International Labour Office, propose that a sub-committee be formed for the purpose of drafting rules upon the foregoing basis, the sub-committee to consist of a representative of the seamen and a representative of the shipowners, together with their legal advisers and the legal advisers of the International Labour Office; such report to be submitted to the various members of the Joint Maritime Commission within a fortnight.

The report of the proceedings concludes:—

It must be admitted that the discussions of the Joint Maritime Commission suggest very serious reflections when considered strictly from the point of view of the International Labour Organization.

In the first place, it must be asked whether the conception which has been adopted of an international codification of rules and principles relating to seamen's articles of agreement and to discipline which are common to all legislation, really corresponds to the original idea of the Genoa Conference. It appeared in the course of the discussion that there had been a misunderstanding from the outset. The Genoa Conference had intended to define the status of the seaman, or in other words, to lay down internationally what his legal position should be. The original idea of defining the status of the seaman, which had been perhaps the main reason for calling the Genoa Conference, has been reduced to the idea of a codification. From this point of view it was not surprising that the shipowners and their legal advisers should have insisted that the Code should be strictly limited to the few rules which seem to be common to all systems of maritime legislation.

Because of failure to wear goggles while working at an emery wheel, as required by regulation 49 of the Workmen's Compensation Board, an employee of a Calgary firm was brought before a magistrate in the police court recently under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The man, who had suffered an injury to his eye through his carelessness, was convicted and ordered to pay the cost of the court. It is stated to have been the first case of its kind brought in the local court.

The Ontario Department of Industrial Hygiene has been making a survey of hygienic conditions in an Abitibi paper mill, with a view to providing more comfortable conditions for the men. The investigation will last for several months in order to ensure correct deductions. Tests will be made in midsummer, again in the fall and in the depth of winter. Modern hygiene does not put so much stock in temperature and humidity in the atmosphere as it does in the cooling power of the air.

The coroner's jury in rendering a verdict in connection with the death of a construction labourer who fell through a hole on the third floor of a structure on which he was working, added a rider to the verdict as follows: "We find from the evidence that there was no negligence on the part of the company, and we exonerate them from all blame. We recommend, however, that all openings in the floor of cement construction buildings be protected from the floor surface before the work of stripping is commenced."

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOUR STATISTICIANS, GENEVA, APRIL 20-25, 1925

THE Second Conference of Labour Statisticians was held at Geneva from April 20 to April 25 having been called by the Governing Body as a result of decisions at its 21st and 22nd sessions, January 29, 1924, and April 8, 1924, respectively. The First Conference had been held in October, 1923, and dealt with (i) Classification of Industries; (ii) Index numbers of wages; (iii) Industrial accident statistics.

The Government of Canada was represented at the first Conference by Mr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, formerly editor of the LABOUR GAZETTE and Chief Statistician of the Labour Department. At the Second Conference Canada was represented by Mr. W. R. Tracey, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, formerly of the Labour Department.

The agenda of the Second Conference was as follows: (*a*) Classification of Industries; (*b*) Cost of Living Index Numbers; (*c*) Statistics of Real Wages; (*d*) Unemployment Statistics. On each of these subjects the International Labour Office had prepared a preliminary report, including in the case of the cost of living and unemployment statistics draft resolutions, which were taken as the basis of discussion.

Classification of Industries

The classification of industries had been one of the items of the agenda of the First Conference, and the resolution adopted then called upon the International Labour Office to draw up a list of the principal industries common to most industrial countries, regarding which statistics and other information are required. This was done in collaboration with the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the list was submitted to the Second Conference. Here it was recommended that this list should be communicated to the governments of the various countries with an invitation to inform the International Labour Office of the difficulties which they would experience in adopting it, and to suggest where the draft list might be reduced or expanded.

Cost of Living Index Numbers

In considering the index numbers of wages and real wages the First Conference had expressed the desire that at a future conference the calculation of index numbers of the cost of living should be taken up, with the object of securing agreement upon and putting into practice more uniform methods. At the Second Conference a report by the International Labour Office was presented, dealing with the object and nature of index numbers, the items to be included, weighting, changing of items and quantities, methods of collection of data, localities to be covered, selection of sources of information, avoidance of differences in quality of articles at different dates, frequency of collection and publication of data and methods of calculation. An appendix dealt with the inclusion of the item of direct taxation, and another gave a description of the cost of living statistics published in various countries. The Conference recommended that statistics should be published in each country showing changes in the cost of living covering food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent and miscellaneous groups, each group including the most important items of consumption and especially those items the price changes of which may be taken as representative of changes in prices of articles not included. The index numbers should be weighted according to the consumption of industrial workers generally. Separate index numbers should be calculated for such districts or classes of workers as in any country showed any marked differences.

"In view of the existing inadequacy of statistics of consumption, the most satisfactory method of determining the weights of the different items and groups appears to be that based on a standard family budget obtained as the result of an enquiry into the average expenditure of a number of families during a given period."

It was recommended that in countries where no family budget inquiries have been held since 1920-1921, such inquiries should be undertaken, if possible, not later than 1928, and that all countries should adopt the same year as base, 1930 being suggested. The desirability of the publication in full of the methods of calculation of the index numbers and of the prices data was emphasized.

Statistics of Real Wages

The First Conference dealt with this question, recommending the adoption by the International Labour Office of the proposal of the British delegate that the International Labour Office should take over and develop the collection and publication of the statistics of Real Wages begun by the British Ministry of Labour in 1923. (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1923, June, 1924.) This was done, the first publication by the International Labour Office

appearing in the October issue of the International Labour Review. (Labour Gazette, December, 1924.) Statistics of rent were dealt with as well as statistics of food prices in relation to wage rates for certain classes of labour in the countries included in the calculation. The Second Conference recommended that a second series of statistics be published along with the first measuring the relative standards of living of the working classes in the different countries, basing the calculations on the actual earnings of working class families, and taking account of the physiological needs of the population due chiefly to climate and race, giving in greatest detail the original figures, the methods of calculation adopted and any reservations necessary.

Unemployment Statistics

The Conference recommended that in countries in which a widespread system of unemployment insurance exists, the information obtained from the working of such a system forms the best basis for unemployment statistics and that the statistics should show: annually, the total number of workpeople insured related to the total number of workers; monthly, the number of unemployed in receipt of benefit and the total number unemployed whether in receipt of benefit or not; monthly, the percentage which the number unemployed forms of the estimated number of insured workpeople; annually, the total amount paid during the year in benefits. It was also recommended that where statistics from unemployment insurance were not available it was desirable to obtain statistics of unemployment from workers' organizations showing each month the number unemployed and the percentage of these to the total membership and, annually, the number of persons covered by the inquiry as a percentage of the total number of workers in the occupation or industry concerned. It was recommended further that even where statistics were available from unemployment insurance administration any reliable trade union unemployment statistics should be continued.

The Conference also recommended that statistics derived from public employment offices should give the number of workpeople registered on a given day of the month as seeking work, the total number of vacancies unfilled that day, the number of workers' applications of vacancies notified, and of vacancies filled during the month; also that employment exchange statistics should distinguish as far as possible unskilled workers from others. It was also recommended that statistics of employment should be published periodically, preferably monthly, based on returns made by a representative number of employers.

In regard to countries where statistics of the above nature were not obtainable, it was recommended that special inquiries be made at the time of the population census, and at any industrial or occupational census or otherwise, as to unemployment in the whole of the population or an adequate sample thereof.

It was suggested that the statistics should distinguish males and females and show separate occupations and industries, using the classification of industries and occupation adopted for the general population census.

In regard to the publication of the data it was recommended that each country should give precise and detailed information as to methods adopted, forwarding copies of the forms used to the International Labour Office, giving an estimate as to the representative value of its statistics in relation to "ideal statistics" which would show the total number of persons whose normal means of livelihood is employment under contract of service as well as those persons not hitherto wage earners who seek to become so and that the unemployment measured should exclude that due to sickness, invalidity, participation in trade disputes, voluntary absence from work, and that the necessary condition for being counted as unemployed is that the individual must have been not at work for one day at least.

It was also recommended that the statistics from various sources for each country (insurance, trade union, employment exchanges, etc.) should be presented together, preferably in graphic form, also that statistics of short-time employment should be given separate from whole-time employment.

The Public Safety League of Quebec held a meeting at Montreal on May 19 for the purpose of devising means for the prevention of accidents due to asphyxiation by gas fumes. Mr. Arthur Gaboury, general manager and secretary of the League, advocated the systematic instruction of employees to give them sufficient knowledge to guard themselves against this danger. The actual cause of accidents should be studied, only qualified workmen should be employed and old pipes should not be used for repairs. Bad ventilation was considered to be one of the most frequent causes of accidents of this class. A resolution was adopted proposing that municipalities should require the installation in all dwelling houses of a funnel two feet six inches in width above every gas installation.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued reports on the linseed-oil industry, the musical instrument industry and the oiled and waterproof clothing industry in Canada in 1923. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1925, and previous issues.

Linseed-oil Industry

The report on this industry covers the operations of 8 plants, 3 of which were situated in the province of Quebec, 2 each in the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba and 1 in the province of Alberta. The total capital invested in 1923 was $2,818,291, an increase over that in the previous year of $173,795, consisting principally of stocks of materials and supplies on hand. There was a decrease in the quantity of raw and boiled linseed oils produced as compared with 1922 amounting to 117,464 gallons, but on account of more favourable market conditions the price realized exceeded that of the previous year by $343,976. In the production of oil cake and oil cake meal there was also a decrease in quantity of 1,962 tons, and in value of $185,993.

The total number of persons employed during the year was 249 (241 male and 8 female), or less by two than in 1922, and the amount paid in salaries and wages was $299,906. There were 9 salaried officers, who received for their services $25,000; 10 superintendents, managers, etc., who received $23,540; 2 technical experts, who received $5,319; 19 (13 male and 6 female), clerks, stenographers, salesmen and other salaried employees, who received $28,703; and an average of 209 wage earners (207 male and 2 female), who received $217,344. Employment reached its maximum in the month of December, when 228 persons were on the pay-roll, and its minimum in September with 171. The average number of days each plant was in operation on full time was 218.62; on part time, 37.88; and the average number of days idle was 47.50. The hours worked by employees per day or shift averaged 9.75 and per week 58.

Musical Instrument Industry

This report includes firms engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments, materials for same, phonographs and gramaphones. It covers the operations of 64 establishments of which 45 were in the province of Ontario, 15 were in Quebec and one in each of the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia. The total capital invested in the industry during the year was $13,514,530, as compared with $13,776,790 in the previous year. Ontario was the only province in which an increase in capitalization was shown. The total value of all products for the year was $10,155,705, as compared with $9,919,371 in the previous year.

The total number of employees of all classes rose from 2,971 in 1922 to 3,064 in 1923 (2,803 male and 261 female), an increase of 93. There was a corresponding expansion in the total pay-roll over the same period. In 1922 the total salary and wage payments amounted to $3,421,374, whilst the amount reported for 1923 was $3,499,050, an increase of $77,676. There were 49 (48 male and 1 female), officers of corporations, who received for their services $172,300; 57 general superintendents, who received, $186,351; 19 (17 male and 2 female) technical experts, accountants, etc., who received $31,710; 201 (111 male and 90 female) clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc., who received $250,893; and an average of 2,734 employees on wages (2,566 male and 186 female), who received $2,855,-632. There were also 4 male outside piece workers, who received $2,164 for their services. The month in which the maximum number of of employees were at work was February, with 3,004. The minimum number reported was 2,594 in August. The average days the plants were in operation on full time was 249.2, and on part time 34.5, while the average number of days idle was 20.3. The average hours worked by wage earners per day or shift was 8.9 and per week 50.3.

Oiled and Waterproof Clothing Industry

In the report on the oiled and waterproof clothing industry, operations were reported from 15 establishments of which 8 were in the province of Quebec, 5 were in Nova Scotia and 2 in Ontario. The amount of capital employed in the industry during 1923 was $820,013 as compared with $1,592,589 in the previous year. To this decrease fixed capital contributed $693,021, whilst working capital was accountable for $79,555. The total value of all products in 1923 was $846,817, as compared with $940,331 in 1922.

The total number of employees fell from 246 in 1922 with a pay-roll of $219,827, to 202 (101 male and 101 female), in 1923 with a total salary and wage payment of $209,081, a decrease of 44 employees and $10,746 in wages. Salaried officers of corporations totalling 3 (2 male 1 female), received for their

services $6,000; 9 male superintendents and managers received $22,200, and 2 males classified as technical experts and accountants received $2,320; 26 clerks, stenographers, etc., (16 male 10 female) received $40,073; an average of 152 employees on wages (71 male and 81 female) received $137,968; and 10 outside piece workers (1 male and 9 female), received $520. The maximum number of employees was 186 in the month of March, whilst the minimum was in August with 119. The average days the factories were in operation on full time was 220.4 and on part time 24.8. The average number of days idle was 58.8. The average hours worked by wage earners per day or shift was 8.2 and per week, 46.9. In two establishments all work was done by contract.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1925, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

FURTHER and pronounced improvement in the employment situation was indicated on May 1, when 5,923 firms reported that they had increased their working forces by 31,582 persons, or from 716,866 on April 1 to 748,448 at the beginning of May. This expansion, which to a considerable extent represents seasonal activity, is on a much larger scale than that reported on May 1, 1924. The situation, however, continues to be slightly less favourable than on the same date of last year and of 1923. The index number, based on the number employed on January 1, 1920, as 100, stood at 90.8, as compared with 87.2 on April 1, 1925, and with 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The accompanying chart reflects the course of employment since 1923. If the experience of the last few years is repeated, continued and more extensive improvement may be looked for at the beginning of June.

The most important increases at the beginning of May were reported in manufacturing and construction. Transportation, trade, communication, services and mining (exclusive of coal mining) also registered heightened activity.

Employment by Provinces

All the provinces shared in the upward movement; the gains in Ontario and Quebec affected the largest number of workers, but the percentage increases in the various economic areas did not differ greatly.

Maritime Provinces.—Manufacturing, especially fish canneries and lumber mills, showed greater activity, while construction and quarrying also afforded more employment. Transportation, on the other hand, reported large reductions, mainly on account of the resumption of operations at the St. Lawrence ports. The 545 firms making returns increased payrolls from 62,442 persons on April 1 to 64,947 at the beginning of May. This expansion affected practically the same number of workers as that noted on the same date of last year.

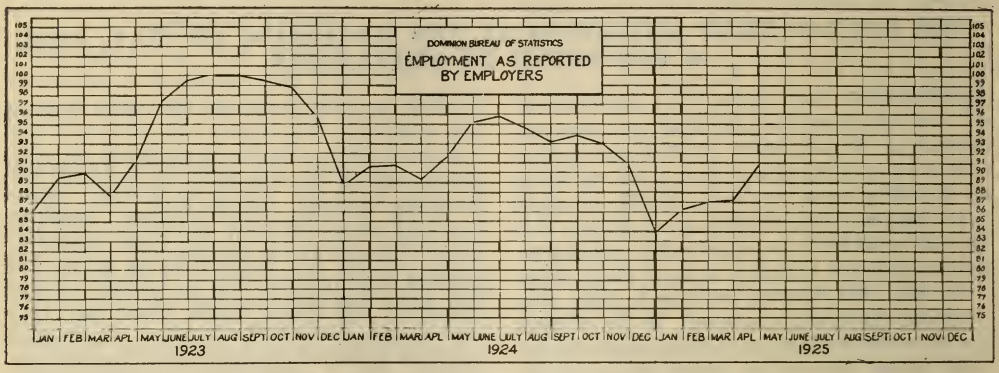
Quebec.—There was a distinctly favourable movement on the whole in Quebec; manufacturing, logging, transportation, construction and trade recorded the most important gains. Within the manufacturing group, the greatest improvement was in lumber, tobacco and pulp and paper works, while the only pronounced declines took place in leather footwear factories. Railway and highway construction and maintenance absorbed large numbers of extra workers, but building contractors released employees. The working force of the 1,271 firms reporting aggregated 207,934, or 9,896 more than on April 1. This gain of 5 p.c. exceeds that registered on May 1, 1924, when the index number was practically the same as on that date in this year.

Ontario.—According to statistics compiled from 2,687 employers, they increased their staffs from 299,279 persons on April 1 to 311,311 at the beginning of May. Construction, manufacturing, transportation and trade showed most improvement, but quarrying and metallic ore mining were also more active. Logging camps continued to let out men, but the reductions were decidedly less extensive than in the preceding month. Within the manufacturing division, lumber mills reported important seasonal expansion, and iron and steel, clay, glass, mineral product, rubber and pulp and paper works also recorded substantial gains. At the beginning of May, 1924, the increases were on a considerably smaller scale.

Prairie Provinces.—Marked seasonal activity in railway construction and maintenance, together with increases in manufacturing and communication, much more than offset curtailment in logging, coal mining and transportation. The result was a gain of 3,992 persons in the pay-rolls of the 780 firms reporting, who employed 93,920 workers on May 1. This improvement is much more pronounced than that indicated on the same date of last year.

British Columbia.—The largest additions to staffs were noted in manufacturing, especially in lumber mills and fish canneries, and in construction, while logging registered the only marked reductions in employment. The general increase was considerably greater than that which took place on May 1, 1924. Reports were tabulated from 636 employers, having 70,336 workers, or 3,157 more than at the beginning of April, 1925.

Quebec.—Reductions in construction, and on a smaller scale, in boot and shoe factories, were partly offset by improvement in shipping. There was a net decrease of 594 persons in



The following table gives index numbers of employment in the five economic areas into which the country is divided.

Number Employed, January 1920=100

District	Relative Weight*	May 1, 1925	April 1, 1925	May 1, 1924	May 1, 1923	May 1, 1922	May 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces	8·7	86·6	83·4	88·1	90·0	83·0	87·5
Quebec	27·8	94·2	89·8	94·1	90·3	81·2	80·8
Ontario	41·6	87·7	84·9	89·8	91·6	82·4	83·6
Prairie Provinces	12·5	88·0	84·1	89·4	90·4	85·4	86·6
British Columbia	9·4	105·1	100·1	102·9	97·5	91·3	90·1
Canada	100·0	90·8	87·2	91·8	91·4	83·3	84·1

*The term "relative weight" is explained in the last paragraph of the accompanying.

Employment by Cities

Improvement was shown in all the cities for which separate tabulation are made, except Quebec.

Montreal.—The staff of the 694 Montreal firms from whom returns were received totalled 104,849, or 3,945 more than on April 1. There were fluctuations in employment in manufacturing, but the favourable trend predominated; tobacco, brewing, electric current, iron and steel and printing showed the greatest increases, while boot and shoe, textile, rubber and electrical appliance works registered the most extensive losses. Transportation, construction, trade, services and communication also reported important additions to payrolls. The expansion on May 1, 1925, exceeded that indicated on the same date of last year, although the index number then was very slightly higher than at the present time.

the staffs of the 92 reporting firms, who had 8,103 workers.

Toronto.—A further large increase was recorded in Toronto, the gain being more extensive than that shown on May 1, 1924, when conditions in this city were not so good. As compared with the preceding month, a more favourable situation was noted in manufacturing; gas, iron and steel, brick and glass works reported the most marked increases, which on the whole were not particularly large. Construction, trade and transportation were very much more active. An aggregate working force of 93,700 persons was employed by the 778 firms making returns, who had 91,667 workers at the beginning of April.

Ottawa.—The 126 firms from whom statements were received increased their payrolls from 9,204 persons in the preceding month to 9,645 at the beginning of May. Construction showed the greatest gain, but there were also small additions to staffs in manufacturing. The situation on May 1, 1924, was more favourable than at the present time.

Hamilton.— Manufacturing establishments generally were more active than in the preceding month, the largest increases being in iron and steel and rubber; other industries also registered slight gains. The working forces of the 200 firms reporting totalled 24,983, as compared with 24,303 on April 1. Employment at the beginning of May of last year

was in greater volume, although the additions to staffs then were on a smaller scale.

Winnipeg.—Building contracts afforded more employment and manufacturing also showed general improvement. Statements were received from 295 Winnipeg firms employing 24,153 workers, or 292 more than in the preceding month. This increase is only slightly larger than that which occurred on May 1, 1924, when the index number was below its present level.

Vancouver.—Lumber mills in Vancouver registered seasonal activity and other branches of manufacturing were also busier, as was trade. Transportation, on the other hand, was slacker. The payrolls of the 227 reporting firms aggregated 22,628 persons on May 1, as compared with 22,356 in their last report. The level of employment was higher than on the same date of any other year of the record.

The following table gives index numbers of employment by cities:—

Number Employed January, 1920=100

	Relative Weight	May 1, 1925	Apr. 1, 1925	May 1, 1924	May 1, 1923	May 1, 1922
Montreal	14·0	91·7	88·5	92·3	88·8	82·1
Quebec	1·1	91·9	98·4	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	12·5	86·9	85·1	85·6	88·1	84·9
Ottawa	1·3	91·8	87·5	98·3	94·8	.....
Hamilton	3·3	82·4	80·3	86·4	92·6	.....
Winnipeg	3·2	85·4	83·7	83·0	86·3	88·6
Vancouver	3·0	104·0	102·5	102·2	91·8	95·4

Manufacturing Industries

There were further pronounced increases in employment in manufacturing, according to statements from 3,858 firms employing 426,792 operatives, as compared with 415,002 at the beginning of April. This increase is considerably larger than was the expansion indicated on May 1, 1924. Lumber mills and fish canneries reported very substantial gains; pulp and paper, tobacco, brewing, clay, glass, iron and steel, gas, and petroleum and electric current plants employed more workers than in the preceding month. On the other hand, leather, boot and shoe factories released a large number of employees, and textile, flour and electrical apparatus works were also slacker.

Animal Products — Edible.— Seasonal improvement on a larger scale than in preceding years was indicated in fish canning, smoking and curing establishments and in dairies. While all provinces shared to some extent in the expansion, the increases in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were much the largest. Returns were tabulated from 189 manufacturers whose staffs stood at 14,296, or 1,692 more than on April 1. The situation continues to be better than at the beginning of May of last year.

Leather Products.—Boot and shoe works were decidedly less fully employed; Quebec firms reported the greatest loses, but there were also declines in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. The 194 employers reporting released 1,097 workers from their payrolls, which aggregated 15,177 at the beginning of May. This contraction exceeded that registered on May 1, 1924, when employment was above its present level.

Lumber and Products.—Employment in lumber mills increased more extensively than at the beginning of May in any other year of the record. There were also small gains in other branches of this group, in which the 733 manufacturers making returns employed 48,864 persons as compared with 41,719 on April 1. The increases were widely distributed over the country. those in Ontario being largest. The index number stood a few points higher than at the beginning of May in the past four years.

Plant Products—Edible.—Varying conditions were indicated in different divisions of the edible plant product industries, flour and other cereal mills, sugar refineries, chocolate and cocoa factories were slacker, while improvement was indicated in starch and glucose and canning plants. The result was a loss of 199 persons in the staffs of the 303 manufacturers making returns, who employed 24,694 workers on May 1. There were small net declines in all provinces. Employment on the same date of last year had increased, but the index number then was about the same.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The production of pulp and paper afforded employment to a larger number of persons than in the preceding month. Printing and publishing establishments were also slightly busier. Statements were tabulated from 462 manufacturers having 51,240 employees, as compared with 50,476 in their last report. The bulk of the gain took place in Quebec and Ontario. This expansion is more extensive than that indicated at the beginning of May, 1924, when the index number was slightly under its present level.

Rubber Products.—Rubber factories in Ontario reported increased activity, while elsewhere little change was shown. Thirty-one manufacturers of rubber products employed 11,899 workers, or 196 more than on April 1. The volume of employment is greater than on May 1 of last year, on which date improvement had also been indicated.

3166—5½

Textile Products.—Additions to staffs were recorded in headwear factories, but the thread, yarn and cloth, garment and personal furnishing and some other divisions registered a falling off in activity. The result was a net decline of 313 persons in the staff of the 528 manufacturers reporting, who had 69,405 employees on May 1; this is the first reduction shown since the beginning of the year and is considerably smaller than that indicated at the beginning of May of a year ago, when the index number was a little lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was marked improvement in the employment afforded in tobacco works and breweries, mainly in Quebec and Ontario. An upward movement had also been in evidence on May 1, 1924, although the gains then were not so pronounced as on the date under review. Returns were compiled from 103 employers, whose staffs included 11,257 workers, as against 10,447 on April 1, 1925.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—The production of drugs and other chemical goods gave employment to a greater number of persons on May 1 than at the beginning of April, especially in Ontario. A combined working force of 6,535 was registered by the 115 manufacturers from whom statistics were received; they had 6,372 employees in their last report.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Glass, brick and tile works in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces were more fully engaged than in the preceding month. The gains exceeded those recorded on May 1 of last year, but employment then was in greater volume. Statements tabulated from 117 manufacturers showed that they employed 8,268 workers, or 780 more than on April 1.

Electric Current.—Plants producing electric current in Quebec and Ontario reported larger working forces than in the preceding month, having increased their staffs from 11,407 on April 1 to 11,914 at the beginning of May. The improvement is seasonal, although slightly more extensive than in preceding years, when employment was lower.

Electrical Appliances.—Factories turning out electrical apparatus registered decreased activity, chiefly in Quebec. A combined working force of 8,705 persons was employed by the 34 establishments making returns; this was 160 less than at the beginning of April. Employment on May 1 of a year ago had increased.

Iron and Steel Products.—Further, though less extensive additions to staffs were recorded in iron and steel works; general plant machinery and railway car shops reported the largest gains, while foundries, machine shop and agriculture implement works were rather slacker. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces there were contractions, but firms in Ontario and Quebec afforded more employment. A reduction in personnel had been indicated on May 1, 1924, although the situation then was better than at the present time. The working force of the 652 manufacturers from whom statistics were tabulated aggregated 115,965, or 768 more than on April 1, 1925.

Mineral Products.—Considerably increased activity was shown in this division, the largest gains taking place in gas and petroleum works in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The improvement on the same date of last year gave employment to a slightly greater number of workers, but the index number then was below its present level. Returns were tabulated from 73 manufacturers having 9,772 employees on May 1, 1925, as compared with 9,158 in the preceding month.

Logging

There were marked fluctuations in employment in logging at the beginning of May; important increases owing to river driving operations in Quebec were offset by further declines in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The result was a reduction of 176 in the staffs of the 225 firms reporting, whose staffs aggregated 18,812 men. Employment was in less volume than on May 1 of a year ago, when similar declines were noted.

Mining

Coal Mining.—Operators in the Prairie Provinces made further reductions in working force, while the strike in Nova Scotia continued to affect the situation in coal mines there. The 91 employers whose returns were tabulated reported 24,383 workers, as compared with 24,905 on April 1. Substantial improvement was shown at the beginning of May, 1924, and the situation then was more favourable.

Metallic Ores.—Metallic ore mines in Ontario reported greater activity, but in British Columbia there were minor declines. Statements tabulated from 46 firms showed that they employed 13,802 workers, or 117 more than on May 1. The increase is smaller than that registered on May 1 a year ago, but the index number then was below its present level.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.—Quarrying in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces employed a larger number of workers than in the preceding

month. The upward movement in the non-metallic mining group repeats that indicated at the beginning of May last year; employment then, however, was better than at the present time. An aggregate working force of 5,478 persons was reported by the 70 firms making returns, who had 4,890 employees on April 1, 1925.

Communication

Telegraphs and telephones afforded increased employment, there being fairly general gains in both groups throughout the country. The pay-rolls of the 165 companies reporting were enlarged by 424 workers, to 22,825 at the beginning of May. This improvement is very similar to that noted on May 1, 1924, but the index number then was slightly lower.

Transportation

Street Railway and Cartage.—Marked improvement was shown in employment on street railways, and cartage companies were also more fully employed, owing to the usual removals on May 1. The largest gains were in Quebec. Statements were received from 113 employers having 18,719 employees, or 543 more than on April 1. The additions to staffs recorded at the beginning of May of last year exceeded those noted on the date under review, and conditions then were somewhat better.

Steam Railways.—Continued, but smaller reductions in employment were noted in the operation departments of steam railways, the Maritime and Prairie Provinces recording the bulk of the contraction. The 103 concerns and divisional superintendents reporting had 70,815 workers, as compared with 70,974 in the preceding month. On May 1, 1924, improvement had been shown and employment then was on a somewhat higher level.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Owing to the resumption of operations at the summer ports, there was a considerable net increase in the personnel of companies engaged in water transportation, in spite of a seasonal decline in the Maritime Provinces. The situation at the first of May was practically the same as on that date of last year, when the increases were on a smaller scale. Reports compiled from 56 employers showed that they had 12,081 persons on pay-rolls, as compared with 10,584 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Building contractors registered further and larger seasonal gains, which exceeded those indicated on May 1, 1924 or

Table III.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries. (January, 1920 = 100)

Industry	Relative Weight*	May 1, 1925	Apr. 1, 1925	May 1, 1924	May 1, 1923	May 1, 1922	May 1, 1921
Manufacturing	57·0	86·6	84·3	87·7	90·5	79·0	80·2
Animal products—edible	1·9	92·2	81·9	86·5	83·8	86·0	87·5
Fur and products	·1	77·0	75·4	81·3	88·7	90·6	79·6
Leather and products	2·0	70·5	75·9	79·4	79·1	80·3	73·5
Lumber and products	6·5	97·7	83·3	91·6	95·5	88·9	86·6
Rough and dressed lumber	4·2	113·9	88·7	104·2	104·0	98·1	97·6
Lumber products	2·3	77·3	76·4	75·7	84·5	77·1	75·7
Musical instruments	·3	58·8	58·5	60·6	71·6	61·4	70·5
Plant products—edible	3·3	89·4	90·1	88·9	88·3	84·6	84·5
Pulp and paper products	6·8	99·6	98·0	98·7	101·1	93·6	94·8
Pulp and paper	3·3	105·1	101·9	102·4	107·4	93·7	98·2
Paper products	·8	88·0	88·6	88·4	90·9	87·5	80·7
Printing and publishing	2·7	97·2	96·5	97·9	97·1	95·4	95·2
Rubber products	1·6	83·2	81·8	76·1	84·3	66·8	66·0
Textile products	9·3	89·4	90·2	85·6	92·5	88·9	81·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·5	103·0	103·9	95·0	106·4	98·5	83·4
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	90·9	92·0	89·2	96·6	89·7	71·2
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	73·2	74·8	73·4	77·6	81·1	81·7
Others	1·2	101·9	99·4	94·6	98·5	88·7	79·0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	96·2	89·1	96·4	92·2	95·1	95·9
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	95·3	105·7	103·6	91·7	75·0	89·3
Chemicals and allied products	·9	83·8	82·1	87·4	92·5	79·4	82·2
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	82·7	75·0	90·0	94·5	83·8	80·9
Electric current	1·6	129·1	123·5	119·9	111·9	110·4	104·1
Electrical apparatus	1·2	110·4	112·5	113·4	103·8	74·0	99·3
Iron and steel products	15·5	75·0	74·6	81·2	85·4	62·5	72·2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	62·2	61·9	72·1	77·5	49·5	65·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	68·4	67·6	72·6	73·6	62·8	74·6
Agricultural implements	·8	56·4	57·6	59·1	64·0	48·6	87·7
Land vehicles	7·3	92·9	91·6	101·3	103·6	72·8	66·1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·5	33·2	32·9	34·6	33·2	21·8	70·2
Heating appliances	·6	82·0	81·6	82·9	95·3	82·8	91·9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·6	72·8	71·2	92·8	89·6	67·4	84·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·7	75·7	79·3	83·9	89·4	68·8	75·4
Others	2·1	71·5	70·0	74·1	80·4	66·2	78·7
Non-ferrous metal products	1·5	80·0	79·9	85·4	87·0	65·1	69·7
Mineral products	1·3	105·4	98·9	103·8	100·2	94·9	93·2
Miscellaneous	·5	85·9	84·6	87·7	96·4	90·3	86·7
Logging	2·5	47·4	47·5	54·5	48·0	37·0	49·9
Mining	5·8	94·3	94·2	103·3	96·7	90·2	86·9
Coal	3·3	78·3	80·3	92·0	92·0	91·6	87·2
Metallic ores	1·8	154·8	152·7	147·7	112·9	92·4	83·3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·7	87·6	79·4	95·9	96·4	80·5	90·7
Communication	3·1	109·3	107·6	108·2	99·7	100·4	103·1
Telegraphs	·6	105·8	99·1	106·2	98·6	93·1	92·9
Telephones	2·5	110·2	109·9	108·7	100·0	102·2	105·9

Table III.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.—concluded

Industry	*Relative Weight	May 1, 1925	Apr 1, 1925	May 1, 1924	May 1, 1923	May 1, 1922	May 1, 1921
Transportation	13·6	100·3	98·5	105·3	101·7	98·7	94·0
Street railways and cartage	2·5	110·9	107·8	113·8	112·2	119·0	103·1
Steam railways	9·5	91·4	91·6	97·3	95·6	89·6	90·4
Shipping and stevedoring	1·6	174·4	154·0	173·1	143·8	160·8	122·8
Construction and maintenance	8·6	125·6	96·8	111·2	101·6	101·1	92·7
Building	2·8	112·0	99·7	95·8	77·9	86·3	87·7
Highway	1·0	908·7	748·7	546·2	711·9	688·5	448·3
Railway	4·8	114·3	80·2	109·8	109·8	102·5	88·1
Services	1·8	109·9	107·7	108·0	97·1	95·6	98·3
Hotels and restaurants	1·0	112·0	110·2	109·8	95·3	94·7	97·2
Professional	·2	113·6	111·8	112·3	96·2	92·5	78·8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	105·7	102·9	104·2	99·8	97·6	101·3
Trade	7·6	95·0	93·6	91·9	91·7	90·1	94·2
Retail	4·9	95·1	92·9	90·1	90·1	88·3	89·8
Wholesale	2·7	94·8	94·8	95·0	94·5	93·4	97·5
All Industries	100·	90·8	87·2	91·8	91·4	83·3	84·1

*An explanation of term "Relative Weight" is given on this page.

1923. The index number now stands much higher than at this time of any other year of the record. An aggregate working force of 21,335 persons was employed by the 309 firms making returns; this was 2,530 more than at the beginning of April. The additions to staffs in Ontario were more extensive, while in Quebec there were contractions in this industry, probably of short duration.

Highways.—An important increase in the number employed on highway construction was shown by the 99 employers making returns. There staffs rose from 4,059 in their last report to 7,142 on the date under review. There was expansion in all provinces. The improvement noted at the beginning of May of last year was on a smaller scale.

Railways.—Extension and maintenance work on railroads absorbed a great many more men than at the beginning of April. The number added largely exceeds that of May 1, 1924; much greater activity in this direction is indicated at the present time. The 33 companies and divisional superintendents reporting had 35,946 persons in their employ, or 10,730 more than at the beginning of April. There were pronounced increases in all provinces, but Ontario and the Prairie districts registered especially noteworthy gains.

Services

Improvement was indicated in hotels and restaurants and also in laundries. According to returns from 171 firms, their staffs aggregated 13,528, as compared with 13,283 on April 1. A favourable tendency was also noted on May 1, 1924, but employment then was in somewhat smaller volume.

Trade

Retail establishments in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia increased their sales force considerably. Wholesale trade was also more active. Employment in trade usually increases at this time of year, but in 1924 and 1923 the additions to staffs were smaller than this year. The index number now stands higher than in the early part of either of those years. Statements were tabulated from 584 firms employing 56,790 persons on May 1, or 892 more than in the preceding month. Of this number, some 700 were added to the staffs of retail merchants.

The accompanying table gives index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of May and April, 1925, as compared with May 1 of the last four years. The columns headed "Relative Weight" in the tables in this article showed the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on May 1, 1925.

The United States Secretary of Labour in his report to Congress recommended that the Department of Labour should be given the authority, the men, and the money to enable it to undertake real industrial safety research work, either through the present Bureau of Labour Statistics or some other agency. Legislation for this purpose, he claimed, should include the following:—

Provisions for the collection of all information, data, and statistics as to industrial accidents and their prevention, and industrial diseases and their prevention, by the Federal Department of Labour, in co-operation with the various State agencies engaged in this work. Provision for the maintenance by the Department of Labour at Washington of an industrial safety exhibit, where could be gathered together for the benefit of American industry as a whole, models, devices, plans, and methods for safeguarding the worker in American industry. This exhibit should be a thorough and complete exposition of every machine or method proved by experience to be a contribution to the advancement of safety in industry.

By a vote of four to one, the United Mine Workers of District 14 (Kansas, U.S.A.) have voted a special assessment of four per cent of gross earnings for the benefit of unemployed members. A similar proposal was defeated by a large majority a few months ago

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR APRIL, 1925

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of April, 1925, showed a considerable gain over that of the preceding period, there being an increase of over 50 per cent in average daily placements. A slight improvement was also shown as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1923, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed a rapid and marked rise during the first half of April, this ratio remaining practically the same during the latter half of the month, and being on a distinctly higher level than that shown during the preceding month. The ratio of opportunities to applications was, however, slightly lower than that attained during the same period last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 83.6 and 81.2 during the first and second half of April, 1925, in contrast with the ratio of 88.4 and 92.7 during the same periods in 1924. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review was 75.0 and 74.1, as compared with 71.6 and 76.8 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications reported during the first half of April was 1,931, as compared with 1,506 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,532 daily during the corresponding period of 1924. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,688 daily, in contrast with 1,771 daily during the latter half of April a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,613 vacancies during first half, and 1,371 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,354 and 1,642 vacancies during the month of April, 1924. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of March, 1925, averaged 1,006 daily. The Service effected an average of 1,449 placements during the first half of April, of which 1,036 were in regular employment and 412 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 898 daily, and with 1,097 daily during the first half of April, 1924. During the latter half of the month under review, placements averaged 1,251 daily (901 regular and 350 casual), as compared with an average of 1,361 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During April, 1925, the offices of the Service referred 33,544 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 32,188 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 23,112, of which 19,670 were of men and 3,442 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,076. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 25,683 for men and 9,880 for women, a total of 35,563. The number of applications for work was 43,166, of which 32,819 were from men and 10,347 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925 (4 months)	62,255	35,958	98,213

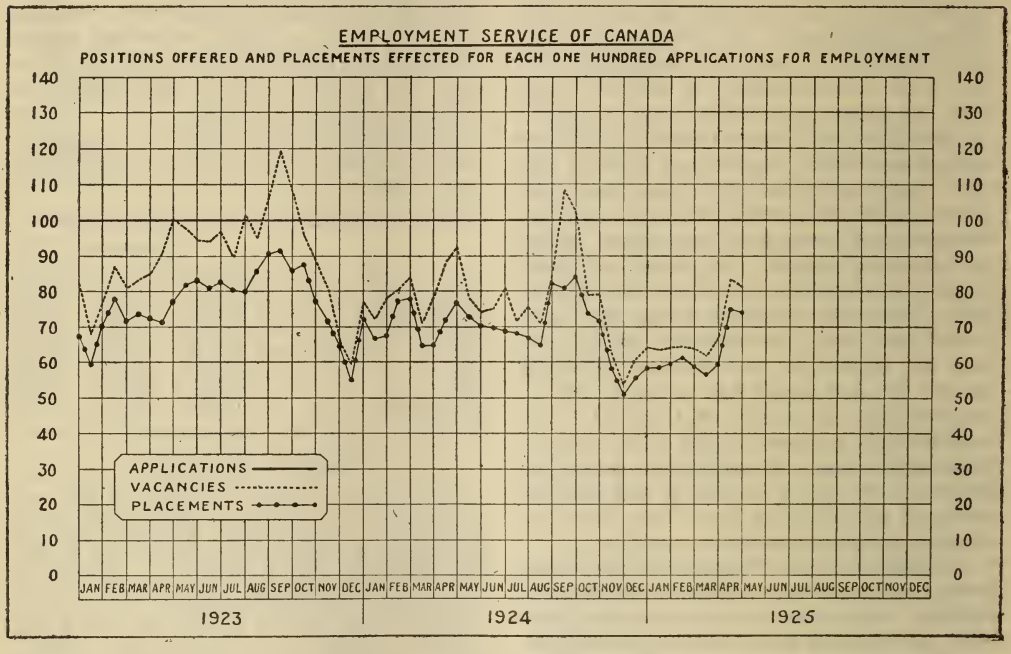
Maritime Provinces

There was an increase of about 19 per cent in the number of vacancies listed during April over the preceding month, but nearly 27 per cent less than during 1924. The decrease in the latter comparison was due to reduced orders for river drivers in New Brunswick and household workers in Nova Scotia. Placements in Nova Scotia were about 25 per cent less than in April, 1924, and in New Brunswick a decrease of nearly 17 per cent was recorded. In the manufacturing divisions placements were almost entirely confined to lumber products, edible animal products and iron and steel products. The latter showed declines from April of last year, but this was more than counterbalanced by increased placements in sawmills and allied woodworking establishments. Construction had not yet opened up to any extent, and the demand for workers was small. There was very little demand for river drivers, orders received by New Brunswick offices being considerably less than during April of last year. Placements in the trades and services divisions compared quite favourably with the corresponding month of last year, but the majority of work offered was casual. During

the month under review, 228 men and 66 women were placed in regular employment in Nova Scotia, and 131 men and 79 women in New Brunswick.

QUEBEC

During April opportunities for employment increased more than 36 per cent over the preceding month, but were nearly 4 per cent less than during April, 1924. Placements, however, were higher in both comparisons, the gain over last year being more than 14 per cent and over March, 1925, more than 24 per cent. Orders from logging firms decreased from last year, but more opportunities for employment were afforded in building construction and domestic service. Placements in the construction group numbered 297, of which 259 were in building construction. More than 50 per cent of the placements for the province were in the service group, and of these over 75 per cent were of household workers. Placements in the logging industry numbered 168, chiefly river drivers. There was very little call for workers in the manufacturing industries, and only 53 placements were affected. Total placements in regular employment during April numbered 685 of men and 487 of women.



ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment during April increased nearly 24 per cent over the preceding month and were also higher than during the corresponding month of last year, farm orders and the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes being mainly responsible for the increase in the former comparison. Placements were 17 per cent higher than in March and 6 per cent in excess of April, 1924. Employment was provided for 1,300 persons in the manufacturing industries, of whom 423 were placed in iron and steel and 175 in sawmills and woodworking industries. Six hundred and seventy-one placements were effected in logging, chiefly river drivers. Farm placements numbered 1,257, a gain of nearly 40 per cent over the preceding month. Work was secured for 508 applicants in the transportation division, 347 of whom were placed in shipping and stevedoring. Improvement over April, 1924, was indicated in the construction and maintenance group, placements numbering 3,612, of which 1,541 were on railway, 1,101 building and 970 highway. Services again showed an increase over the preceding month and 3,866 placements were effected. Nearly two-thirds of these positions, however, were in casual work. Total placements for Ontario during April in regular employment numbered 7,204, of which 6,168 were of men and 1,036 of women.

MANITOBA

During April 4,498 orders were received by Manitoba offices, an increase of about 37 per cent over the preceding month and 18 per cent

over April of last year. The gains in both comparisons were due to increased demand for farm and household workers. Placements numbered 4,432, a gain of nearly 55 per cent over March and more than 30 per cent over April, 1924. Farm work was secured for 1,710 applicants and 2,190 placements were effected in the Service group; 1,619 of the latter positions were for household workers, more than 75 per cent of which being casual work. The balance of the positions filled were for the most part in building construction, trade and the various manufacturing industries. Placements in regular employment during the month totalled 1,993 of men and 550 of women.

Saskatchewan

Orders received during April showed an increase of more than 100 per cent over March, but were about 10 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. The gain over the preceding month was chiefly due to increased orders for farm workers and for extra gang railway labourers. Placements numbered 5,122 as compared with 2,268 in March and 4,208 in April, 1924. Of the 5,122 placements effected during the month, those on farms numbered 3,612, service group 900, of which 441 were household, in railway construction and maintenance 362, building construction 127, the manufacturing industries 138, of which 78 were in lumber products. There were 4,392 placements of men and 508 of women in regular employment during the month.

Alberta

There was an increase of over 140 per cent in the number of vacancies listed during April over the preceding month, and more than 10 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. Placements were also in a higher ratio, particularly in the latter comparison where the total for April, 1925, was 5,349 as against 4,469 in April, 1924. Increased farm placements were mainly responsible for the gains although building construction also accounted for a number of additional placements. Of the total placements effected during the month, those on farms numbered 3,612, in the service group 900, of which 441 were household, in railway construction and maintenance 362, building construction 127, the manufacturing industries 138, of which 78 were in lumber products. There were 4,392 placements of men and 508 of women in regular employment during the month.

British Columbia

Opportunities for employment were slightly higher than in March but about 14 per cent lower than during April, 1924. Placements were 10 per cent lower in the latter comparison, but more than 12 per cent higher than in the preceding month. Placements in the manufacturing industries numbered 428, of which 269 were in sawmills and woodworking factories. Employment was secured in the logging industry for 374 bush and river workers. Farming placements totalled 541, the majority representing the transfer of workers to employment in the prairie provinces. Placements in mines totalled 60, of which 47 were in the mining of metallic ores. Construction provided employment for 711 workers, 313 of whom were placed in building construction, 133 in highway construction and 265 in railway construction and maintenance. Eighty-seven placements were effected in the transportation group, 55 of which were in shipping and stevedoring. Positions were secured for 997 persons in the services group, the majority being for household workers and the employment casual. Wholesale and retail trade provided work for 70 persons. Of the 2,148 placements effected in regular employment during the month, 1,907 were of men and 241 of women.

Movement of Labour

During April, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,112 placements in regular employment, of which 15,899 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,099 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,252 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 847 to other provinces.

Quebec offices issued 66 certificates, 15 to sawmill hands sent from Montreal to points within that zone, and the balance to bush workers and river drivers for whom employment had been secured in Ontario. Of the latter, 44 certificates were issued by Hull to North Bay, and 5 certificates from Hull and 2 from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie. The offices in Ontario granted 277 transportation certificates, 190 covering provincial transfers and 87 interprovincial transfers. The interprovincial movement included 53 farm hands sent from Fort William to points in Saskatchewan, 17 farm hands from Port Arthur to Moose Jaw, 7 farm hands from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, 2 farm hands from Hamilton to Yorkton, 2 farm hands from Toronto, 1 to Brandon and 1 to Moose Jaw, and 6 river drivers from Pembroke to Hull. Of the provincial certificates Fort William issued 1 to a sheet metal worker travelling to Oshawa, 1 to a foreman sent to Toronto, 4 to farm hands, of whom London and Peterborough received 1 each, and

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1925

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1924
					PLACED			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**649**	**95**	**632**	**638**	**294**	**286**	**1,021**	**356**
Halifax	281	43	254	245	67	177	391	105
New Glasgow	188	39	196	204	145	21	409	111
Sydney	180	13	182	189	82	88	221	140
New Brunswick	**679**	**81**	**760**	**671**	**210**	**451**	**801**	**376**
Chatham	91	56	92	92	43	49	150	152
Moncton	278	18	289	276	91	175	118	86
St. John	310	7	379	303	76	227	533	138
Quebec	**1,456**	**298**	**3,438**	**1,418**	**1,172**	**18**	**1,440**	**988**
Hull	194	46	275	148	148	0	53	91
Montreal	882	145	2,152	838	712	12	978	611
Quebec	55	3	506	73	47	5	243	148
Sherbrooke	215	49	293	227	201	1	54	105
Three Rivers	110	55	212	132	64	0	112	33
Ontario	**13,604**	**2,642**	**15,524**	**12,086**	**7,204**	**4,368**	**9,067**	**7,451**
Belleville	140	0	137	134	107	27	44	46
Brantford	673	18	781	660	199	461	231	97
Chatham	292	7	296	297	130	167	12	112
Cobalt	73	6	217	71	66	3	150	184
Fort William	96	2	225	152	121	31	115	106
Guelph	213	41	258	203	114	65	78	77
Hamilton	855	86	1,210	774	303	470	1,559	417
Kingston	496	34	408	486	76	410	173	227
Kitchener	246	72	332	238	124	78	146	77
London	429	53	449	420	298	67	588	324
Niagara Falls	276	46	278	252	168	70	109	162
North Bay	367	89	537	235	172	63	102	532
Oshawa	202	43	353	137	89	48	201	41
Ottawa	759	239	730	682	457	142	1,048	545
Pembroke	172	76	254	162	142	20	148	198
Peterborough	176	34	142	175	121	20	116	71
Port Arthur	873	25	764	783	759	24	176	744
St. Catharines	458	41	445	435	269	165	492	301
St. Thomas	196	32	162	183	109	74	113	141
Sarnia	580	410	213	173	105	67	176	189
Sault St. Marie	323	357	462	284	213	63	100	189
Sudbury	1,021	45	585	978	973	5	13	613
Timmins	115	0	223	115	107	7	96	111
Toronto	3,943	840	5,468	3,464	1,545	1,665	2,800	1,505
Windsor	630	46	595	593	437	156	281	442
Manitoba	**4,498**	**263**	**5,694**	**4,658**	**2,543**	**1,889**	**1,613**	**1,743**
Brandon	427	65	397	364	325	38	18	276
Dauphin	211	4	265	195	172	21	58	59
Winnipeg	3,860	194	5,032	4,099	2,046	1,830	1,537	1,408
Saskatchewan	**6,025**	**583**	**5,370**	**5,193**	**4,611**	**481**	**336**	**3,793**
Estevan	218	14	189	188	182	6	3	150
Moose Jaw	1,504	176	1,294	1,314	1,140	103	98	812
North Battleford	200	6	166	166	152	14	0	142
Prince Albert	324	25	317	277	247	30	45	117
Regina	1,591	112	1,413	1,397	1,194	203	13	1,166
Saskatoon	1,305	139	1,133	1,012	930	82	145	896
Swift Current	327	76	311	307	301	6	3	226
Weyburn	236	23	215	201	181	20	23	122
Yorkton	160	12	172	171	154	17	6	139
Melfort	160	0	160	160	160	0	0	23
Alberta	**5,656**	**253**	**6,153**	**5,419**	**4,900**	**449**	**843**	**4,071**
Calgary	2,192	47	2,583	2,066	1,919	149	373	1,461
Drumheller	321	3	451	267	241	26	88	262
Edmonton	1,971	161	2,035	2,016	1,757	187	265	1,439
Lethbridge	758	20	713	673	608	65	90	480
Medicine Hat	414	22	371	397	375	22	27	429
British Columbia	**2,996**	**88**	**5,595**	**3,461**	**2,148**	**1,134**	**2,533**	**2,259**
Cranbrook	217	1	406	200	200	0	63	142
Kamloops	211	5	357	182	162	10	162	107
Nanaimo	58	1	46	18	6	12	59	7
Nelson	132	3	117	132	132	0	40	101
New Westminster	106	0	199	117	64	53	108	112
Penticton	65	3	99	63	36	23	43	42
Prince George	61	6	64	64	64	0	0	75
Prince Rupert	55	1	114	53	41	12	92	92
Revelstoke	14	0	76	12	8	4	23	47
Vancouver	1,637	51	3,545	2,133	1,244	783	1,337	1,330
Vernon	30	6	43	33	28	5	30	35
Victoria	410	11	529	454	163	232	576	169
All Offices	**35,563**	**4,303**	**43,166**	**33,544**	**23,112**	**9,076**	**17,654**	**21,088***
Men	25,683	2,008	32,819	24,802	19,670	4,707	14,594	18,141
Women	9,880	2,295	10,347	8,742	3,442	4,369	3,060	2,947

*51 placements effected by offices since closed.

2 were sent to points within the Fort William zone; one labourer and one cook also received certificates for placement within the zone. North Bay sent 1 saw filer to Sudbury. Peterborough placed 3 bush workers within their zone. Pembroke sent 9 mill hands and 1 camp clerk to Sault Ste. Marie, 1 construction foreman, 1 bushman and 1 mill hand to Timmins, 1 edgerman and 1 setter to Sudbury, and 1 lathe mill foreman to Port Arthur. Pembroke also issued 23 certificates to North Bay, including 14 bush workers, 7 mill hands, 1 fireman and 1 stationary engineer. Sudbury sent 3 farm hands to Guelph and issued 72 certificates to river drivers travelling to points within their zone. Port Arthur issued certificates to 38 bush workers, 7 miners, 1 farm hand and 1 teamster going to points within that zone. Ottawa sent 8 mill hands to Pembroke and 1 to Sudbury. The movement from Toronto included 2 carpenters, 1 timekeeper, 1 baker and 1 cook to Port Arthur, 1 edgerman to Sudbury, 1 mill hand to Sault Ste. Marie, 1 chef to Kingston and 1 tool maker to Windsor. In Manitoba 742 certificates were issued, 517 to points within the province and 225 to other provinces. Except for 8 certificates issued by Dauphin, 1 to a sawmill mechanic going to Edmonton and 7 to sawmill labourers placed in the Dauphin zone, all certificates were granted by Winnipeg. The interprovincial movement from Winnipeg included 6 cooks and cookees, 3 engineers, 20 carpenters, 30 labourers, 1 blacksmith, 8 bushmen, 1 farm hand and 3 female hotel and household workers to Port Arthur, 128 farm hands, 11 farm domestics and 8 female hotel workers to points in Saskatchewan, 1 farm hand to Edmonton and 1 blacksmith, 2 dumpmen and 1 cook to Drumheller. Provincial certificates issued by Winnipeg numbered 510, and were for 28 farm hands, 8 farm domestics and 6 hotel cooks and kitchen help going to points within the Winnipeg zone; 433 farm hands, 7 farm domestics, 5 hotel cooks and 4 waitresses sent to Brandon; and 1 engineer, 1 carpenter, 2 sawmill labourers, 10 fishermen, 4 farm hands and 1 cook to Dauphin. The offices in Saskatchewan granted 134 certificates for special transportation rate, 131 provincial and 3 interprovincial. The latter were issued by Regina, and covered the transportation of 1 farm hand to Brandon and 1 steward and 1 stewardess to Vancouver. Except for 9 river drivers and 16 sawmill labourers sent from Prince Albert and 22 teachers sent by Regina to points within their own zones respectively, all the provincial movement was of farm hands and farm and hotel domestics, and included 77 farm hands, 3 farm domestics, 3 cooks and 1 waitress. In Alberta 406 cetificates for the special transportation rate were granted, 306 to points within the province and 100 to other provinces. The latter with one exception, a farm labourer sent to Cranbrook, were all destined for farms in Saskatchewan and included 94 farm hands, one blacksmith and four female household workers. Movement within the province included from Calgary 15 construction labourers and 7 painters to points within that zone, one painter to Medicine Hat, one blacksmith to Lethbridge, one hotel porter to Drumheller, 35 farm hands and 10 female hotel and farm household workers to various points within the province. From Edmonton 180 farm hands, 1 miner, 1 stone mason, 2 stone cutters, 1 engineer, 1 planer man, 1 gardener, 1 clerk, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 2 millwrights, 1 edgerman, 16 bushmen, 11 labourers, 5 cooks, 1 waitress and 1 farm maid were sent to points within the Edmonton zone, 3 farm hands to Drumheller, 4 to Calgary and one to Lethbridge. Medicine Hat sent a farm cook to Calgary. The offices in British Columbia granted 474 certificates, 93 provincial and 381 interprovincial. All the latter were for farms in the Prairie provinces. Alberta received 204 farm hands and 3 cooks; Saskatchewan 160 farm hands, 3 cooks and 4 domestics and Manitoba 7 farm hands. Of the provincial certificates Nelson granted 2 to miners sent to Penticton, 2 to road labourers sent to Revelstoke, and 1 for a teamster placed within the Nelson zone. Penticton sent a farm hand to Nelson; Prince George sent 1 saw filer and 1 teamster to Prince Rupert, and 1 mill and 24 bush hands to points within their own zone. The movement from Vancouver included 1 stenographer, 4 miners and 7 saw mill workers to points within their zone and 1 farm hand and 1 stenographer to Vernon, 1 engineer, 4 farm hands, 2 cooks, 1 waitress and 1 orderly to Kamloops, 2 farm hands, 2 saw mill labourers, 5 bricklayers, 1 carpenter and 1 labourer to Nelson, 5 road workers to Revelstoke, 2 engineers, 1 machinist, 1 dairyman and 1 labourer to Penticton, 1 accountant, 2 engineers, and 3 saw mill workers to Prince George and 1 stenographer, 1 slater and 8 saw mill workers to Cranbrook.

Of the 2,099 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation 677 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 1,409 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 12 by the Pacific Great Eastern and one by the Kettle Valley Railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN APRIL 1925

ACCORDING to returns from 60 cities, tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issue in April showed the substantial increase of 77.9 per cent over March, 1925. There was also a gain of 12.1 per cent in the more significant comparison with April, 1924. The total for the month under review was $15,042,519; for March, 1925, it was $8,457,791 and for April of last year, $13,422,456.

Returns in some detail were furnished by 51 cities, showing that they issued during April some 2,200 permits for dwellings, estimated to cost over $8,000,000, and more than 3,500 permits for other buildings valued at approximately $5,000,000. In addition, authority was granted for the construction of a grain elevator valued at some $600,000 at Halifax, and a new paper mill estimated to cost over $500,000 at Three Rivers, as well as for some smaller engineering works at Kitchener and Port Arthur.

All provinces recorded increases in the value of building permits issued as compared with March. The largest actual gains of $2,845,503 and $1,940,961 were in Ontario and Quebec, but New Brunswick and Nova Scotia showed the greatest proportional increases.

As compared with April, 1924, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan reported percentage declines of 20.0, 13.6, 2.4 and 5.5, respectively, while elsewhere improvement was indicated. British Columbia registered the most pronounced actual gain of $756,062, or 72.8 per cent, but the percentage increases in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were larger.

Montreal and Toronto recorded increases in the building authorized as compared with March, 1925, but the value was slightly lower than in April, 1924. In Winnipeg and Vancouver there were gains in both comparisons. The permits issued in Halifax, Fredericton, Moncton, St. John, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, Ford, Walkerville, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, New Westminster, Point Grey, Prince Rupert and South Vancouver exceeded the value for both March, 1925, and April, 1924.

Accumulative Record for First Four Months.—The 60 cities making returns authorized building to the value of $34,715,156 during the first four months of 1925; this was 11.0 per cent higher than the total of $31,269,425 for the

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	April, 1925	March, 1925	April, 1924
	$	$	$
P.E.I.–Charlottetown	6,000	Nil	7,500
Nova Scotia	**643,646**	**32,720**	**81,525**
*Halifax	639,255	25,945	51,660
New Glasgow	645	1,700	2,110
*Sydney	3,746	5,075	27,755
New Brunswick	**437,885**	**7,545**	**42,828**
Fredericton	16,500	Nil	12,300
*Moncton	10,855	3,045	6,528
*St. John	410,530	4,500	24,000
Quebec	**3,478,381**	**1,537,420**	**4,027,193**
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	2,343,820	1,331,360	2,690,615
*Quebec	245,836	55,385	500,922
Shawinigan Falls	28,700	16,200	17,528
*Sherbrooke	58,100	15,800	317,978
*Three Rivers	597,225	70,525	23,175
*Westmount	204,700	48,150	476,975
Ontario	**7,138,026**	**4,292,523**	**7,314,238**
Belleville	37,600	11,460	45,250
*Brantford	15,072	14,790	25,235
Chatham	7,985	11,000	19,850
*Fort William	265,720	31,840	112,920
Galt	28,160	9,081	18,050
*Guelph	56,582	35,000	49,290
*Hamilton	307,800	307,200	840,150
*Kingston	133,954	20,276	593,249
*Kitchener	299,058	139,953	141,031
*London	305,700	134,920	295,015
Niagara Falls	94,105	57,525	80,065
Oshawa	82,790	66,250	152,195
*Ottawa	738,122	141,730	247,335
Owen Sound	50,550	14,500	42,000
*Peterboro	55,734	15,567	60,007
*Port Arthur	46,055	7,275	25,680
*Stratford	77,560	62,180	148,434
*St. Catharines	119,452	35,455	82,483
*St. Thomas	14,711	229,740	70,550
Sarnia	73,749	88,736	103,315
Sault Ste. Marie	54,649	15,406	31,390
*Toronto	2,363,910	1,865,651	2,463,275
York Township	698,350	370,100	708,550
Welland	11,070	3,790	13,630
*Windsor	793,050	322,780	557,345
Ford	133,980	52,720	94,890
Riverside	13,500	18,000	29,000
Sandwich	94,100	115,950	102,605
Walkerville	117,000	89,000	107,000
Woodstock	14,318	4,648	54,449
Manitoba	**833,050**	**727,680**	**340,277**
*Brandon	26,150	200	1,062
St. Boniface	34,500	511,780	21,315
*Winnipeg	772,400	215,700	317,900
Saskatchewan	**316,710**	**42,720**	**335,220**
*Moose Jaw	11,025	14,510	168,900
*Regina	200,915	23,775	77,900
*Saskatoon	104,770	4,435	88,420
Alberta	**393,948**	**172,645**	**234,864**
*Calgary	122,850	94,800	85,370
*Edmonton	240,310	47,540	117,315
Lethbridge	25,448	29,645	25,179
Medicine Hat	5,340	60	7,000
British Columbia	**1,794,873**	**1,645,138**	**1,038,811**
Nanaimo	5,065	14,415	3,850
*New Westminster	45,025	22,200	43,380
Point Grey	608,800	561,600	429,600
Prince Rupert	26,800	11,600	18,800
South Vancouver	125,575	92,025	105,820
*Vancouver	958,307	873,215	400,175
*Victoria	25,301	70,083	37,186
Total—60 cities	**15,042,519**	**8,457,791**	**13,422,456**
Total—35 cities*	**12,647,240**	**6,290,600**	**11,169,215**
Accumulative total for 60 cities—first four months	1925 34,715,156	1924 31,269,425	1923 38,935,085

NOTE.—York Township is practically a suburb of Toronto, while the four Border Cities—Ford, Riverside, Sandwich and Walkerville—bear very much the same relation to Windsor.

same months of last year, but it was 10.8 per cent below the 1923 aggregate of $38,935,085. As compared with totals of $34,450,071 for 1922, $26,886,566 for 1921 and $34,498,201 for 1920, the increase during January-April, 1925, was 0.8 per cent, 29.1 per cent, and 0.6 per cent, respectively. The weighted index number of wholesale prices of building materials compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics averaged 154.0 during the first four months of 1925, as compared with 166.5 in the same period of 1924, 165.3 in 1923, 160.7 in 1922, 204.6 in 1921 and 213.4 in 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued in 60 cities during April and March, 1925, and April, 1924. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

Work of British Oversea Settlement Committee in 1924

The British "Oversea Settlement Committee" in their report for 1924 state their opinion that family migration is the ideal form of settlement. This plan however presents the greatest difficulties both in the mother country and in the country of settlement. Two new schemes were arranged during the year with the Government of Canada. Under one of these the British Government agreed to contribute towards the erection of wooden shacks in Canada, for the temporary accommodation of British families while they are qualifying for settlement upon farms of their own. Under the other scheme the British and Canadian governments agreed to advance funds sufficient for the settlement of 3,000 British families upon farms of their own in Canada. The Dominion Government will provide farms in settled and established districts, within reasonable distance of a railway. Houses and buildings will be available on all the farms, and a sufficient part of the land will be available for immediate cultivation; and loans may be granted, at the discretion of the Dominion Government, for the purchase of live stock and equipment. The cost of the farms and the amount of any loans will be repayable by the settler over a period of 25 years, with interest at 5 per cent per annum. The annual repayments will not exceed 360 dollars, or about £6 a month. An account of the progress of family settlement in Canada was given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The number of migrants who were assisted to proceed overseas during the year amounted to 15,120 men, 11,581 women, and 14,350 children. The corresponding figures for 1923 were: 16,957 men, 9,713 women, and 9,286 children. The total number of assisted passages for Canada granted under the Empire Settlement Act from 1922 to the end of April, 1925, is given as 18,090, this figure including the applicants and their dependants.

The Committee have always laid great stress on the desirability of increasing the proportion of women and girls proceeding overseas; and it is noted that for every 100 men assisted to migrate 57.28 women and 54.76 children received assistance in the year 1923, and 76.59 women and 94.90 children in the year 1924. It will be seen from the figures given above that, whereas the number of men assisted in 1924 showed a decrease of 1,837 as compared with the number assisted in 1923, the numbers of women and of children assisted showed increases of 1,868 and 5,064, respectively.

The Committee deny the statement often repeated that the object of Empire settlement is the relief of unemployment in Great Britain. "The departure of settlers from this country," they say, "undoubtedly has a certain limited effect in reducing unemployment . . . but this result is incidental to, and not the object of, Empire-directed settlement. Its true object is the distribution of the white population to the best advantage of the Empire as a whole."

According to information furnished by state inspectors to the United States Bureau of Mines, production of coal in the United States in March, 1925, amounting to 44,684,000 tons, was accompanied by fatal accidents to 181 mine employees. The number of fatalities per million tons of coal produced was 4.05, as compared with 3.99 in the previous month and 7.19 for March last year. A comparison of the causes of accidents during the first quarters of 1924 and 1925 show changes in the death rates per million tons during the present year as follows: A reduction from 1,804 to 1,738 in falls of roof or coal, and from 1,731 to 0,753 in gas and dust explosions; an increase in the rate for underground haulage from 0.559 to 0.673 deaths per million tons, and from 0,170 to 0,213 for explosives, and from 0,073 to 0,139 for electricity.

A bill has been introduced in Denmark extending workers' accident insurance to "accidents to the insured person on his way to or from the place of work, provided that the journey is caused by and directly connected with such employment."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Fishing

PRINCE RUPERT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—FISHING VESSEL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF PRINCE RUPERT, AND OWNERS AND CAPTAINS OPERATING HALIBUT FISHING BOATS FROM CANADIAN PORTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST, AND THE DEEP SEA FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC.

Canadian share-boat agreement for the year 1925, and thereafter unless cancelled by either party on 30 days' notice.

The owners agree that all members of the crew except the captain and any one that owns one-fourth or over in his own vessel shall be members of the Union. If cooks or engineers are members of any other maritime union and in good standing, this Union shall claim no jurisdiction over them. Any member of the Association owning one-fourth or over in any Association vessel may act in any capacity in any Association vessel without interference.

The share of the vessel shall be one-fifth of the gross stock except when fishing gear is lost on the fishing grounds or stolen from the vessel in port or when pilot or Customs dues are incurred, in which case such must first be deducted.

The fishermen agree to pay their share of grub, fuel oils, cylinder oils, cup greases, waste, ice, salt and bait and to keep gear in order and replace it when lost or condemned.

All Canadian halibut fishing owners shall pay the Marine Sick Benefit Tax when taking their first clearance at the Customs Office. Medicine chest is to be furnished by vessel owners and kept up by the crew. A delegate is to determine what is needed each trip.

Should owners desire to change from the use of light to heavy gear or to space hooks closer they must pay difference in cost, and *vice versa*.

When vessels go out on charter other than for halibut fishing, the fishermen shall receive their share of all oil left on board, and shall have what is left when vessel returns. Crew doing repair work must be paid at Union rate if work is done by the crew. If member of the union does this work free of charge a fine of $25 shall be paid before other members may sail with him.

"One fisherman approved by the captain shall attend the weighing of the fish. He must, in the captain's absence, assume all responsibility. Settlement to be made in the port where the fish is sold and to be made between the Captain or his agent and the fishermen. After the bills are paid, back bills to be paid as follows: When the share is $25 or less nothing shall be taken out; when the share is over $25 one-half of the amount from $25 to the full share shall be taken out. If the captain desires to fit out on a cash basis he shall be empowered to use the proceeds of the voyage for this purpose. When money from the stock is used for cash payments the crew shall receive their share of whatever discount may be allowed for such cash payments."

When a tow is needed, tow bill shall be taken out of the gross stock.

A delegate shall be elected in each boat to see that crew are members of the Deep Sea Fishermen's Union in good standing. He shall check up bills and goods and be present at settlement. The cook shall see that stores are received as ordered.

The fishermen shall discharge fish from tackle to scale, head fish if required, wash fish holds and decks, and keep living quarters sanitary. Fishermen laying off shall hire substitutes and notify captain to that effect.

Fishermen are to pay for watchman when vessel is in commission, unless delayed, when vessel must pay.

Notice of discharge or leaving must be given when settlement is made.

Deck hands or extra men shall be paid by vessel.

"All fish except halibut must be sold as first class or dumped or destroyed unless otherwise ordered by the authorities. Halibut when not sold as first or second class must be dumped or destroyed. Failure to comply with the above shall be punishable with a fine of twenty-five dollars ($25) for the first offence and fifty ($50) dollars for all other violations. Fine to be collected by the organization of which the offender is a member. No fish shall be contracted for but must be sold on the open market."

All disputes that cannot be settled on board must be referred to the Association and the Union for adjustment.

Construction: Building and Structures

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYERS AND THE HAMILTON DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS.

Verbal agreement in effect from May 1, 1923, and renewed on May 1, 1924, has been further extended to expire on April 30, 1926.

Wages per hour, 80 cents; eight hours per day for five days and four hours on Saturdays. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day and carpenters' picnic day. Transportation in excess of 10 cents per day to be paid for work beyond city limits, and travelling time one way from city limits to the job. When employees are transferred from one job to another in working hours charges will be paid by employers.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—MASTER PAINTERS AND BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 205.

Agreement same as in previous year (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924) renewed to be in effect from May 1, 1925, until April 30, 1926.

Minimum wage per hour, 70 cents.

Hours per days, eight, with four on Saturday. After noon on Saturday and after 5 p.m. other days, time and one-half, Sunday, double time. Straight night work, nine hours' pay for eight hours' work; time and one-half to be paid for all time after the first eight hours.

Travelling time and transportation both ways to be paid men working twelve miles or more from the city hall. Inside that radius, travelling time one way and transportation both ways. Men staying on the job shall receive board and transportation.

No work on Labour Day; other holidays, double time.

No sub-contracting or work by men on their own behalf if fully employed by their employer. Overtime is to be eliminated as far as possible.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

LONDON, ONTARIO.—LONDON "FREE PRESS" AND "ADVERTISER" AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS, LOCAL NO. 115.

Verbal agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1924, until November 30, 1925, and from year to year unless thirty days' notice is given.

The Union agrees to furnish competent help, the employer giving preference to union members. If the Union cannot furnish help the employer in the meantime may secure the same.

Hours per day, eight, and four on Saturday. Hours per night, seven. A period of 30 minutes to one hour (without pay) shall be allowed day or night for lunch. Saturday afternoon, until 6 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and Sunday and holidays, double time. A man called back will be allowed one dollar besides time and one-half, time worked to be at least two hours. All overtime, time and one-half.

Minimum wage per week: Journeyman Stereotyper, days or nights, $37; foreman, $42; assistant foreman, $39; apprentices, from $14 per week at beginning to $24 per week in fifth year.

One apprentice to every two journeymen regularly employed.

When men are over worked extra men shall be put on.

The agreement shall be null and void in case of trouble with any allied craft.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Goods

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—THE ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOODS OF PAPER MAKERS, OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, OF STATIONARY FIREMEN, THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1925, until May 1, 1926. This agreement is an extension of the one which became effective May 1, 1923, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1923.

Manufacturing: Clothing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE TORONTO CLOAK MANUFACTURERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AND THE TORONTO JOINT BOARD OF CLOAK, SUIT AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, COMPOSED AS FOLLOWS: CLOAK OPERATORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 14; CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 83; PRESSERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 92.

Only good standing members of the local unions are to be employed by members of the Association at cutting, operating, pressing and finishing. To be engaged, a member must present union working card directing him to the place of business of the member. Each member of the Association shall maintain a union shop, i.e., one employing not less than eight operators with sufficient workers in other branches, and complying with union conditions.

No work shall be sent out without consent of the Union. The employees in each shop shall elect a shop chairman to represent employees in dealings with the firm. A union official shall be allowed to investigate shop conditions.

Hours of labour: forty-four per week; on first five days, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; with one hour for lunch; Saturday, from 8 a.m. until noon; no work on Sunday. If desired there may be a five-day week, from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. excepting Friday, hours then being 8 a.m. till 5 p.m.

No overtime work is to be done in manufacture of cloaks and suits between November 15 and December 31, nor between May 31 and July 15 except on samples and duplicates. Overtime in season not to exceed eight hours in any week nor two hours in any day, and to be restricted to first five days of the week.

Wages: minimum wage for cutters, $35 per week; in factories where workers are paid by the week, operators, $44; pressers, $44; piece work, as per scale.

Each shop employing piece workers shall have a price committee elected by the employees at a regular shop meeting, to fix prices with the Management.

Wages of a worker deficient by reason of age or physical condition shall be agreed on between employer and worker approved by the Union.

Each employer shall employ at least eight operators and as many more as he employs at time of signing agreement, and additional help as necessary.

Workers engaged after the signing of agreement shall, after two weeks, be considered employees of the firm and be entitled to all rights, privileges, and benefits and subject to the obligations.

Suit skirts shall be made in the inside factory of the Association members. No member of the Association shall enter into an individual agreement with any employee. No contracting, sub-contracting or sub-manufacturing shall be permitted within the shop. No work shall be given to employees to take home. The employer shall furnish electric sewing machines and all materials and implements. No member of the Association shall give work to a contractor or sub-manufacturer, nor purchase any ready made goods from a manufacturer, nor accept any work from a jobber against whom the union is conducting a strike; nor send out work without the written consent of the Union and the Association. Each member of the Association shall furnish to the Union the names and addresses of the manufacturers or jobbers from whom he receives work, cut or uncut; and shall not do work for retail or mail order houses from the materials of same.

Union members are not to do any work for nor sell goods to firms against whom a strike has been declared; members of the Association shall not send goods to such firms during a strike. The union is to supply printed lists of manufacturers or jobbers against whom strikes are pending, when there is not enough work for full time, the work in the shop shall be divided as equally as possible among all the workers competent to do it.

A Joint Board of Sanitary Control* shall be established in the Cloak Industry of Toronto, made up of an equal number of representatives of the Association, the Union and the Public, to work out a code of sanitation for the industry of the city. The union sanitary label is to be used.

No member of the Association shall discharge a worker except for misconduct before notice in writing is served on the Union for reason of intended discharge. The union shall investigate the notice of the intended discharge within 48 hours. A person discharged for misconduct may file complaint to the Union, such complaints being disposed of as provided for in the agreement.

The Association, before accepting a new member, shall inform the union in writing of the application. If a strike or dispute is pending the union shall give the Association full particulars in writing, and the Association may adjust the dispute under the agreement. If no complaint is made by the Union within one week, the Union shall be deemed to accept the applicant.

There shall be no lock-outs or strikes in shops under the agreement, nor individual lock-out, stoppage or shop strike, pending determination of any complaint or grievance. In event of such stoppage or strike notice shall be given by the Association to the Union. The union agrees to return the striking workers to their work within twenty-four hours, and until that time is up they shall not be deemed to have abandoned their employment. The consideration of stoppage cases shall have precedence over all other complaints and grievances.

Complaints or grievances involving interruption or application of any clause of the agreement or relations between employer and employee shall be submitted in writing by parties claiming grievance to other party, and managers of Association and Union or their deputies shall jointly investigate matter and attempt an adjustment. Decisions reached shall be binding. In failure to agree question shall be referred to a Trial Board of one member from each organization, and an Impartial Chairman selected by unanimous consent of both parties. Majority decisions of the board shall be binding. No decision shall be used as a precedent for any subsequent case. The impartial chairman shall order any investigation of facts involved in case.

When an employee absents himself from the shop, Union shall be notified and in case of failure to put worker back to work within three days, worker will have forfeited his position. This shall not apply in case of sickness of worker, or sickness of members of his family making his absence necessary. It shall not apply to Joint Board member and executive member called away on Union duties, nor to Union members elected as delegates to Union conventions.

The Union is to enter into no agreement whereby any person engaged in the industry in Toronto shall receive benefit not accorded members of the Association.

* This Board is fully described in an article on page — of this issue.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

SHIPPING FEDERATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT WATERFRONT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The period of this agreement is from December 1, 1924, to December 1, 1929, instead of from December 1, 1925, to December 1, 1930, as stated in this article in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April.

Transportation: Electric Railways

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—THE WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYEES (MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS).

Agreement as in effect from May 1, 1922, and renewed each year since then, has been renewed again, effective on May 1, 1925, until May 1, 1926.

NEW WAGE AGREEMENTS IN COAL MINES IN ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN the Mal issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (pages 510-514) reference was made to the withdrawal of certain coal mine operators in South Eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta from the Western Canada Coal Operators Association and of certain miners, their employees, from the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and to the separate agreements between these companies and their employees providing for wage scales lower than those provided for in the agreement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the miners' union. The new scales were given in detail, that for the British Columbia section of the Crowsnets Pass Coal Field being approximately equal to the wage scale in Vancouver Island and in the interior of British Columbia and about 55 per cent above the pre-war scale, and that for the Alberta section being 20 cents-40 cents per day above the British Columbia scale.

It was also stated that early in May it had been reported that certain steam coal mines in Alberta, outside of the Crow's Nest Pass Field had come under similar arrangements. At Coalhurst, Alberta, the mine was closed and the miners were notified to take their tools out of the mine. The union declared this to be a lockout. During May the movement appears to have extended and some of the mines other than those producing steam coal, namely "domestic" coal and lignite came under similar arrangements, Coolhurst and several others being included early in June.

In British Columbia on Vancouver Island the principal operators had entered into agreements with committees of their employees setting forth working conditions and wage rates since the prolonged dispute in 1912-1914.

Prior to the autumn of 1924 in certain cases these agreements had provided for a cost of living bonus to be adjusted every three months according to the changes in the cost of living

as ascertained by a Commission under the Department of Labour appointed for that purpose in January 1919. When these agreements were renewed in October, 1924, this clause was altered to provide for a fixed bonus of 91 cents per day with the following qualification: " . . . it being mutually understood by the company and its employees that any increase, or decrease in the bonus herein mentioned shall be governed by competitive conditions." In the case of certain mines this provision had been made in 1922.

In May, 1925, the principal operators in Vancouver Island proposed to their employees to reduce the wage rates by 60 cents per day.

The miners at Cumberland, B.C., refused to agree to this decrease but after further negotiations it was agreed that all those whose base rate was $4.20 or more should be reduced 60 cents per day anad those whose base rate was less than $4.20 should be reduced by fourteen per cent, one-third of the reduction to be effective for the pay period commencing May 24, 1925, and one-third each month thereafter in June and July. This reduced the cost of living bonus from 91 cents per day to about 30 cents per day.

At Nanaimo, B.C., the miners in the principal mines refused to agree to the decrease and ceased work early in June. A week later the miners agreed to a settlement similar to that at Cumberland.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, MAY, 1925

DURING May the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to two fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works of Canada. Both these contracts contain the usual fair wage clause as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

Construction of doors for the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Name of contractor, The Buyer's Door and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, April 23, 1925. Amount of contract, $3,078.

Construction of two steel hopper scows of 300 cubic yard capacity each. Name of contractor, Sydney Foundry and Machine Works, Limited, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, May 5, 1925. Amount of contract, $49,940.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in May, 1925, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system; the securing of payment to working men and women of fair wages, and the performance of work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	564 77
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	140 14
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	21,925 18
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	485 37
Mail bag fittings	6,179 25
Letter box repairs	72 35
Scales	109 30

FAIR WAGES ON PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS IN MANITOBA

IN compliance with the provisions of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba of 1916 (chapter 121, with amendments) the Bureau of Labour, which is in the Department of Public Works, has issued new fair wage schedules of rates of wages and maximum number of working hours in connection with the execution of public works, the schedules to be in effect from May 1, 1925, to April 30, 1926. The first schedule relates to the city of Winnipeg and a radius of thirty miles around it, and the second to the rest of the province.

The Fair Wage Board is composed of two representatives of the employers and two for the workers with an official of the Department of Public Works. The schedules are drawn up after public hearings at which evidence is heard from parties interested, the rates being based on union or current rates in the district affected.

The changes in the rates in the following tables, as compared with the tables of last year are as follows:—Bricklayers' rate per hour changed from $1.10 to $1.25; stonemasons' rate from $1.10 to $1.25; marble setters' rate from $1.05 to $1.20, and mosaic and tile setters' rate from $1 to $1.15. The rate for teamsters in the province outside of Winnipeg is not stated.

Last year's schedule was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1924.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR WINNIPEG

	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
	$ cts.	
1. *Labourers:*—		
(a) Skilled—Comprising the following:—Unloading, piling and handling face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, mixing concrete by machinery, puddling concrete in forms or levelling and finishing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways	0 50	50
(b) Unskilled—Comprising all labour other than the occupations above defined or elsewhere provided for in this schedule	0 42½	54
2. *Teamsters*	0 50	60
3. *(a) Bricklayers*	1 25	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17, 1922, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1).		
(b) Helpers:—		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar	0 55	50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold	0 50	50
4. *(a) Stonemasons*	1 25	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17, 1922, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1).		
(b) Helpers:—		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar	0 55	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold	0 50	50
5. *Cement finishers*	0 70	50
6. *(a) Marble Setters*	1 20	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17, 1922, by and between the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, Marble Section, and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, Local No. 1, Winnipeg).		
(b) Helpers	0 55	50
7. *(a) Mosaic and Tile Setters*	1 15	44
(b) Helpers	0 55	50
8. *Terrazzo Workers:*—		
(a) Layers	0 72½	44
(b) Helpers	0 55	50
9. *Stonecutters:*—		
(a) Carvers	1 12½	44
(b) Journeymen	1 00	44
10. *(a) Plasterers*	1 07½	44
(b) Helpers	0 55	50
11. *Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers*	0 80	44
12. *(a) Plumbers*	1 00	44
(b) Helpers	0 50	50
13. *(a) Steamfitters*	1 00	44
(b) Helpers	0 50	50
14. *Operating Engineers on Construction:*—		
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums	1 00	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double-drum machines	0 90	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single-drum machines	0 85	50
(d) Fireman	0 60	50
15. *Sheet Metal Workers*	0 80	44
16. *Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers*	0 75	44
17. *Blacksmiths*	0 75	44

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR WINNIPEG—*Concluded*

	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
	$ cts.	
18. *Electrical Workers, Inside Wiremen:*—		
(a) Licensed Journeymen	0 85	44
(b) Journeymen working under permit	0 77½	44
(c) Experienced Helper	0 65	44
(d) Helper	0 45	44
19. *Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers*	0 90	44
20. *Asbestos Workers:*—		..
(a) Journeymen	0 80	44
(b) First Class Improvers	0 70	44
21. *Asphalters:*—		
(a) Finishers	0 65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials	0 50	50
22. (a) *Carpenters*	0 85	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17, 1922, by and between the General Contractors' Section, Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, District Council, Winnipeg, Man., Locals No. 343 and No. 2655).		..
(b) *Helpers*	0 50	50

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
(Exclusive of Winnipeg)

	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
	$ cts.	
1. *Labourers:*—		
(a) Skilled—Comprising the following:—Unloading, piling and handling face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, mixing concrete by machinery, puddling concrete in forms or levelling and finishing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways	0 45	50
(b) Unskilled—Comprising all labour other than the occupation above defined or elsewhere provided for in this schedule	0 35	54
2. (a) *Bricklayers*	1 25	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17, 1922, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1).		
(b) *Helpers:*—		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar	0 50	50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold	0 45	50
3. (a) *Stonemasons*	1 25	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17, 1922, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1).		
(b) *Helpers:*—		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar	0 50	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold	0 45	50
4. *Cement Finishers*	0 70	50
5. (a) *Marble Setters*	1 20	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17, 1922, by and between the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, Marble Section, and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, Local No. 1, Winnipeg).		
(b) *Helpers*	0 50	50
6. (a) *Mosaic and Tile Setters*	1 15	44
(b) *Helpers*	0 50	50
7. *Terrazzo Workers:*—		
(a) Layers	0 72½	44
(b) Helpers	0 55	50
8. *Stonecutters:*—		
(a) Carvers	1 12½	44
(b) Journeymen	1 00	44
9. (a) *Plasterers*	1 07½	44
(b) *Helpers*	0 50	50
10. *Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers*	0 80	44
11. (a) *Plumbers*	1 00	44
(b) *Helpers*	0 45	50
12. (a) *Steamfitters*	1 00	44
(b) *Helpers*	0 45	50
13. *Operating Engineers on Construction:*—		
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums	1 00	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double-drum machines	0 90	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single-drum machines	0 85	50
(d) Fireman	0 60	50
14. *Sheet Metal Workers*	0 80	44
15. *Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers*	0 75	44
16. *Blacksmiths*	0 75	44

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
	$ cts.	
17. *Electrical Workers, Inside Wiremen:*—		
(a) Licensed Journeymen	0 85	44
(b) Journeymen working under permit	0 77½	44
(c) Experienced Helper	0 65	44
(d) Helper	0 45	44
18. *Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers*	0 90	44
19. *Asbestos Workers:*—		
(a) Journeymen	0 80	44
(b) First Class Improvers	0 70	44
20. *Asphalters:*—		
(a) Finishers	0 65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials	0 50	50
21. *(a) Carpenters*	0 85	44
(Subject to all the conditiors contained in a certain agreement dated June 17, 1922, by and between the General Contractors' Section, Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, District Council, Winnipeg, Man., Locals No. 343 and No. 2655).		
(b) Helpers	0 45	50

A workman employed by a logging company sustained internal injuries while lifting logs, and the company paid him $788 for medical aid and hospital expenses and in cash advances. He claimed $3,000 in compensation under the Workmen's Compensation, stating his degree of permanent disability as 25 per cent. The company contended that any amount due as compensation should be reduced by the sum already paid for hospital and medical treatment. The Superior Court at Montreal, in giving a decision in the case found that the claimant would suffer for the rest of his life from a disability of 10 per cent in his earning power. The amount paid already by the company for treatment had been paid on their own initiative and in their own interest, as it reduced proportionately the much higher indemnity which would have been incurred had they not furnished medical and hospital treatment. The Act did not warrant such a claim by the company. The workman was awarded $792 and costs.

A workman employed by the Cunard Steamship Company Limited sustained injury to his foot when a plank fell on it, suffering a disability of about 5 per cent of his earning power. He subsequently agreed with the company to accept $100 in compensation, being in ignorance of the fact that a larger amount could be claimed under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Later he made claim under the act and the case was tried in the Superior Court at Montreal. The court stated that there was no doubt that the plaintiff was entitled to more than $100 or that the company's agents had done everything to persuade him to accept the lowest sum possible. "The spirit of the Act is that the court should protect the employee," the court stated. "Here we are faced with the application of a paternal law so that not even the slightest advantage should be taken of such a situation. For this reason the Act declares that 'every agreement contrary to the spirit of this subsection shall be absolutely null.'"

The United States Railroad Labour Board, in a case concerning the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company, and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees decided recently "that the practice of requiring women employees to relinquish their positions solely because they marry is neither just nor reasonable; they should be permitted to retain their positions so long as they satisfactorily fulfil the requirements thereof." The employees had asked for revision of rule 72 of the clerks' agreement which read as follows:—

> The pay of women employees for the same class of work shall be the same as that of men and their working conditions will be healthful and fitted to their needs.

The employees proposed that this rule should be amended so as to provide that women should not be taken out of services when they marry. The Board decided to add the following clause to rule 72 of the clerks' agreement with the carriers concerned in the case:—

> Women employees shall not be taken out of service by reason of their marriage so long as this does not prevent them from satisfactorily fulfilling the requirements of the position occupied.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1925

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices in May was not very pronounced, the family budget in terms of retail prices being again slightly lower while the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced somewhat.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.48 at the beginning of May as compared with $10.56 for April; $9.89 for May, 1924; $10.36 for May, 1923; $10.22 for May, 1922; $12.25 for May, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.66 for May, 1918; and $7.43 for May, 1914. Eggs were again substantially lower while less important declines occurred in the prices of potatoes, milk, flour, rolled oats and sugar. Increases occurred in the prices of beef, fresh and salt pork, mutton, bacon and lard. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $20.73 at the beginning of May as compared with $20.82 for April; $20.24 for May, 1924; $20.90 for May, 1923; $20.57 for May, 1922; $22.84 for May, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.09 for May, 1918; and $14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower. Rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the importance of the commodities, advanced to 159.1 for May as compared with 156.5 for April; 150.6 for May, 1924; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 170.5 for May, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 201.4 for May, 1919.

In the grouping according to chief component material three of the eight main groups were higher, three were lower and two were practically unchanged. The higher level for the index number was due mainly to the movement in the Vegetables and their Products group which advanced substantially because of higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products, fruits and rubber. The Non-Ferrous Metals group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group both were somewhat higher, the former mainly because of higher prices for copper, silver and tin and the latter because of increases in the prices of lime and anthracite coal. The groups which declined were: Animals and their Products because of seasonal declines in the prices of milk, cheese and eggs; Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products because of lower prices for cotton, wool, flax fibre and jute; Iron and its Products because of declines in pig iron and steel sheets. The Wood and Wood Products group and the Chemicals and Allied products group were steady.

In the grouping according to purpose Consumers' Goods was unchanged, declines in the prices of coffee, milk, cheese, eggs, sugar and potatoes being offset by advances in the prices of flour and fruits. Producers' Goods advanced substantially due to the higher prices of some manufacturers' materials, that is materials for the milling and other industries, for the fur industry, also for miscellaneous producers' materials.

In the grouping according to origin both raw or partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods were higher. In the former group declines in raw sugar, coffee, potatoes, live stock, milk, eggs, cotton, wool and pig iron were more than offset by increases in grains, fruits, rubber, coal and some non-ferrous metals. In the latter group increases in flour, shorts, copper products, turpentine, and rope more than offset the decreases in sugar, cheese, steel sheets, lead and zinc products. Domestic farm products were considerably higher while articles of marine origin were slightly higher. Articles of forest origin and of mineral origin showed little change.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports fell from 154.74 for April to 153.27 for May. The index for imports was down from 163.64 to 163.25. The combined index of exports and imports fell from 159.19 to 158.26. The decline was due largely to lower prices for animal products which offset the advance in cereals.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100 declined to 148 for April as compared with 153 for March; 158 for February; 156 for January; and 143 for April, 1924. Both domestic and imported goods declined as did also export goods. Raw materials were lower while producers' goods and consumers' goods were unchanged.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913, and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1924.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Beef prices continued upward in May, sirloin steak was higher in most localities, averaging 29.3c. per pound in May as compared with 28.5c. in April. Round steak was up from 23c. per pound in April to 23.8c. in May, shoulder roast from 15.3c. per pound in April to 15.8c. in May. Veal declined slightly, averaging 17.9c. per pound. Mutton rose from an average of 29c. per pound to 29.6c. Both fresh and salt pork showed a general advance, the former averaging 28.4c. per pound in May as compared with 27.4c. in April and the latter

* LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.

averaging 25.7c. per pound in May as compared with 24.9c. in April. Bacon also advanced somewhat, averaging 38.6c. per pound. In fresh fish cod steak averaged slightly lower while whitefish advanced. Salt cod was little changed in the average but finnan haddie declined somewhat. Lard advanced slightly, averaging 24.5c. per pound.

Prices of eggs were lower in most localities, fresh averaging 34c. per dozen in May, 37.5c. in April and 52.5c. in March and cooking averaging 30.3c. per dozen in May, 33.9c. in April and 45.7c. in March. Lower prices were reported for milk from Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Oshawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Sudbury, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, and Lethbridge. Butter showed little change in the average, dairy being 36.8c. per pound in May and 36.4c. in April and creamery being 40.9c. per pound in May and 40.7c. in April. Cheese was up from an average of 31.1c. per pound to 31.5c.

A decline in the price of bread was reported from Orillia, Guelph, New Westminster and Vancouver while higher prices were reported from Sault Ste. Marie, Calgary and Fernie. Flour was slightly lower, averaging 5.8c. per pound. Rolled oats showed little change. Tapioca declined from 14.2c. per pound in April to 13.9c. in May. Canned corn was slightly higher while canned tomatoes and peas were steady. Potatoes were again slightly lower in most localities, averaging $1.37 per ninety pounds in May as compared with $1.47 in April. Evaporated apples showed little change. Prunes averaged slightly lower at 15.4c. per pound. Marmalade was slightly lower at an average of 78.2c. per four pound tin. Sugar showed a slight decline, granulated averaging 8.7c. per pound in May and 8.9c. in April and yellow averaging 8.3c. per pound in May and 8.5c. in April. Coffee and tea showed little change. Cream of tartar declined slightly to 61.6c. per pound.

Anthracite coal was down from an average of $16.70 per ton in April to $16.45 in May. Lower prices were reported from Halifax, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Oshawa, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Stratford, Windsor, Sarnia, North Bay, Timmins and Sault Ste. Marie. Bituminous coal showed little change, averaging $10.25 per ton. Wood prices were practically unchanged.

A slight increase in rent was reported from Hull.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The downward movement in grains which had continued for the last two months was reversed and prices advanced during May to considerably higher levels. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.82⅓ per bushel as compared with $1.56 in April. The low price for the month was $1.68¼ per bushel reached at the beginning and the high $1.98 per bushel toward the end. Unfavourable crop conditions in the United States for both winter and spring wheat together with strength in foreign markets were said to be the causes of the higher prices. Other grains also advanced, Western oats being up from 50½c. per bushel in April to 60⅔c. in May, barley from 78⅔c. per bushel in April to 88⅔c., in May, flaxseed from $2.35 per bushel in April to $2.44 in May and American corn at Toronto from $1.21 per bushel in April to $1.30 in May. Milled products advanced in sympathy with the increased prices of grains. Flour at Toronto rose from $8.95 per barrel to $9.80 and shorts from $28.40 per ton to $29.90. Sugar prices continued downward and reached the lowest point in three and one-half years. The cause was said to be exceptionally large crops in Cuba. Raw sugar was $3.89 per hundred in May as compared with $4.03 in April. Coffee was again slightly lower. Potatoes were down from 62⅔c. per bag in April to 54½c. in May. Oranges were up from $6.25-$6.50 per box to $6.50-$7.50. Apples rose from $10 per barrel to $12. Raw rubber advanced substantially, a grade of Ceylon being up 14c. per pound to 57c. Turpentine was up from $1.50 per gallon to $1.70. Prices of cattle showed little change from last month. Sheep were slightly lower at $8.90 per hundred. Hogs were down from $13.44 per hundred in April to $12.58 in May. Mess pork fell from $42 per barrel to $40. Canned salmon rose from $3.95 per dozen tins to $4-$4.15. Lard declined 1c. per pound to 18¼c. Milk prices were lower in both Toronto and Montreal. At the former city the price was down from $1.95 per eight gallon can to $1.70 and in the latter from 25c. per gallon to 21c. Creamery butter at Montreal advanced slightly, being 39c. per pound. Cheese at Toronto fell from 25c. per pound to 20c. Fresh eggs at Montreal were 34c.-35c. per dozen in May as compared with 35c.-36c. in April. Raw cotton at New York averaged 23½c. per pound in May as compared with 24½c. in April. Wool continued to decline, being 3c. to 4c. lower than last month. Jute was down from $13.32 per hundred to $13.09. Foundry pig iron at Montreal was down from $29.20 per ton to $28. Copper advanced

slightly, being $15.50 per hundred as compared with $15.40 in April. Tin was up from 53c. per pound to 56½c. Zinc was silghtly lower at $8.45 per hundred. Silver advanced from 67c. per ounce to 68¼c. Anthracite coal was slightly higher at Toronto.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	May 1922	May 1923	May 1924	Apr. 1925	May 1925
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**109·9**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**153·9**	**155·2**	**150·6**	**156·5**	**159·1**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	130·2	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	161·4	152·5	140·6	163·3	176·9
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	104·4	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	131·2	126·5	117·8	134·6	131·3
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	100·2	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	173·4	199·2	205·0	194·7	191·8
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	165·1	175·1	170·5	159·0	158·9
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	107·2	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	147·3	172·5	163·4	155·6	153·8
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	108·6	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	97·5	99·2	94·2	101·5	102·5
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	96·4	102·2	126·0	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	185·8	182·6	186·0	176·2	176·6
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	107·4	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·2	164·2	169·3	158·6	158·6
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	124·1	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	148·6	132·4	122·3	147·1	158·1
II.—Marine	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	152·9	138·0	140·0	148·2	150·7
III.—Forest	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	165·1	175·1	170·3	159·0	158·9
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	101·9	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	156·0	157·8	158·9	151·8	151·7
All raw (or partly manufactured)	127	104·2	113·9	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	152·9	147·9	141·4	152·1	157·8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	110·9	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	154·7	160·0	152·7	158·1	159·5
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**105·9**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**153·6**	**148·7**	**145·7**	**151·9**	**155·4**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**111·0**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**145·5**	**144·3**	**135·0**	**149·4**	**149·1**
Beverages	4	101·7	119·4	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	193·9	223·7	235·7	264·2	248·5
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	130·1	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	162·2	142·3	123·2	176·2	189·0
Chocolate	1	102·0	104·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	104·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	152·9	138·0	140·0	148·2	150·7
Fruits	8	101·6	111·7	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	245·0	209·3	168·7	196·6	213·6
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	101·5	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	145·2	129·2	121·1	148·5	148·3
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	108·9	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	128·3	130·7	121·6	136·4	127·5
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	148·5	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	134·0	243·5	195·5	153·3	148·7
Vegetables	10	122·9	98·6	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	157·2	153·3	213·4	125·7	125·7
Eggs	2	104·4	96·5	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	103·2	104·5	92·2	105·4	103·6
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·9	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	100·0	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	175·6	160·4	159·3	152·5	151·0
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**99·3**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·4**	**154·2**	**159·1**	**154·9**	**155·4**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	107·6	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·3	165·7	158·2	152·3	152·0
Household equipment	13	93·0	96·7	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	164·4	180·5	159·4	155·9	156·5
Furniture	3	102·8	104·7	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	196·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	120·3	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	403·1	317·1	274·7	321·6	321·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	96·5	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	162·7	149·0	158·5	154·7	155·3
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**114·2**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**152·3**	**151·7**	**142·6**	**153·2**	**159·3**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**96·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**185·7**	**184·5**	**188·4**	**179·6**	**179·9**
Tools	4	98·1	96·8	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	216·0	222·0	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	96·4	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	186·0	183·8	187·8	179·1	179·4
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	97·1	133·2	190·4	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	177·1	197·1	198·4	188·9	188·9
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**116·1**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**148·7**	**148·2**	**137·7**	**150·4**	**157·1**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	90·3	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	162·5	167·4	163·9	154·4	154·4
Lumber	14	91·1	83·4	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	160·9	165·7	160·9	149·3	149·3
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	119·8	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	182·8	209·1	202·3	216·8	214·2
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	103·3	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	164·9	168·1	168·0	161·9	162·3
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**121·9**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**145·5**	**143·9**	**132·1**	**149·9**	**158·2**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	100·5	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	177·0	206·1	212·5	197·0	193·3
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	50·0	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	316·4	324·1	219·9	239·2	248·9
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	114·0	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	92·1	103·3	89·6	98·5	98·5
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	107·4	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	110·4	123·3	115·0	116·3	116·0
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	123·5	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	162·8	156·5	153·0	150·8	150·8
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	108·8	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	128·3	113·1	106·5	122·9	120·4
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	145·2	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	160·1	134·8	118·6	171·3	199·9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	123·2	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	154·1	161·2	142·0	149·9	154·6

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	May 1914	May 1915	May 1916	May 1917	May 1918	May 1919	May 1920	May 1921	May 1922	May 1923	May 1924	Apr. 1925	May 1925
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·2	47·6	50·2	61·2	73·4	79·4	78·6	71·2	59·6	56·0	56·8	57·0	58·6
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·4	32·8	34·0	43·0	52·6	55·6	50·4	43·6	33·4	30·2	30·2	30·6	31·6
Veal, roast,	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	17·1	16·4	22·5	27·4	27·6	26·4	23·0	19·0	17·9	17·3	18·3	17·9
Mutton, roast,	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	21·4	23·3	28·2	34·9	36·7	36·2	31·8	28·7	27·6	28·3	29·0	29·6
Pork, fresh, roast,	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·9	18·9	21·8	29·3	37·1	38·6	39·1	33·6	30·0	26·1	23·2	27·4	28·4
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	35·2	36·8	55·6	68·4	71·0	71·6	65·0	52·2	50·4	44·8	49·8	51·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	24·9	28·4	37·3	50·0	52·6	54·4	51·4	40·8	39·1	32·1	37·5	38·6
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	35·2	39·0	60·2	72·0	75·2	77·0	50·6	44·0	45·2	41·6	48·4	49·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	23·7	26·2	40·8	43·9	51·4	55·0	36·5	32·7	33·4	29·5	37·5	34·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·1	22·6	24·4	34·5	34·8	42·7	48·3	33·4	30·5	30·6	25·8	33·9	30·3
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	54·6	51·0	60·0	72·0	81·0	90·0	86·4	72·6	69·6	71·4	73·2	71·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	55·2	64·8	64·2	85·6	96·2	113·0	131·0	102·8	77·4	80·2	72·2	72·8	73·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	32·7	37·3	36·8	47·7	53·4	63·6	72·5	59·2	45·4	44·4	40·0	40·7	40·9
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	23·9	25·1	34·1	33·1	36·9	40·2	39·6	30·7	§34·6	§30·0	§31·1	§31·5
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·8	22·3	23·8	31·7	30·3	34·9	37·8	37·9	27·9	§34·6	§30·0	§31·1	§31·5
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	53·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	73·5	70·5	111·0	117·0	117·0	138·0	124·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	118·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	44·0	37·0	77·0	68·0	67·0	80·0	64·0	49·0	§45·0	§41·0	§60·0	§58·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	26·5	23·5	30·5	40·0	37·0	41·5	31·0	27·5	27·5	27·0	31·0	30·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	11·8	13·0	14·6	22·0	24·2	34·2	21·6	19·0	§20·6	§21·0	§21·6	§21·6
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	14·2	19·2	29·0	34·2	23·8	23·8	18·0	17·6	17·4	16·8	16·6	16·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·9	11·6	14·3	15·3	22·4	22·9	29·2	21·4	23·5	20·3	19·4	20·8	20·7
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	13·1	12·9	14·8	17·7	20·3	27·6	19·2	19·2	18·6	16·0	15·6	15·4
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	32·0	37·2	40·0	43·2	47·6	86·8	50·8	32·0	51·2	46·4	35·6	34·8
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	10·2	14·6	17·0	18·6	20·2	22·2	40·8	24·0	15·2	24·4	22·2	17·0	16·6
Tea, black, medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	9·3	9·8	11·4	14·2	15·7	16·5	14·0	13·6	§16·4	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9
Tea, green, medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	9·8	10·3	11·1	13·6	15·9	17·0	14·7	15·2	§16·4	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	9·8	9·9	10·1	10·7	12·5	15·1	14·1	12·9	13·5	13·7	15·1	15·1
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·7	31·0	60·5	126·0	62·0	65·7	204·9	41·1	45·9	43·0	55·9	49·1	45·5
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·9	1·0	0·9	1·0	0·9	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods		5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·43	7·84	8·37	11·82	12·66	13·53	16·65	12·25	10·22	10·36	9·89	10·56	10·48
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	3·2	3·3	3·8	4·7	4·7	4·8	4·6	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·1	4·2
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	52·5	53·9	64·8	71·5	78·8	99·5	112·3	107·5	111·5	105·8	104·3	102·8
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	37·0	37·9	50·8	57·7	61·6	70·0	77·9	67·8	72·4	66·4	64·2	64·0
Wood, hard	" cd	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	40·9	34·1	41·6	51·7	67·3	76·9	79·5	88·0	77·7	79·5	77·5	76·7	76·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·7	31·0	30·1	37·6	49·7	56·3	60·7	65·3	58·0	59·4	57·2	56·9	56·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	22·4	23·6	23·0	25·3	27·1	28·1	35·6	37·9	31·6	31·2	30·7	30·6	30·5
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and lighting‡		1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·87	1·78	1·86	2·30	2·73	3·02	3·45	3·81	3·43	3·54	3·38	3·33	3·30
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	¼ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·88	4·17	4·03	4·34	4·65	5·08	6·29	6·73	6·89	6·96	6·93	6·90	6·90
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Grand Totals		9·37	10·50	12·70	14·02	14·21	13·83	14·30	18·50	20·09	21·67	26·44	22·84	20·57	20·90	20·24	20·82	20·72

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·26	7·80	8·48	11·50	12·46	14·01	16·59	12·53	10·37	10·96	10·43	10·59	10·62
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	6·66	7·51	9·88	....	12·56	15·41	11·39	9·37	9·69	9·27	9·56	9·66
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·26	7·71	8·20	11·50	12·30	13·09	15·96	12·46	10·21	10·77	10·44	14·49	10·38
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	6·86	7·15	8·04	11·46	12·28	12·91	15·70	11·61	9·62	9·89	9·22	10·05	9·80
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·09	7·60	8·37	12·16	12·69	13·40	16·90	12·19	10·13	10·20	9·76	10·36	10·27
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·84	8·10	8·47	10·82	12·39	13·68	16·46	12·15	10·01	9·77	9·29	10·46	10·13
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·04	8·41	8·48	11·18	12·66	13·74	16·21	12·38	10·15	10·24	9·61	10·79	10·76
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	8·30	8·26	12·03	12·91	14·04	17·03	12·02	9·85	9·92	9·70	10·79	10·72
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·03	9·06	8·95	12·21	13·34	14·46	17·55	13·27	11·47	11·28	10·93	11·85	11·86

* The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cnets	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·3**	**23·8**	**21·9**	**15·8**	**12·1**	**17·9**	**29·6**	**28·4**	**25·7**	**38·6**	**42·2**	**60·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·4**	**23·9**	**22·2**	**16·5**	**13·4**	**14·5**	**24·6**	**25·8**	**25·7**	**36·1**	**40·4**	**60·8**
1—Sydney	31·8	25·1	23·6	18·3	15·3	15·4	26·7	29·5	26·8	.....	41·5	60
2—New Glasgow	27·4	23·1	18·9	14·1	11·1	11·8	21·3	23·4	25·6	32·7	37·7	60·7
3—Amherst	25	21·9	17·5	15	12·2	15	25	24	24·5	36·2	37·8	60
4—Halifax	33	24·4	26·1	17	13·2	15·1	25·4	27·3	24·8	34·6	39·1	58·4
5—Truro	35	25	25	18	15	15	.....	25	27	41	46	65
6—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	26·8	26·6	23·8	17·9	16	14·5	25	25·2	23·2	34·1	38·3	50·5
New Brunswick (average)	**30·2**	**23·6**	**21·8**	**16·9**	**12·3**	**15·1**	**22·7**	**27·3**	**25·4**	**36·3**	**40·6**	**59·5**
7—Moncton	28·7	20·6	18·9	15·9	11·5	20	.....	28·6	25·6	37·5	41·7	60
8—St. John	34	24	26·3	16	12	13·2	25	29·4	25·5	35·9	39·5	62
9—Fredericton	33·1	26·9	24·5	21·2	14·1	13·2	24	27·5	25·5	32·6	38	61
10—Bathurst	25	23	17·6	14·5	11·4	14	19	23·8	25	39·2	43	55
Quebec (Average)	**24·8**	**22·6**	**22·8**	**15·0**	**10·3**	**12·3**	**25·7**	**25·0**	**25·0**	**34·7**	**37·6**	**57·5**
11—Quebec	24·6	22·9	19·9	14·1	10·1	11·4	27·8	24·5	24·8	33·6	33·7	57
12—Three Rivers	27·5	23·7	24·7	16·7	11·2	12·5	25·2	25	26·5	35	38·8	58·8
13—Sherbrooke	.....	30	35	22·5	.....	12·5	.....	.....	25·8	38·3	39·6	56·7
14—Sorel	20	17·5	18	13	7·5	.....	.....	23	25	.....	40	57·5
15—St. Hyacinthe	20·8	18·5	16·8	11·8	7·5	11·8	23·3	23	23·3	34·3	36	53·3
16—St. John's	25	23	25	13·5	11·8	12·5	30	26·5	23	35	40	60
17—Thetford Mines	22	19	17	15	13	17·5	19	22·5	.....	30	35	53·3
18—Montreal	31	26·3	27·1	14·3	11·3	7·8	28·5	28·4	25·1	36·6	39·1	60·5
19—Hull	27·8	22·5	22	14·3	10·2	12·6	25·8	27·4	26·2	34·9	36·1	60·4
Ontario (Average)	**30·1**	**24·3**	**22·3**	**16·4**	**12·4**	**20·2**	**28·9**	**29·8**	**26·2**	**36·7**	**40·2**	**61·1**
20—Ottawa	28	22·7	21·9	15·8	10·8	14·6	25·7	27·9	25·6	36·6	40·8	61·7
21—Brockville	30	23·7	23·7	14·7	11·7	12·5	24·7	30	25	37·6	41·8	59·8
22—Kingston	30·4	23·4	23·8	17	10·9	14·7	23·7	29·4	25·7	34·7	38·5	59
23—Belleville	27·4	23·2	24·2	16·2	11·8	19·2	32·5	29·8	25	40·4	43·1	63·4
24—Peterborough	30	25·1	21	16·2	12	20·1	28	28	30	38·1	41·3	60·8
25—Oshawa	30·6	24·6	22·4	15·8	12·9	20·4	28	30·4	25	35·2	38·7	61
26—Orillia	29·9	24·4	21·4	16·1	12·9	20·2	27·6	27	27·4	37·3	40·6	58·3
27—Toronto	31	23·9	23·7	14·5	12·5	18·9	31·8	29·5	27·6	37·7	41·4	61·8
28—Niagara Falls	30·3	25·3	24	17·3	11·4	25	31·6	30·6	25	35·1	38·7	62
29—St. Catharines	29·6	23·3	22·1	15·3	11·4	21·3	27·6	30·3	24·5	35·8	38·4	61·9
30—Hamilton	33·1	25·1	24·9	16·8	13·9	21·5	28	30·8	30	36·8	39·9	62·5
31—Brantford	29·6	23·7	21·5	16·2	11·9	19·6	36·3	31·8	30	35·8	39·1	50·5
32—Galt	27·5	23·7	22·3	15·3	13·9	21	28·3	33	26·7	35·9	38·5	62
33—Guelph	26·7	21·7	21	16·5	13·7	21·2	25	27·3	.....	34·4	39·2	60·4
34—Kitchener	28·9	25·1	20	17·9	14·7	23·1	33·2	29·4	.....	35	37	62
35—Woodstock	31·9	25	22·5	16·3	13·2	18·4	30	26·5	24·3	36·4	38·8	61
36—Stratford	31·8	25	21·6	18·4	13·8	23	26·7	27·4	24	35·6	40·2	63
37—London	31·3	24·9	23·9	16·7	11·5	20·4	29·8	31·6	25·3	37·1	41·2	62·9
38—St. Thomas	30·6	25	20·6	16·6	12·5	18·6	28·3	31·6	26·3	37·3	39·8	63·5
39—Chatham	29·8	24·5	21·4	16·1	11·9	22	24·9	29·6	26·3	37·4	40·9	63·6
40—Windsor	29·8	22·8	23·5	16·4	11·8	22·4	33·3	31	25·6	36·2	39·9	63·2
41—Sarnia	30	24·1	24·1	18	13·2	22·5	27·5	32·5	22·5	37·4	40·6	61·9
42—Owen Sound	26·6	23	19	15·8	13·3	21·4	22·5	25·3	23·7	37	40·9	60·3
43—North Bay	34·6	29	25	17·5	11·7	21·3	30·5	31·3	25·4	36·6	39·8	61
44—Sudbury	31	25·2	22·4	16·2	11·9	22	35·5	30·3	27·1	37·3	40·8	59·8
45—Cobalt	31·7	25·3	21·8	14·7	10·8	17·8	.....	32·5	26·3	37·1	41·6	62·3
46—Timmins	26·5	23	20	16	11·5	21	25	27·5	26	33·3	37·7	57·5
47—Sault Ste. Marie	31·9	26·9	23·5	18·4	12·2	22·8	30	31·1	26·7	37·2	40·4	62·1
48—Port Arthur	31·1	23·4	20·9	16·1	12·1	18·8	32·2	30·3	27·9	40·4	45·7	64
49—Fort William	30·7	22·5	19·5	16·4	13·4	19	30·7	29·8	28·6	37·7	41·2	60·9
Manitoba (Average)	**27·7**	**21·5**	**20·5**	**14·2**	**11·4**	**15·7**	**30·0**	**25·9**	**22·3**	**38·3**	**42·9**	**59·3**
50—Winnipeg	28·5	21·5	20·9	13·4	11·5	14·9	29·9	27·9	24·6	39·9	45·3	57·3
51—Brandon	27·2	21·5	20	14·9	11·3	16·5	30	23·9	20	36·7	40·5	61·3
Saskatchewan (Average)	**29·0**	**22·2**	**20·1**	**14·5**	**10·7**	**16·4**	**32·3**	**25·4**	**24·3**	**46·3**	**50·4**	**61·4**
52—Regina	27·7	19·7	18·4	12·6	10·7	15·3	32·4	25·8	24·4	44	51·5	64·2
53—Prince Albert	26·7	21·7	19·3	14·2	10	14·7	30	25	22·7	47·9	22·5	60
54—Saskatoon	29·3	22·9	22·1	15·7	10·9	16·9	33·6	26·9	23·2	43·5	47·1	59·5
55—Moose Jaw	32·2	24·6	20·4	15·5	11	18·6	33·2	24	26·7	49·6	.....	61·9
Alberta (Average)	**26·8**	**20·7**	**18·4**	**12·9**	**10·0**	**15·3**	**33·3**	**26·7**	**23·6**	**43·8**	**47·9**	**58·8**
56—Medicine Hat	24	17	18·1	13·4	9·6	15·6	33·8	26	25	45	47·9	56·9
57—Drumheller	30	25	18	12	10	15	35	30	25	45	.....	65
58—Edmonton	27·5	20·7	20·3	13·5	9·9	17·1	35	30·4	22·9	43·9	47·5	54·4
59—Calgary	25	18·5	16·9	12·3	9·9	15·3	29·6	25·8	20·9	42·5	46·6	59·3
60—Lethbridge	27·7	22·3	18·7	13·2	10·5	13·5	33·2	21·3	24·4	42·4	49·4	58·2
British Columbia (Average)	**31·9**	**26·0**	**22·7**	**15·8**	**13·4**	**21·9**	**37·3**	**32·1**	**28·1**	**45·5**	**50·9**	**62·5**
61—Fernie	30	25	20	13·8	10	15	35	31	31·5	42·5	48	60
62—Nelson	30	25	22	16	14·3	20	40	33·5	27·5	46·2	51·2	65
63—Trail	30·5	25	21	16·8	12·9	19·5	36·3	33·8	28·3	44·2	53·3	62·5
64—New Westminster	32·5	28·8	23	15	13·8	25·8	39·3	29·3	31·1	45	48·5	60
65—Vancouver	33·8	25·5	23·3	14·5	13·9	25·5	38·6	30·3	27·6	44·9	50·8	63·3
66—Victoria	31·1	23·4	23·5	14·5	13·1	23·9	35·5	30·6	25·1	46·6	50·5	63·3
67—Nanaimo	32·4	25·6	23·2	18·6	15·6	25	36·3	33	25	44·6	48·8	60·9
68—Prince Rupert	35	30	25·5	17	13·8	20·2	37·5	35	28·6	50	56·3	65

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1925

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cold steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin (kind most sold)		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·3	**29·5**	**20·0**	**13·9**	**58·3**	**20·9**	**19·4**	**31·8**	**24·5**	**34·0**	**30·3**	**11·9**	**36·8**	**40·9**	
12·8	**28·3**	.....	.....	53·8	**18·1**	**16·4**	**25·7**	**24·6**	**37·2**	**35·0**	**11·7**	**38·3**	**43·0**	
10	30	.....	.....	60	19	15·4	28·4	25·6	38·9	38·7	b 12–14	40	43·5	1
12	30	.....	.....	60	17·2	16·3	25·9	24·2	35·1	32·5	13	37·6	42	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18·2	15	23·8	24	31·6	30	9	37	41·5	3
14	30	.....	.....	50	18·2	15·4	25·9	25·2	40·2	35·8	a 13·3	36·7	43·2	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20	24·5	24	40	38·2	10	40·2	45	5
12	35	.....	.....	60	18·4	18	36·9	24·6	31·4	23·2	10–12	33	37·7	6
12·0	**35·0**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**17·7**	**16·9**	**30·0**	**23·8**	**33·9**	**30·7**	**11·8**	**38·1**	**41·9**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·4	16·6	33·6	24	36	32·3	10–12	40·7	44·7	7
.....	35	.....	.....	60	17·2	15·8	29·2	23·7	37·5	33	12	37·6	41·1	8
12	35	.....	.....	50	18·3	17·6	32·1	22·3	33·8	30	12	38·1	41·4	6
12	.....	.....	.....	45	16·8	17·5	25	25	28·2	27·5	12	36	40·5	10
15·3	**30·7**	**20·0**	**9·3**	**60·4**	**20·1**	**21·2**	**28·0**	**23·9**	**35·6**	**32·0**	**11·3**	**35·9**	**38·3**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	21	31·8	24·5	38·2	35·7	10–12	34·8	38·5	11
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	22·5	25	28·6	24·5	36	31·8	13	.....	37·8	12
15	35	.....	.....	.....	20	20	27·9	24	35·2	34	a 11·1	36	39·3	13
.....	30	15	.....	60	.....	.....	21·6	24·8	32·5	30	12	.....	37·4	14
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·3	22·2	31·2	25	9	.....	37·6	15
.....	.....	20	10	60	20	.....	33·8	24·5	33·2	31·7	11	38	38·8	16
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	20	21·1	22·6	37·2	32·	13	34·9	37·5	17
18–20	33–35	25	.....	75–90	20·3	20·9	31·9	23·4	41	35·7	12	36·3	39·2	18
15	30	.....	.....	60	17·7	20·3	31	24·6	35·9	31·9	10	35·5	38·7	19
19·3	**30·3**	**21·8**	**11·4**	**62·4**	**20·9**	**18·3**	**33·2**	**24·2**	**33·3**	**30·7**	**11·7**	**36·8**	**40·1**	
18	32	.....	10	.....	20·9	21·1	33·2	24·1	37·9	36·1	10	39	40·9	20
17–18	32–35	28	8	.....	21·3	14·8	33·6	24·4	31·1	31	10	37·5	39	21
15	30	25	10	.....	17·9	18·4	31·5	23	32·5	31·6	10	34·1	38	22
.....	25	18	.....	.....	25	16·8	28	24	27·8	23	a 9	39·4	38·9	23
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20	19·7	31·6	24·1	28·9	25	10	35·3	38·3	24
20	30	25	.....	.....	20	18	31·3	24·6	30·4	30	11	37	38·3	25
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	19·3	18·6	28	24·5	29	27·2	10–11·5	37·2	39·8	26
15	30	15	10	72	21·8	15·5	33·5	24·1	36·7	32·9	a 11·8	35·6	40·1	27
22	35	25	.....	.....	22·5	18·8	33·3	24	34	.....	12	35	41·2	28
20	35	25	15	.....	20	17·2	33·9	23·8	34	31	12	36·8	39·7	29
20	35	.....	.....	.....	20	19·4	36·8	23·5	36·2	32·4	a 11·5	36·6	40·5	30
.....	28	.....	20	.....	18·3	19·7	29·3	23·7	30·2	29	12	37·5	39	31
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	17·3	33·1	23·4	28·3	28	a 11·8	36·7	38·4	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·7	32·4	23·6	29·3	.....	11	36	39·2	33
.....	.....	20–22	.....	.....	25	16·2	26·2	22·4	28·5	28	a 11·8	35·5	40	34
20	30	22	.....	.....	17·5	20·3	32·5	22·5	31·3	26·5	8	34	37·3	35
.....	35	25	10	.....	25	17·3	28·9	23·5	31·3	27·1	12	35	38·4	36
18	25	15	.....	60	20·1	14·8	33·3	24	33·6	30·3	8	37·6	39·2	37
20–25	30	25	10	50	19·7	19·3	35·3	24·6	30·2	30	10	40	40·3	38
18	30	20	12	.....	20·6	18·1	33·3	24·2	27·9	26·3	12	38·1	40·3	39
22	32	20	12	.....	22·6	21·9	39·7	24·4	33·6	27·2	13	38	40·5	40
22	30	25	.....	.....	20	21·7	40	25·8	32·2	27·5	a 12	38·1	41·9	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	29·7	23·8	28·1	27·6	11	36·4	38·2	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	35·9	25·8	38·9	36·	12	36	39·8	43
.....	30	24	10	60	20·8	21	35·6	25	39·6	39·3	12	33·8	40·6	44
.....	30	.....	.....	70	24	20	36·5	25·8	41·9	40	17	.....	44·5	45
.....	25	20	.....	.....	20·3	20	27·5	24·4	43·4	36·3	a 16·7	40	43·8	46
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	22·5	17·7	37·4	23·5	39·6	35·7	13	36	40·4	47
18	30	18	9	.....	19·9	16	34·4	26·4	36	.....	a 14·3	38·3	43·4	48
20	21–30	16–18	.....	60–65	19	18	40·5	25·3	37·5	34·3	a 14·3	37·5	43·6	49
.....	**30·0**	**19·0**	.....	.....	**21·7**	**17·1**	**34·0**	**23·8**	**31·4**	**27·0**	**11·0**	**30·7**	**40·6**	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	23·3	18·1	33·8	23·9	34·7	29·7	12	31·3	40·6	50
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20	16	34·2	23·6	28	24·3	10	30	40·5	51
24·7	**29·4**	**15·0**	.....	.....	**25·0**	**21·7**	**31·5**	**24·7**	**27·7**	**24·0**	**12·8**	**33·9**	**42·4**	
23–25	30	.....	.....	.....	21·7	22·5	33·2	21·6	30·3	23·7	13	33·8	42·8	52
.....	25–30	12	.....	.....	23·3	20	28·8	26·7	25·9	24·1	11	33·1	40	53
25	30	15	20	.....	25	21·9	31·8	26·3	28·1	24·2	12	33·6	41·7	54
25	30	18	.....	.....	30	22·5	32	24·1	26·5	23·8	15	35	45·1	55
22·9	**27·8**	**16·0**	**18·8**	.....	**24·2**	**22·7**	**32·4**	**24·5**	**32·7**	**25·6**	**10·7**	**35·2**	**41·3**	
25	30	20	20	.....	25	24	35·6	25·2	31·9	24·5	10	35·6	41·3	56
25–30	30	15–20	.....	.....	25	25	29·2	24	31·7	22·5	a 12·5	37·5	44·5	57
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	25	22·1	29·3	24·7	35	28	a 11·1	34·4	39·5	58
25	30	15	20	.....	23·6	20·3	33	25·6	34·4	29·4	10	33·3	40·6	59
18	25	15	20	.....	22·3	22	35	23	30·6	23·8	10	35	40·8	60
18·8	**24·9**	**19·3**	**17·6**	.....	**23·2**	**22·9**	**34·0**	**26·3**	**37·4**	**31·5**	**14·5**	**40·5**	**44·7**	
20–28	25	18	18	.....	24·2	25	38·5	25	32	21·6	15	40	40·8	61
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	27·8	27·5	37·1	.....	a 17	40	45	62
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25·	31·5	28·3	36·3	30	15	37·5	45	63
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	20·9	22·4	39	25·2	36·3	31·9	a 11·1	42·5	44·1	64
11·5	19	.....	15	.....	19·9	18·3	35·5	25·4	37·2	34·4	a 11·1	38·4	45·1	65
15	25	.....	20	55	24	20·1	31·9	24·6	36·9	31·3	a 12·5	43·7	46·7	66
12·5	25	.....	.....	.....	21·7	22·4	38	25·4	34·6	33	14	41·7	45·8	67
.....	20	.....	15	.....	25	25	30	29	48·8	38	20	40	45	68

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese, per lb. (kind most sold)	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb. (kind most sold)	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb. (kind most sold)	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·5**	**7·9**	**18·1**	5·8	**6·1**	**10·8**	**13·9**	**20·0**	**18·7**	**19·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·4**	**8·5**	**18·1**	**6·4**	**6·5**	**10·0**	**15·2**	**22·3**	**19·8**	**20·6**
1—Sydney	33·9	8	18·5	6·6	6·6	10·1	15·7	21	20·4	21·5
2—New Glasgow	30·8	8	17·8	6·4	6·4	10·2	15·3	22·1	19·5	19·9
3—Amherst	30·5	10	18·3	6·5	6·8	9·6	13·6	24	20·1	19·4
4—Halifax	34·4	8	19·1	6·4	6·7	9·5	16·3	22·8	19·5	20·7
5—Truro	32·2	8·7	17	6·3	6·2	10·5	15	21·6	19·6	21·4
6—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·8	7·4	19	6·0	6	10·2	16·7	22	18·2	19
New Brunswick (average)	**30·8**	**8·9**	**18·4**	**6·2**	**6·2**	**10·7**	**15·6**	**20·9**	**18·4**	**19·4**
7—Moncton	32·4	9·3	19	6·5	6·4	11·7	16·6	21·5	19·1	20·1
8—St. John	30·9	8·7	19·1	5·8	6·3	9·7	14·1	20·3	17	19·2
9—Fredericton	30·8	8·7	17·2	6·0	6·1	11·2	15	20·6	18	18·6
10—Bathurst	29	8·7	18·4	6·3	6	10	16·5	21·2	19·5	19·5
Quebec (average)	**30·0**	**6·9**	**17·6**	**5·9**	**6·6**	**9·5**	**14·3**	**18·6**	**18·8**	**18·3**
11—Quebec	29·7	8·5	18·2	6·2	6·2	10·1	14·3	20	18·9	19
12—Three Rivers	31·8	6	17·7	5·8	6·8	9·8	15·1	19·6	20·6	19·2
13—Sherbrooke	30·4	8·7	17	5·5	6·6	8·7	14·2	18·9	19·1	18·6
14—Sorel	27·3	5·3	17·4	5·8	6·8	9	15	17·3	20·1	17·6
15—St. Hyacinthe	28·3	6	18	5·5	7	10·2	13·8	18·6	18·6	18·4
16—St. John's	30·8	6	17·4	5·8	6·3	10·3	14·6	18·4	18·8	17·9
17—Thetford Mines	31·4	6·7	17·8	6·1	6·6	8·6	13·3	18·4	18·5	17·5
18—Montreal	31·6	8	17·7	6·0	6·2	10·3	14·3	18·9	17·9	18·5
19—Hull	28·9	6·7	17·3	6·5	6·6	8·8	14·2	17·4	17·1	17·8
Ontario (average)	**31·4**	**7·4**	**17·2**	**5·5**	**5·9**	**11·4**	**14·3**	**19·7**	**17·8**	**18·2**
20—Ottawa	31·7	8	18	6·7	6·6	10·9	14·3	19·4	17·7	18·4
21—Brockville	28·9	6·7	16·8	5·6	5·6	9·4	13·2	18·8	17·7	17·7
22—Kingston	28·8	6·7	15·4	5·9	5	9·5	13·4	18·7	15·7	16·5
23—Belleville	27·2	6·7	16·8	5·3	5·2	10·9	13·9	18·7	16·7	17·7
24—Peterborough	31·7	7·3	17·4	5·2	5·4	11·4	12·6	19·4	16·7	17·6
25—Oshawa	33·6	7·3	16·5	4·9	5·3	12·3	13·5	19·7	16·7	17·6
26—Orillia	31·7	6·7	17	5·1	5·8	10·8	13·4	19·8	18	18·4
27—Toronto	33·2	7·3	17·2	5·3	5·8	11	13·5	19	16·6	17·8
28—Niagara Falls	32·6	7·3	17·4	5·5	5·9	11·3	15·7	20·2	18·4	18·7
29—St. Catharines	30·7	7·3	16	5·2	5·4	12	13·4	19·6	16·5	17·8
30—Hamilton	33·3	7·3	17·2	5·1	6	11	13·5	18·7	16·8	17·7
31—Brantford	26·3	7·3	15·9	4·9	5·5	12·1	13·9	18·8	16·7	17·2
32—Galt	32	6·7	17·2	5·4	5·6	11·7	14·1	19·4	16·4	17·9
33—Guelph	31·7	7·3	17·5	5·1	5·7	11·4	13·1	19·7	16·4	18·1
34—Kitchener	31	7·3	17·5	4·9	5·1	11·8	14·2	18·4	17	17·4
35—Woodstock	29·4	7·3	16·4	4·8	5·2	11·4	13·1	19·3	17·5	17·9
36—Stratford	31·9	7·3	17·6	5·5	6·3	12·4	14·3	20·2	17·9	18·2
37—London	31·6	7·3–8	17·7	5·3	5·6	11·7	14·3	20	18	18·1
38—St. Thomas	31·1	7·3	17·7	5·7	6·1	12·3	14·7	20·5	18	18
39—Chatham	31·5	6·7	17·8	5·5	6·3	11·2	15·4	19·8	18·5	18·3
40—Windsor	31·2	8	16·8	5·7	5·8	11·6	14·5	19·8	18·9	18·4
41—Sarnia	31·4	6	18·1	4·8	5·9	11·9	15	20·3	19·6	18·9
42—Owen Sound	30·9	6·7	17·8	5·2	5·6	11	14·8	19·8	17·7	18·1
43—North Bay	33·7	8	16·5	6·2	7·3	13·1	16·7	19·6	18	19·2
44—Sudbury	32·6	8	16·5	6·1	8	11·8	17	20·6	19·3	18·7
45—Cobalt	32·8	8·7	17·7	6·3	6·9	12·4	16	21·9	20·3	19·6
46—Timmins	33·9	9·3	15·5	6·3	6	8·8	15	20·6	18·3	18·5
47—Sault Ste. Marie	31·8	8	17·8	6·0	6·9	12·4	15·7	20·1	18·8	18·3
48—Port Arthur	31·4	7·3	18·8	6·0	5·3	10·9	14·2	19·7	18·2	18·4
49—Fort William	31·9	7·3	18	5·7	6·3	10·4	13·3	21·4	19·5	19·8
Manitoba (average)	**32·9**	**7·7**	**19·5**	**5·8**	**5·7**	**12·1**	**14·0**	**22·0**	**20·1**	**21·0**
50—Winnipeg	31·5	8	19	5·7	6·1	11·8	13·7	21·7	19·7	21·2
51—Brandon	34·2	7·3	20	5·9	5·3	12·3	14·2	22·2	20·4	20·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**32·3**	**8·5**	**19·0**	**5·7**	**5·7**	**10·3**	**13·9**	**20·7**	**20·5**	**21·0**
52—Regina	31·2	8·4	18·3	5·7	5·6	11·1	13·1	22·1	20·6	21·6
53—Prince Albert	31·6	8·8	18	5·7	5·7	8·8	14·6	20	20·6	21·3
54—Saskatoon	30·9	8·8	20	5·5	5·8	10·9	13·8	20·4	20·3	20·8
55—Moose Jaw	35·3	8	19·5	5·8	5·7	10·3	14·1	20·4	20·4	20·4
Alberta (average)	**32·6**	**8·8**	**18·8**	**5·9**	**5·8**	**11·4**	**12·7**	**20·4**	**20·2**	**21·4**
56—Medicine Hat	33	8	18·6	5·9	6·3	11·4	12·5	20·1	20·9	20·1
57—Drumheller	33·8	10	20	5·9	5·6	12·5	13·8	22·5	20	23·8
58—Edmonton	29·9	8	18·9	5·5	5·1	10·2	11·1	20·2	19·9	20·6
59—Calgary	35·2	8	19·3	6·4	5·7	11·6	13·3	19·8	20	21·9
60—Lethbridge	31·3	10	17·1	5·7	6·4	11·4	12·6	19·6	20·4	20·7
British Columbia (average)	**32·0**	**9·2**	**20·6**	**6·1**	**6·7**	**10·8**	**10·8**	**17·6**	**19·4**	**20·2**
61—Fernie	33	9	18	5·8	5·7	12·3	11	20	19·5	19·5
62—Nelson	34	10	18·1	6·5	8	12·5	12·5	20	20	21
63—Trail	30·8	9·3	18	6·2	5·7	10	9·6	18·7	20	20
64—New Westminster	31·3	7·5	22·1	5·9	5·9	9·4	9·4	19·4	19·1	21·3
65—Vancouver	30·2	7·5	22·7	6·0	5·9	9·6	10·2	19	18·8	20·1
66—Victoria	31·4	8·9	20·4	5·8	7·3	9·8	10·9	19·8	19·9	20·6
67—Nanaimo	32·4	8·9	21·7	5·9	6·8	10·6	11·1	19	19	19·3
68—Prince Rupert	32·5	12·5	23·8	6·4	8	11·9	11·3	20·5	18·6	19·6

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1925

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·3	**5·9**	**1·366**	**27·8**	**30·0**	**20·7**	**15·4**	**16·1**	**19·0**	·897	**30·0**	·782	**48·8**	
8·1	**4·9**	**1·100**	**23·0**	**24·8**	**19·7**	**16·0**	**17·5**	**19·7**	·933	**31·8**	·862	**51·3**	
8·7	4·5	1·32	27·1	.....	22	18·6	19·2	21·7	·992	30	·88	.....	1
7·7	4·9	1·15	22	25	18·6	15·7	17·1	19·8	·892	30·7	·772	50	2
7·8	5·1	·78	16·6	20	20	15·2	17	20	·90	31·2	1·00	45	3
9·1	4·8	1·09	25·6	31·6	18·6	16	16·1	18·1	·822	33·8	·706	57·5	4
7·4	5·2	1·16	23·7	22·5	19·3	14·5	18	19	1·06	33·3	·95	52·5	5
7·9	5·1	·732	13·4	13·5	20	15·2	15	20·2	1·04	29·4	·86	60	6
8·0	**4·9**	**·771**	**18·4**	**29·4**	**19·6**	**16·5**	**16·2**	**19·9**	**·919**	**33·0**	**·841**	**47·4**	
8·8	4·8	1·04	20·9	28·1	20·2	16·2	16·4	20·7	·94	34·4	·833	50	7
7·6	4·4	·809	20·6	30	17·4	15·6	14·9	18·2	·734	31·2	·764	44·2	8
7·4	4·4	·60	15	30	19·6	17·2	15·6	19·4	·934	31·3	·78	45·4	9
8	6	·633	17	.....	21	17	17·9	21·2	1·03	35	1·00	50	10
7·8	**6·0**	**1·059**	**22·1**	**34·6**	**20·1**	**15·9**	**17·5**	**19·4**	**1·004**	**30·2**	**·864**	**47·4**	
8·2	6·5	·916	22·1	27·5	18·5	18·7	18·1	20	·989	30	·879	46·8	11
7·8	6·5	1·19	24·1	30	20·3	15·1	18·7	20	1·04	29·2	·925	45·6	12
7·4	5	1·16	21·4	40·8	20·7	15·2	17·3	20	1·05	32·5	·87	51·4	13
7·8	5·7	1·13	22·1	33·3	20	15·8	17·7	21·6	1·05	26·7	1·00	44·5	14
8	5	1·18	22	.....	20	15	16·5	18·3	1·02	30	·917	46·7	15
7·8	6·3	·863	20	42·7	21·7	15	18·7	19·5	1·02	35	·95	48·8	16
6·9	6	1·15	22·6	.....	21	17·5	17·4	16·6	1·02	34·4	·775	48	17
8·3	5·3	1·06	21·7	38·6	19·5	15	16·7	19·4	1·00	26·6	·762	47·1	18
8·1	7·5	·881	22·7	29	18·8	15·6	16·4	18·9	·847	27·1	·70	47·9	19
8·5	**5·2**	**1·027**	**22·1**	**30·3**	**20·0**	**15·2**	**15·4**	**18·2**	**·874**	**28·5**	**·734**	**45·9**	
8·8	6·8	1·06	23	42·1	23·3	15	15	20·5	·878	30·8	·688	45·5	20
6·6	5	·78	15	20	20	14·3	14·4	15·9	·888	30·8	·684	45	21
8·4	4·9	·833	18	22·5	19·3	14·6	15·9	17·3	·893	26·9	·684	42·9	22
9	4·3	·844	18·9	25·6	18·7	15·3	14·8	16·5	·886	25·5	·69	47·5	23
8·7	4·8	·785	17	26·4	20·4	13·2	14·5	17·1	·854	28·4	·73	44	24
8·5	4·2	·816	15·7	25	15	13·6	14·6	17·6	·876	25	·733	46·6	25
8	5·3	·731	16·2	38·3	20	15	15·1	17·3	·898	25·5	·753	44·3	26
8·7	5·5	·897	17·9	40	17·5	13·6	14·2	16·8	·765	24·9	·675	44·5	27
8·9	4·5	1·23	23·5	30·1	.....	16·7	15·1	17·4	·991	29·7	·786	45·1	28
9	5·4	1·11	22	25	.....	14·4	14·5	16·7	·88	25·7	·666	45·7	29
8·7	5	·974	20·8	23·3	20	14·5	14·5	15·6	·801	24·4	·683	44·5	30
6·7	4·5	·863	17·2	.....	20	14·3	14·1	14·8	·748	25·6	·665	41·7	31
8·6	3·8	·965	20·8	27·5	.....	14·1	14·6	17	·86	26·4	·708	44·2	32
8·1	5·5	·991	22·8	36·7	25	13·6	13·4	15·3	·728	26	·688	43·5	33
7·8	3·9	·995	20·3	25	.....	12·7	14·2	18·3	·766	26	·742	41·6	34
7·5	4·1	·986	21·4	16·9	.....	15·4	14·4	16·7	·798	28·8	·69	44·3	35
8·2	5·2	·939	21·5	27·2	17·5	15·7	15·3	17·2	·93	27·3	·734	45	36
8·4	4·8	·933	18·6	23·9	.....	14·5	15·1	17·8	·84	31	·724	45·5	37
8·8	6·6	1·04	21·3	19·7	.....	15·8	15·6	17·6	·933	27·8	·83	46·4	38
7·9	4·3	·986	19·6	20	.....	16·4	14·2	16·9	·942	31·4	·743	46·1	39
8·9	4·8	1·01	18·6	30	23	16·4	14·9	17·3	·91	28	·753	46·1	40
8·4	5·4	·864	18·3	22·5	15	16·1	16·6	18·7	·936	33·8	·779	46·4	41
8·3	4·8	·70	16·5	25·7	15	14·4	14·4	17·2	·835	28·2	·741	44·4	42
8·3	5·8	1·23	31·9	46·3	21·7	14·4	14·8	18·3	·903	31·4	·819	49·4	43
9·1	8·1	1·15	31·4	50	20	19·3	17·6	22·5	1·01	32·7	·838	48·1	44
9·3	7·4	1·25	27	35	23·9	18·6	20·1	23·1	·969	31·7	·813	54·4	45
9·7	5·4	1·66	37·5	.....	21	15·3	18	21	·95	30	·80	50	46
9·1	5·9	1·17	27	35·1	19·2	15·4	16·9	22·3	·831	28·3	·713	45	47
8·8	4·7	1·42	31·2	36·2	22·6	17·2	15·5	21·5	·85	31·3	·74	49·2	48
8·3	5·1	1·60	33	52·5	22·5	16	18·6	23	·872	30·6	·722	49·5	49
8·7	**6·8**	**1·455**	**27·1**	.....	**21·5**	**16·0**	**16·5**	**20·0**	**·836**	**31·3**	**·772**	**48·1**	
8·9	6·9	1·80	32·4	.....	20·4	15·9	15·1	19·9	·821	29·5	·723	47·1	50
8·5	6·6	1·11	21·7	.....	22·5	16·1	17·8	20	·85	33	·82	49	51
8·3	**8·4**	**2·110**	**42·8**	.....	**22·7**	**15·3**	**17·4**	**20·9**	**·879**	**31·2**	**·761**	**53·6**	
8·4	7·4	2·21	43·3	.....	21·8	13·9	16·9	21·1	·85	30·9	·733	53·1	52
8	11·1	2·08	47·1	.....	23·8	14·3	17·7	20·4	·888	31·3	·75	50	53
8·7	8·1	2·13	42·3	.....	25	16·2	16·8	21·4	·86	30	·769	54·4	54
8·1	6·9	2·02	38·3	.....	20	16·6	18·1	20·5	·917	32·5	·792	57	55
8·3	**8·0**	**2·152**	**42·1**	.....	**22·6**	**15·7**	**17·2**	**19·8**	**·857**	**31·5**	**·801**	**55·3**	
7·6	8·1	2·02	40·9	.....	22·5	16	17·9	20	·836	29·3	·829	58·3	56
9·3	9·2	2·68	50	.....	22·5	18	17·5	20	·875	33·8	·788	60	57
8·1	8·4	1·38	25·6	.....	21·3	13·1	15·9	20·3	·818	30	·744	52·5	58
8·2	7·6	2·42	49·3	.....	23·1	15·2	17·1	19·6	·883	32·8	·803	53·8	58
8·1	6·8	2·26	44·6	.....	23·6	16·1	17·7	19·2	·875	31·8	·839	51·7	60
8·4	**7·1**	**2·641**	**48·9**	.....	**22·0**	**14·7**	**15·3**	**18·6**	**·864**	**31·5**	**·783**	**53·3**	
9·3	5	2·71	44	.....	20	16·6	15	20·5	·90	33	·79	51·6	61
8·9	6·8	2·82	53·1	.....	25	15	16	19·5	·92	35	·78	57	62
8·5	5·9	2·70	52·5	.....	22·5	14·5	15	17·6	·90.	35	·82	52	63
8·1	7·3	2·21	40·4	.....	20·8	12·6	15·1	16·7	·794	27·1	·764	49·6	64
7·9	7·6	2·41	45·6	.....	20·5	12·8	15·1	16·8	·804	30·2	·734	52·1	65
8·2	8	2·63	51·4	.....	20	15·6	14·1	18·3	·859	30·2	·75	51·7	66
7·9	7·8	2·64	49·3	.....	22	14·1	15	18·6	·85	29·4	·804	53·6	67
8·5	8·5	3·03	55	.....	25	16·3	16·9	20·8	·888	31·8	·825	58·8	68

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**8·7**	**8·3**	**60·5**	**71·7**	**27·3**	**15·4**	**3·8**	**42·6**	**61·6**	**12·5**	**7·6**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**9·2**	**8·6**	**64·2**	**72·6**	**29·4**	**12·2**	**4·1**	**46·0**	**47·6**	**13·3**	**8·2**
1—Sydney	9·4	9·1	62·3	75·1	31·2	14·1	4·5	56·5	53	12·7	8·1
2—New Glasgow	9·7	9	65·6	71·4	30	11·8	3·8	41	40	13·8	8·1
3—Amherst	8·8	8·3	66·3	73·1	27	10·6	4	47	47·6	13·2	7·9
4—Halifax	8·5	7·9	63·3	72·3	29	13·6	4·5	42·4	58·6	13·3	8
5—Truro	9·5	8·9	63·3	71·2	30	11	3·8	43·3	38·7	13·5	9·1
6—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	8·9	8·4	62·2	66·9	27·5	14·6	3·9	44·8	45·6	12·7	7·2
New Brunswick (Average)	8·8	**8·2**	**61·4**	**71·6**	**26·7**	**12·4**	**4·0**	**43·0**	**40·4**	**12·6**	**7·5**
7—Moncton	9·4	8·6	65·6	73·5	28·3	11·4	4·4	50·6	40	14·1	8·4
8—St. John	8·8	8·1	60·7	66·3	24·8	11·7	3·6	43·2	43·6	12·5	7·3
9—Fredericton	8·5	8·2	62·5	74·2	25·6	12·3	3·7	38	38	11·6	7
10—Bathurst	8·5	8	56·6	72·5	28	14	4·1	40	40	12	7·4
Quebec (Average)	**8·3**	**7·7**	**59·4**	**67·8**	**26·9**	**13·9**	**3·8**	**44·4**	**65·0**	**11·7**	**7·4**
11—Quebec	8	7·6	60·2	71·5	26·4	16·9	3·7	39·8	64	10·9	7·6
12—Three Rivers	8·2	7·6	62·3	70·6	24·3	15·1	3·7	44·4	70	12·3	7·3
13—Sherbrooke	8·1	7·7	59·3	69·3	27·1	12·1	3·6	40	58·6	10·8	7·3
14—Sorel	8·6	8·1	49	55·2	27·2	13	4·1	41·7	60	12·8	7·6
15—St. Hyacinthe	8·3	7·6	61·3	62·2	29	13·5	4·3	50	75	10	7·1
16—St. John's	8·4	7·9	62	67	26·3	13·3	3·9	50	63·3	15	7·3
17—Thetford Mines	8·7	8·1	63	72·5	27·1	13·4	3·7	41·3	58	11·8	7·4
18—Montreal	7·7	7·3	59·4	71	26·2	14·6	3·4	45·8	65·8	11·3	7
19—Hull	8·3	7·8	58·1	71·1	28·6	13·1	3·7	46·3	70	10	7·6
Ontario (Average)	**8·5**	**8·1**	**61·2**	**71·8**	**25·9**	**13·4**	**3·5**	**40·6**	**60·3**	**11·7**	**7·5**
20—Ottawa	8·3	7·6	61	71·5	26·6	12·6	3·6	45·5	57·8	11·8	7·2
21—Brockville	8·3	8	59·3	70·5	25·8	12·4	3·7	36·6	54·8	11	6·9
22—Kingston	7·8	7·6	54·4	64·4	24·4	11·9	3·6	38·1	47	10	7·2
23—Belleville	8·5	8·2	60·7	69·4	26·6	13·1	3·8	37·5	61·1	10·7	7·2
24—Peterborough	8·1	7·7	61	69·9	25	13·5	3·2	39	48·6	11	7
25—Oshawa	8	7·8	66·6	77	25	12·6	3·2	40	60	11·8	6·6
26—Orillia	8·4	8·1	62·5	69	24	13·7	3·6	38	48·2	11·4	8
27—Toronto	7·9	7·8	63·5	71·6	24·3	12	3·6	39·4	52·9	10	6·8
28—Niagara Falls	8·3	7·9	61·2	76·4	25·4	13·5	3·5	44·4	57·8	11·1	7·4
29—St. Catharines	8·5	8·4	62	71·4	24·6	11·7	3·4	40	59·8	11·1	6·8
30—Hamilton	7·9	7·7	63·1	70·3	25·1	12·5	3·5	37	63·1	10·2	6·7
31—Brantford	7·8	7·6	57·8	70·1	23·9	11·8	3	41·7	64·9	11·3	6·8
32—Galt	7·9	7·7	59·1	71·2	23·9	13·4	4·4	44·1	59·9	10·4	6·7
33—Guelph	8·2	7·6	59·5	72·5	24·4	13·2	3·7	42·1	56·1	11·7	6·3
34—Kitchener	8·5	8·5	52·4	68	24·3	12·5	3·3	37	57	11·3	7
35—Woodstock	7·8	7·6	61·7	72·7	24·1	11·6	3·1	37·6	55·8	11·1	6·9
36—Stratford	8·4	8·3	59·5	70·3	24·6	13·1	3·5	41	59·3	11·3	8·4
37—London	8·4	8	63·9	73·1	25·6	13·7	3·5	43·2	55·5	11·3	7·6
38—St. Thomas	8·7	8·6	66·1	73·2	26·6	13·6	3·7	43·2	63	12·2	7·7
39—Chatham	8·3	8	59·1	69·3	26·2	12·5	3·5	39·2	62	11·8	8·3
40—Windsor	8	7·6	62	72·1	25·9	12·8	3·2	43·9	58·2	10·1	7·5
41—Sarnia	9·4	8·8	66·4	75	26·4	13·4	3·5	40	71·7	11·8	8·7
42—Owen Sound	8·3	7·8	62·3	71	25	12·1	2·9	35·9	55·9	11·9	8·5
43—North Bay	8·9	8·6	66·4	75·4	29·8	14·8	4	42·5	57·5	11·8	8
44—Sudbury	9·2	8·9	59	74·5	28·3	16·7	3·5	38·3	80	15	8·1
45—Cobalt	9·8	9·6	65	74·6	31·7	14·8	4·3	44·3	65	14·4	8·8
46—Timmins	9·3	8·5	62·7	72·3	24·3	16·7	3·8	37·5	60	15	7·5
47—Sault Ste. Marie	9·1	8·6	58·1	73·5	27·8	15	3·8	45	73	12·6	8·2
48—Port Arthur	9	8·5	57·5	71·3	27·5	15·5	3·3	42	72·5	12	8·3
49—Fort William	8·9	8·6	63·3	73·8	30	14·5	3·5	42·9	70	12·5	8·5
Manitoba (Average)	**9·0**	8·8	**59·1**	**72·4**	**28·8**	**14·1**	**3·7**	**39·0**	**61·4**	**12·3**	**8·0**
50—Winnipeg	9	8·7	58·2	72·7	27·5	13·2	3·6	39·9	56·5	12·8	7·8
51—Brandon	9	8·9	60	72	30	15	3·8	38	66·2	11·7	8·1
Saskatchewan (Average)	**9·5**	**9·0**	**60·3**	**74·4**	**29·3**	**20·3**	**4·0**	**40·6**	**82·0**	**15·0**	**8·0**
52—Regina	9·2	8·7	61·3	71·9	28·9	k 19	3·3	36·9	72·5	14·6	7·7
53—Prince Albert	9·4	8·9	57·5	75·7	30·4	k 20·7	3·9	39·4	.....	15	8·9
54—Saskatoon	9·3	8·9	59·8	73·6	29·2	k 23·3	4·1	45	86·7	16·3	7·7
55—Moose Jaw	10·2	9·3	62·5	76·4	28·8	k 18·1	4·5	41	86·7	14·2	7·6
Alberta (Average)	**9·5**	**8·9**	58·5	**73·9**	**29·9**	**19·8**	**4·1**	**40·6**	**69·9**	**14·2**	**7·6**
56—Medicine Hat	9·7	9·1	60·8	75	29·2	k 22·5	4	41·7	75	14·2	7·9
57—Drumheller	9·8	9	55	74·2	32·5	k 22	3·9	37·5	80	15	7·5
58—Edmonton	9·1	8·4	54·1	71·9	28·1	k 16·4	4·3	37	66·3	13·9	7·1
59—Calgary	9·5	8·9	61·4	75·4	29·4	k 17·9	4·1	45	70	13·4	7·6
60—Lethbridge	9·6	9	61·4	73·2	30·4	k 20	4·1	41·7	58	14·2	h 8
British Columbia (Average)	**8·8**	**8·2**	**58·2**	**72·7**	**29·0**	**23·6**	**4·0**	**49·2**	**71·3**	**13·5**	**8·0**
61—Fernie	9·2	8·6	63	72	27	k 18·7	4	53·3	68·3	13·1	.....
62—Nelson	9·3	8·7	60	72·7	28·6	k 32·5	4·3	52	71·2	15	h 8
63—Trail	9·2	8·6	62·5	74	28·6	k 28·5	4·1	47	76·7	13·8	h 10
64—New Westminster	7·9	7·6	52·2	69·9	28·9	k 20·6	3·7	45	63·9	12·9	... .
65—Vancouver	8·1	7·6	57·8	71·3	28·4	k 21·9	3·6	44	72·1	13·8	h 7·5
66—Victoria	8·3	8·1	57·8	73·1	29·1	k 19·7	3·8	47·9	60·5	13·1	h 7
67—Nanaimo	8·7	8·4	59·4	73·9	30	k 22	4·2	47·8	72·5	13·8	h 8
68—Prince Rupert	9·3	8·1	52·5	75	31·3	k 25	4·6	56·7	85	12·5	7·7

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bars 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1925

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Rent		
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
16·452	**10·246**	**12·277**	**14·518**	**8·995**	**11·283**	**10·450**	**30·5**	**13·7**	**27·596**	**19·538**	
17·125	**9·016**	**9·100**	**9·800**	**6·800**	**7·000**	**7·713**	**32·8**	**14·8**	**22·300**	**14·600**	
.....	a 7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
.....	a 7·25	b 8·00	b 8·00	b 8·00	b 8·00	b 9·14	30–32	14	22·00	14·00	2
o 17·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
n15·00–19·50	11·00	14·00	14·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	9·75–11·50	8·50	10·00	4·00	5·00	.....	32	.....	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	5
18·50	11·00–11·50	12·50	13·50	7·00	8·00	b 7·50	30	15	20·00–27·00	10·00–15·00	6
16·500	**11·033**	**10·625**	**12·125**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**31·3**	**14·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
.....	11·00–12·75	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30–32	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	7
14·50–16·50	8·50–13·50	13.00–16.00	14.00–17.00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	b 8·00–9·00	28–30	15	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	8
17·00	8·50–12·00	10·00	11·00	7·00	.....	b 4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	9
17·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	15	18·00	15·00	10
15·444	**10·000**	**13·239**	**15·387**	**9·000**	**10·948**	**11·188**	**29·7**	**14·4**	**23·000**	**15·000**	
16·00	10·00	b 14·67	b 14·67	b 12·00	b 12·00	b 12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	11
15·00	n 9·50–12·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	b 8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	12
15·00–15·50	12·00	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	13
14·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	14
14·00	.....	.....	b 17·33	.....	b 13·33	.....	30	.....	20·00	12·00	15
15·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	b 10·00	b 12·00	27–28	15	p23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	16
18·00–18·50	.....	.....	b 12·75	.....	b 9·75	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	17
15·50	7·50–9·00	16·00	17.00–18.00	10.00–12.00	12·00–13·00	b 16·00	35	13	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	18
16·00	.....	b 16·00	b 17·23	7·00	9·00	b 9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	19
15·854	**10·584**	**13·477**	**15·929**	**10·063**	**12·787**	**11·578**	**28·0**	**12·5**	**29·098**	**20·806**	
16·00	9·00	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00	8·00	10·00	b 9·00	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	20
16·00–16·50	10·50	.....	b 16·00	.....	b 11·20	.....	28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	21
16·00	8·50–10·00	15·50	16·00	10·50	13·00	b 14·00	25–26	14	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	22
15·50–16·00	14·00	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	25–28	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	23
14·75	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·50	9·50	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	24
15·50	.....	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	b 13·00	25–28	13	s20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	25
15·50–15·75	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	b 7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	26
15·00	8·50–11·50	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	25–30	10	35·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	27
14·00–14·50	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	28
14·50–15·00	11·00	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	29
15·00	7·25–9·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	26–27	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
15·00	11·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	b 10·00	30	10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	31
15·00	8·00–10·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	b 12·00	26	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	32
15·25	.....	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	b 12·00	27	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	33
15·00–15·50	11·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	34
15·00	8·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	b 13·33	25	10	20·00	15·00	35
15·00	12·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	b 12·00	25	15	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	36
15·50	7·50–11·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	b 15·00	24	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	37
15·50	12·00	15.00–16.00	19·00	.....	17·00	b 18·67	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	38
16·00	10·00–12·00	.....	b 20·00	.....	b 18·00	b 9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	39
15·50–16·00	10·00	c.....	b c26·00	c.....	b c 20·00	b c 18·00	25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	40
15·75	12·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	41
15·50–16·00	8·00–10·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	11·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	42
16·00	12·00	.....	11·00	.....	8·00	b 4·75–6·75	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	43
17·50	11·00–12·50	.....	b15.00–19.50	.....	b10·50–15·00	b 12·75	30	15	x.....	25·00	44
19·00	14·00	13·00	b 15·00	13·00	b12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	45
19·50	15·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	r.....	25·00–35·00	46
15·50	6·75–8·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	b 6·50	28–30	12	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	47
17·50	8·50–13·00	10·00	b 12·00	9·00	b 10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	48
17·00	8·00–12·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
21·000	**12·500**	**11·000**	**12·250**	**7·750**	**9·000**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**34·500**	
19·00	11·50–12·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·00	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	50
23·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	51
23·625	**10·313**	**9·500**	**12·375**	**9·250**	**11·250**	**12·333**	**32·5**	**14·6**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
23·00	9·00–12·00	.....	f 14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	30	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	52
.....	d 8·00–10·00	f 6·00	f 7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	32·5	13·3	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	53
23·00–25·50	d10·00–11·00	f 9·50	f 10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	54
.....	11·25	f 13·00	f b 18·00	12·00	b 18·00	b 14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	55
.....	**7·000**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**28·125**	**19·500**	
c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	15	25·00	17·50	56
.....	d 6·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	w.....	.....	57
.....	d 5·00–6·00	.....	.....	8·00	b 6·00–8·00	.....	35	15	35·00	25·00	58
.....	d 6·00–12·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	b 13·00	35	.....	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	59
.....	7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	30·00	18·00	60
.....	**10·564**	.....	.....	**8·800**	**10·892**	**5·575**	g**35·5**	**15·3**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
.....	6·25–6·75	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	.....	40	15	20·00	18·00	61
.....	10·25–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	12·75	.....	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	62
.....	9·50–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·25	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	63
.....	11·00–12·00	.....	.....	6·00	7·50	6·00–8·00	30–35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	64
.....	10·00–11·00	.....	.....	.....	7·75	4·75	30–35	17	29·00	25·00	65
.....	10·15–11·00	.....	.....	8·00	b 10·10	b 5·05	29	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	66
.....	a 8·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	.....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	67
.....	14·50–15·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	68

price for Welsh coal. o. Welsh coal. p. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses $20: others $45–$60. s. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. w. Company houses $10–$20: others $35–$40. x. Houses with conveniences, not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The general tendency of wholesale prices for the first four months of the year was downward in most countries, the levels in Poland, Spain and China being stationary during the period. The cost of living was stationary in the majority of cases, with sharp downward turns in Austria, Belgium and Great Britain.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 2.9 per cent lower at the end of April than a month earlier, and stood at 162.7 This was the fourth successive decline, with a total fall of 9.2 per cent since the beginning of the year. Foods declined 1.2 per cent during April, and materials 3 per cent. Practically all groups were lower, the only heavy declines, however, being in textiles, cotton falling 5.2 per cent and other textiles 7.6 per cent.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 162.6 for April, which was lower by 2.2 per cent than the March figure. Foodstuffs were cheaper by 1.6 per cent, cereals having fallen by 6.6 per cent, while meat and fish rose by 0.4 per cent, and other foods by 1.3 per cent. Materials fell by 2.5 per cent during the month under review, each of the groups showing a decline, the chief decreases being 3.9 per cent in cotton and 3.8 per cent in other textiles.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, base period 1867-77) declined 1.8 per cent from the March level, reaching 137.5. All groups except vegetable foods declined, foods falling 2.3 per cent for the month, and materials falling 1.6 per cent. For the first time since the war sterling prices represented gold prices also. In individual commodities a sharp seasonal rise in potatoes offset declines in other vegetables. All animal foods declined except pork and the highest grades of beef, which remained unchanged. In minerals, copper and tin recovered and lead declined. Wool, raw cotton and flax and hemp receded, most sundries declined and imported timber rose in value.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, declined 2 per cent in May to 202.6, thus registering the third successive drop. The principal changes were a decline of 2.5 per cent in tea, sugar, etc., and one of 7.4 per cent in textiles. Cereals and meat, minerals, and the miscellaneous group (rubber, timber, oils) all advanced slightly.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was one point lower at the beginning of June, being 172. Goods fell one point to 166, and fuel and light fell 5 points to 180. Rent, clothing, and sundries were at their previous levels of 147, 230 and 180 respectively.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, was 546 for March, 0.9 per cent below the February level. Slight increases were shown by petrol and products, clay products, and raw rubber. Paper products showed no change and other groups all showed slight declines.

RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of retail prices for the Kingdom, on the base April, 1914=100, fell to 506 in April, a decline of 1.0 per cent. The index number of cost of living of a family with moderate income, on the base 1921=100, declined 2.6 per cent to 131.50, owing to declines in the food group. The index number for a working-class family of the lowest category declined 2.9 per cent in April to 134.21. This also was owing to a decline in food prices.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, fell one point in April to 523. Foods and industrial materials each declined one point. Of foods, vegetable foods rose somewhat while the other groups declined. In materials, minerals and metals and textiles rose while the miscellaneous group declined.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of *Statistique Générale* of cost of living at Paris rose 2.4 per cent in the first quarter of 1925, as compared with the last quarter of 1924. Food rose 3.7 per cent; heat and light rose slightly, and other groups remained at their previous levels.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office of gold prices 1913=100, declined 2.5 per cent in April to 131.0. Foods fell 3.5 per cent, and materials fell 0.9 per cent. Goods produced fell 2.7 per cent, and goods imported fell 2.0 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number for gold prices, on the base 1913-14=100, was 136.7 for April, which was thus slightly above the March figure of 136.0. Foods declined slightly to 144.2, and all other groups rose slightly, being as follows: heat and light, 138.2; rent, 78.5; sundries (including travelling expenses), 178.0; clothing, 173.5.

Spain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number compiled by the Director-General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 193 in March, as compared with 192 in February. Foods rose one point during the month and materials showed no change.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices at Madrid, on the base prices in 1914=100, was 190 in March, as compared with 189 in February. Animal foods rose one point and vegetable foods rose 2 points. Fuel and miscellaneous articles showed no change.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 616.39 in April, 1.5 per cent lower than during the previous month. Foods declined 3.8 per cent, and materials declined 0.5 per cent. All groups declined except construction materials, miscellaneous vegetable products and miscellaneous industrial materials, the last of which advanced to its highest level since the record was begun.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the City of Milan, on the base July, 1920=100, rose 1.7 per cent in February to 131.48. Foods rose slightly and other groups in the budget remained at the level of the previous month.

Poland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Central Bureau of Statistics, on the base January, 1914=100, was 121.6 for March, as against 121.2 for February. Vegetable products, textiles, construction materials and chemical products rose slightly, animal products and metals and coal declined, and colonial products and sugar showed no change.

COST OF LIVING.—The official cost of living index, on the base 1914=100, showed only slight variations during the last four months, and stood at 150.5 in April, as against 151.3 in March. During the month, foods and fuel and light each declined 2.6 per cent; rents rose 12.4 per cent to 54.1; clothing showed no change.

China

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Shanghai Bureau of Markets, on the base February, 1913=100, was 159.3 for April, just one point below the March level. The average of the four miscellaneous groups declined 1.9 per cent. Cereals advanced 7.1 per cent and metals 6.1 per cent. Other foods and textiles each declined 1.2 per cent.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13=1,000, was 1,811 for March, or 0.4 per cent above the April level. The only noteworthy changes were declines in agricultural produce and in the group, wool, hides, tallow, butter and cheese, and a marked increase in the group flour, bran, pollard and oatmeal. The other groups showed very slight changes.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base July, 1914=1,000, published every six months, was 1,605 in February, as against 1,602 in August, 1924. Food, fuel and light, clothing, and the miscellaneous group declined, while rent, advanced 3.5 per cent to 1,680.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Dun's index number (showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities) showed for June 1 an advance of about one per cent, reaching $195.165. Of the seven groups, two showed advances for the month, namely, breadstuffs and dairy and garden products, the former rising 7⅞ per cent. Other food showed no change, while meat, clothing, metals and the miscellaneous groups showed declines.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) showed a sharp upward turn at the first of June after four successive monthly declines, and stood at $13.6177 an advance of 2.2 per cent. This was accounted for by strength in breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, non-ferrous metals, oils and miscellaneous products—the last, owing to a rise in rubber. These movements more than offset declines in textiles (especially cotton), and some building materials.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life on the base 1913=100, showed a slight decrease for April, standing at 161.1, as against 161.6 in March. Foods and clothing declined slightly and the other elements of the budget showed no change.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH COMMISSION ON FOOD PRICES

THE Royal Commission appointed in Great Britain in November, 1924, to investigate prices and trading in foods, has presented its first report on the trade in bread, flour, wheat and meat. The report is in three volumes, the first containing the text of the report, the second the minutes of evidence and the third the appendices. It was signed by all the members of the Commission except two, who made separate minority reports, but notes or reservations were made by a number of the majority.

One of the important recommendations of the Commission from the Canadian point of view is that the Government may find it desirable to discuss with the Dominion Governments the possibility of encouraging, in the interest of the producer and consumer, the flow of food from the Dominion to the markets of Great Britain.

In addition to the chairman, Sir Auckland Geddes, former British ambassador at Washington, the commission consisted of the following fifteen members: Frank Coller, secretary of the food department of the Board of Trade; William Dudley, who was a member of the Consumers' Council during the war; William Grand, representing Northern Ireland; Dame Helen Charlotte Gwynne-Vaughan, professor of botany at the University of London; Walter Layton, editor of the Economist, and formerly director of the Economics and Financial section of the League of Nations; Sir Halford Mackinder, chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee; Sir John MacLeod, formerly food commissioner for Scotland; Hugh Paul, late member of the Royal Commission on wheat supplies; Sir Harry Peat, eminent accountant and formerly secretary to the Ministry of Food; George Powell, clerk of the Metropolitan Asylums Board; Sir Henry Rew, formerly secretary to the Ministry of Food and member of the Royal Commission on wheat supplies; Thomas Ryland, president of the National Farmers' Union; W. H. Smith, one time Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Isaac Stephenson, president of the National Chamber of Trade.

The report was described in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May:—

The Royal Commission on Food Prices was appointed on November 29, 1924, to "inquire into the conditions prevailing in the wholesale and retail trades in articles of food of general consumption so far as they affect prices, particularly having regard to the difference between the prices received by producers and the prices paid by consumers, and to report what action, if any, can usefully be taken."

The Commission have examined 90 witnesses and have also collected a large amount of information from other sources by correspondence and interviews; and their First Report has now been presented.

The Commission decided to deal first with certain general considerations of an economic and statistical character affecting the problem as a whole; secondly with the bread, flour and wheat trades; and thirdly with the meat trade. In their present Report they give a general explanation of the causes of the present level of food prices, and consider the statistical evidence bearing on the margin between wholesale and retail prices; they review the bread, flour, wheat and meat trades, and discuss the general position of State trading in food.

As a result of their investigations, the Commission state that they have been forced to the conclusion that at least some purchasers of bread and meat have to pay an unfairly high price for the loaves and joints which they actually receive. The Commission remark, however, that in saying this they do not bring any general accusation of dishonest trading or of profiteering against dealers in wheat, flour, bread or meat, but that they have discovered practices which are unfair and contrary to the public interest.

The most general conclusion of the Commission is that there should in future be an organ of the State, with statutory powers, permanently in being, to watch over the supply of wheat, flour, bread and meat. This organization the Commission refers to as a Food Council, and in their Report they sketch its proposed constitution, duties and powers. The establishment of this Food Council is the principal recommendation of the Commission and dominates most of their other recommendations. As to the functions of the Council the Commission say:—

"We do not contemplate a new Department of State with a considerable staff. We have in view the formation of a body which, by combining representation of economic, financial, administrative, and consuming interests, would gain the confidence of the public and the respect of the business world. . . . It will act as a mediator between producer, trader, and consumer, in reconciling for a common end interests which we do not regard as necessarily conflicting."

"The primary duty of the Food Council would be to study the situation in regard to bread and meat supplies, and to keep the public fully informed by periodical reports as to the working of these essential trades. The Food Council's reports should be not merely statistical compilations, but should provide a commentary on the trend of events, and so far as possible explain the causes which lead to important movements in prices. For this purpose the Council would need to collect information relating to production, import, consumption, and stocks, together with more precise information than is at present available with regard to wholesale and retail prices. . . ."

"It would be one of the Council's chief duties to consider, either on the basis of the statistics collected by it or as a result of particular investigations, whether the public were obtaining their supplies of the staple foodstuffs in the most economic manner, and at the lowest reasonable price. The Council would have power to investigate specific complaints. In its periodical reports it would draw attention to localities where prices were shown to be exceptionally irregular or unduly high, and, where cases of profiteering were discovered, it would use the power of publicity and, if necessary, give directions."

The Commission further recommend that, in addition to its special powers and duties, the Food Council

should investigate apparent overlapping in the bread trade, consider differentiation between charges for bread sold over the counter and bread delivered, and watch the fixing of prices by associations in the baking and milling trades, intervening if necessary.

Other recommendations of the Commission are that port authorities should consider port charges on wheat, with a view, if possible, to early reduction in rates; that any local authority which proposes to issue a list of fair retail prices should consult the Food Council; that retail butchers should be compulsorily registered; that cold storage proprietors should be required to furnish statistics of stocks of meat in cold store; that the Food Council should watch future developments in the Argentine meat trade, in view of its possible domination by adverse trading combinations; that the Government should discuss with Dominion Governments the encouragement of Empire sources of food supply; and that the Government should exercise their influence to ensure that it shall be the duty of the Economic Section of the League of Nations to make a continuous study of international food problems, and to prepare periodical reports for submission to the Council of the League.

Mr. Walter T. Layton while agreeing with his colleagues in attaching importance to the economic development of the Dominions, emigration, communications, marketing, etc., did not think the food situation was of special significance in this connection, nor did he agree with those who take an alarming view of future food supplies, and who for this reason would take special steps to expand imperial resources. He emphasized the paragraphs of the report with regard to general anti-trust legislation, as the common law doctrine with regard to actions in restraint of trade had been so narrowed in recent years by court decisions as to render it of little protection to the public against discriminatory practices, the stinting of supplies, or combinations to raise or maintain prices unduly. He recommended legislation to define and put a ban upon such practices, and a tribunal with power to investigate and take evidence on oath in cases brought before it by a responsible body and to issue injunctions. He held that the device of the Food Council relying in the main upon the weapons of publicity and persuasion, was not a substitute for such legislation and would not be greatly effective without it.

Sir Henry Rew made various reservations with regard to the findings of the Commission particularly suggesting that trading in some other important articles, besides food should have been investigated, and also with regard to the Food Council and its functions.

Mr. Isaac Stephenson suggested that one member of the Food Council should be a retailer.

Mrs. Philip Snowdon disagreed with the conclusions not favourable to state trading.

Mr. T. H. Ryland in his Minority Report recommended against the Food Council and Mr. Walter R. Smith recommended in favour of state trading.

THE WORKERS' STANDARD OF LIFE IN COUNTRIES WITH DEPRECIATED CURRENCY

A Study by the International Labour Office of Conditions in Germany, Austria and Poland

THE International Labour Conference at its session in November, 1922, adopted a resolution proposed by the Workers' Group to undertake a documentary investigation into the present standard of living as compared with the pre-war standard, particularly in Germany, and into the measures adopted or contemplated to secure an adequate living wage.

The results of the inquiry by the International Labour Office are embodied in a report recently published by the International Labour Office, Geneva.

It was found that while conditions were changing, it was impossible to "appreciate rightly the facts recorded, or to detect the general tendencies indicated by them." It was therefore found impossible to prepare the report until monetary stabilization had been brought about, and the results of the period of inflation thus brought to an end could be examined. The report deals primarily with Germany, but also with Austria and Poland. The material available was found to be inadequate for a complete and detailed study of all aspects of working class living conditions in these three countries. Changes in the aggregate income of the workers were examined, account being taken of wage rates, unemployment, and the cost of living. The scope of the inquiry was restricted to manual workers in industry, including mining and transport. Agricultural workers were excluded, but it was stated that this class suffered less from inflation.

The inquiry indicated that the chief factor in reducing the income of the working classes was the technical difficulty of adjusting wages rapidly to the rise in the cost of living. A considerable part of the report is devoted to

the methods adopted to do this. The report states that the fall in the national income in these three countries had some share in lowering the workers' standard of living, but that it was an obscure and controversial question and there was no material available to throw any real light on this aspect of the problem.

In Germany the increase in the paper currency issued became exceedingly rapid by the end of 1922, causing prices and wages to rise rapidly. In April 1922 wholesale prices of industrial raw materials were 69 times as high as in 1914, by October were 569 times as high, by October, 1923, were ten thousand million times as high, and by December of the same year were one and a half million million times as high. In November of that year when the currency had thus become valueless and practically useless, the economic life of the country being practically paralyzed, stabilization had been begun with the introduction of the rentenmark, a currency unit designed to have the value of a gold mark, issued by the "Rentenbank," an autonomous institution established for the issue and the control of this currency, secured by a general mortgage on private property including land. In January, 1924, wholesale prices in terms of this currency were about one and one-half times pre-war prices and continued on this level approximately thereafter, and were therefore above pre-war prices to about the same extent, or a little less, as in the United States, Great Britain and other countries on a gold basis or near it.

Retail prices lagged behind wholesale prices until October, 1923, when dealers attempted to anticipate further increases by selling their goods at prices high enough to cover the expected cost of replacement.

Wages of skilled and unskilled labour lagged behind the prices of materials and retail prices. When stabilization had been effected at the beginning of 1924 real wages of skilled labour were 86 per cent of pre-war wages and wages of unskilled labour 106 per cent.

During the period of rapidly rising prices industry and trade were stimulated at the expense of existing creditors, bondholders, etc., whose securities payable in marks depreciated rapidly and finally became valueless. Employment was found to be good throughout the period, but as wages were rising less than prices, the wage-earners real incomes were constantly decreasing, while on paper the profits of the employers were increasing. In 1923 the crisis was reached and was followed by conditions the reverse of those before, prices fell slightly while wages rose slightly, but unemployment became very serious. The inquiry revealed however that a large proportion of the profits made during the period of inflation had been put back into the industries to improve and develop the means of production, tending to improve conditions later.

In Austria, conditions before and after the crisis were much the same as in Germany, but the crisis occurred earlier and the reorganization of the currency took place at the close of 1922 with the assistance of the League of Nations. The rise in prices was not so great as in Germany and as Austria was detached from its markets in the countries formerly attached to it, industrial conditions were bad, particularly from 1919 to 1923. Wages were adjusted to changes in prices, in many cases automatically and very frequently, so that the lag between the rise in wages and prices was not great, and from 1922 onwards wages began to rise faster than prices, so that for building trades, metal trades, tailors and bookbinders, wages in 1924 had risen more than prices, while textile workers, chemical workers and printers' wages had not risen as much as prices, and real wages were five to twenty-five per cent lower than before the war.

In Poland the currency system was re-organized at the beginning of 1924. As in Austria, some occupations had wages relatively higher than prices and some lower by 1924, but in the period 1921 to 1923 wages rose much less than prices, so that the standard of living fell considerably.

The report stated that during the recent crisis the three countries followed similar methods of adjusting wages. In Germany wages were chiefly adjusted by the ordinary method of negotiations between employers and workers. The period of validity of agreements had however to be curtailed progressively, and the wage clauses had to be made more or less independent of the other parts of the agreements. As the rise in cost of living grew more and more rapid in 1923 negotiations had to be renewed every two or three weeks, but although simpler procedure was desired, no system for the purely automatic adjustment of wages was ever actually adopted. In Austria, however, wages were automatically adjusted to prices, but this practice was discontinued owing to objections from employers of labour.

The problem of the adjustment of wages to the cost of living raised further problems. In the words of the report "allowance had to be made for differences in the cost of living between different localities and cost-of-living bonuses graduated accordingly. This

procedure is to be found in all three countries, but most of all in Germany, where it was particularly necessary, as many collective agreements cover very large areas. The decrease in wages bore most heavily on workers with families, and attempts were made to meet this difficulty by paying allowances graded according to the number of the worker's dependants. These allowances were never of any great amount in any of the three countries, and seem in no case to have compensated fully for the greater expenses of workers with families. The system was fairly general in Germany, where many collective agreements provided for family allowances, but these are generally very small. Many Austrian collective agreements also include such provisions. In this country the most interesting measure in this connection is the establishment by law of a system of family allowances (or more precisely children's allowances) on a national basis. These allowances, however, were not regularly adjusted to the cost of living, and rapidly lost most of their value. In Poland the system was less frequently adopted, except in a few industries and for public officials, who, as in other countries, were among the first to receive family allowances."

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR*

Public School Teacher May Disobey Unreasonable Order by Trustees

A school teacher in Saskatchewan was engaged by a board of school trustees for the period from January 12 to June 30, 1924. On May 12 the board closed the school and held an investigation concerning one of the children, afterwards requesting the teacher to suspend the child from attending school. The teacher who had no complaint against the child, refused to do so and was suspended by the board. Later in the month the teacher and the trustees decided to have their differences settled out of court by a Justice of the Peace, who recommended that the teacher be re-engaged until June 15, and that he be paid one week's salary for the period of his suspension. Both parties accepted this recommendation. However, on June 13 the board closed the school and requested the teacher to return the keys and the register, and he was not allowed to teach again. The same teacher had been employed also in the capacity of night school teacher, for which service he was to be paid by the trustees the amount of the government grant, having also their permission to collect what he could from those attending the night classes, but the trustees paid him nothing in respect to the night school. The teacher brought action to recover in all $260. The claim was dismissed by a lower court, but this decision was reversed on appeal. The Court of Appeal found that if a teacher knows of no reason why a pupil should be suspended or expelled, and has received no complaint against the pupil, he is justified in refusing to obey an order of the school board to suspend the pupil. The Court also found that when a school board wrongfully prevents a teacher from teaching, the period of his suspension should be counted in his favour in determining whether he has been teaching continuously for the four months or more which is required to entitle him to the payment of salary as provided in the School Act of Saskatchewan. In regard to the payment claimed by the teacher for work in the night school, which had been refused by the trustees on the ground that the contract was not in writing and was not in a form prescribed by the minister, the Court found that these requirements do not apply to a contract with the teacher of a night school, and that such a teacher therefore could recover on his contract, although not in the prescribed form. (*Saskatchewan-Leclerc versus the Board of Trustees of Perigord School District*).

Monthly Salary Presumed to Imply Hiring by the Month

A fare-box inspector was employed by the Winnipeg Electric Railway, with the general duty of taking up fare-boxes in use on street cars and protecting the company from any dishonestly on the part of employees through the removal of fares from boxes, his salary for this work being at the monthly rate of $150. He was dismissed in the middle of a month, receiving $150, which sum included $75 due as wages for the half month, and $75 in lieu of any notice of dismissal. He brought action in the County Court against the company for wrongful dismissal, and was awarded $150 in damages. The Court of Appeal subsequently reduced the amount of damages to $75. The Appeal Court found that the point for decision was in respect to the character of the hiring of this employee. If the hiring was of an indefinite character it was terminable on reasonable notice, and an amount equal to six weeks' salary, as allowed by the trial judge (that is $150 in addition to the $75 already paid by the Com-

* Other recent legal decisions are given on page 624.

pany) was in no way unreasonable. In this case however the hiring was not of a general character, creating the presumption that it was for an indefinite period. The workman was employed at a monthly salary, and no circumstances had been shown to overcome the presumption that the hiring was by the month. In the case of a monthly hiring, while it might be reasonable in some cases that notice of dismissal should be less than a month, there was nothing to make a longer notice reasonable.

(Manitoba-Johns versus Winnipeg Electric Railway Company).

Sawmill Employee Cannot Attach for Wages in Quebec

A workman in the province of Quebec was employed in a sawmill in connection with the manufacture of laths and lumber, resulting in a claim against his employer for $294 in wages. The mill owner becoming insolvent the workman took out a writ to attach laths and lumber, on the ground that, having been employed in the manufacture of the material in question, he was entitled to a lien under Article 1994c of the Civil Code. The owner opposed the claim on the ground that a workman employed in a sawmill has no privilege for his salary under this article, which reads as follows:—

1994c. Every person engaging himself to cut or manufacture timber, or to draw it out of the forest, or to float, raft or bring it down rivers and streams, has, for securing his wages or salary, a privilege, ranking with the claims of creditors who have a right of pledge or of retention, upon all the timber belonging to the person for whom he worked, and, if he worked for a contractor, sub-contractor or foreman, upon all the timber belonging to the person in whose service such contractor, sub-contractor or foreman were, and which was cut, drawn or floated, by such contractor, sub-contractor or foreman; but said privilege is extinguished as soon as the lumber shall have passed into the hands of a third person who has bought it, has received delivery thereof, and has paid the price therefor in full. Such privilege in no wise affects that which the banks may acquire in virtue of the Banking Act. However, in the case in which the creditor has worked for a contractor or sub-contractor, such privilege shall not exist unless the person having a right thereto has given a written notice to the person affected by the exercise thereof, and to the debtor or heir agents or employees, of the amount due to him at each term of payment, as soon as possible, and such notice may be given by one creditor for and in the name of all the others who are unpaid.

The Superior Court for Montmagny found for the plaintiff, and the owner then appealed, the appeal being heard by the Court of King's Bench. The judge's decision states "that the privilege provided in the foregoing section is granted to every person engaging himself to cut or manufacture timber, or to draw it out of the forest, or to float, raft or bring it down the rivers or streams, and it appears to me from the wording of the article, and the sequence of operations referred to, that the privilege was designed for the protection of workmen employed in the woods in the earlier operations of getting out timber." In any event, the judgment proceeded, the plaintiff failed to give written notice of the debt as required by the Statute. The judgment of the lower court was reversed and the appeal sustained, the claim for lien being quashed.

—(Quebec—Salls et al. versus Déchène and Caron).

Municipal Night Watchman Protected by Compensation Act of Quebec

A night watchman was employed by the corporation of the city of Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, in October, 1922, in connection with the construction of a cement sidewalk. He left his post one night to inform the foreman that more oil was required for the lanterns for the following night, and in returning slipped on the curb and fell, fracturing his leg above the knee. The foot on the same leg had been amputated as the result of a previous accident. He claimed compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, on the basis of disability amounting to 80 per cent as the result of the two accidents. The corporation opposed the claim on the ground that it was not subject to the provisions of the Act, and that even if liability existed, the accident in this case did not arise out of, and was not sustained in the course of the claimant's employment. The Court of Appeal confirmed the decision of the Lower Court, finding that the construction of a cement sidewalk fell under the provisions of the Act as amended in 1920, this amendment being as follows:—

"Whenever a municipal corporation undertakes or executes public works itself, under such conditions as would render a contractor liable under the provisions of this Act, it shall become liable itself."

Moreover the word "work" in the sense in which it is used in the Act includes all activities in connection therewith. The claimant was in charge of the material in this case and should therefore benefit by the Act. He might have acted with bad judgment in making his journey to the foreman, but the journey was undertaken in the course of his employment. Damages to the amount of $1,159, with expenses in the two courts, were allowed to the plaintiff.

—(Quebec—Ferron versus City of Shawinigan Falls).

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THE employment situation in Canada during May continued to show an improvement over the previous month, the increase in the numbers employed being greater than at the same period in 1924. While reports from the Employment Service of Canada indicated a slight decline in the volume of business transacted during May when compared with the previous month and also with the corresponding month last year, this was due to the earlier demand for farm hands in the prairie provinces, the bulk of which was met in April. Placements during April and May of this year were, however, higher than during the same months of 1924. At the beginning of June the percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions throughout Canada was 7.0 as compared with 8.7 per cent at the beginning of May and with 7.3 per cent at the beginning of June, 1924. The number of local unions from which reports were tabulated was 1,483 with an aggregate membership of 151,284 persons. Reports from 5,943 firms showed that they were employing 778,951 persons on June 1, 1925, as compared with 749,194 in the preceding month, while the employment index number, which is based on the number of workers employed on January 1, 1920, as 100, stood at 945, as compared with 90.8 on May 1, 1925, and with 95.2 on June 1, 1924.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.44 at the beginning of June as compared with $10.48 for May; $9.86 for June, 1924; $10.23 for June, 1923; $10.18 for June, 1922; $11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.79 for June, 1918, and $7.49 for June, 1914. In the wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 declined slightly for June, being 158.8 as compared with 159.1 for May; 152.3 for June, 1924; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.5 for June, 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920, and 201.7 for June, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes was somewhat greater in June than in either the previous month or in June, 1924. Nineteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 13,906 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 313,179 working days. Corresponding figures for May, 1925, were as follows: 15 disputes, involving 12,975 workpeople and resulting in a loss in working days of 299,369 working days, and for June, 1924, 26 disputes involving 12,296 employees, and a time loss of 214,790 working days.

Trades and Labour Congress Convention Call

The forty-first annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will be held at Ottawa in the first week of September. The convention call, signed by President Tom Moore and secretary-treasurer P. M. Draper makes the following appeal to the affiliated unions, trades councils, and provincial federations of labour:—

"As the convention is being held this year in the Capital City of the Dominion every effort possible should be put forth by our affiliated organizations to ensure a large and representative gathering of delegates. Labour is the most important factor in our national life and the work of building up and strengthening our movement and widening the sphere of its influence must be vigorously continued, and its voice constantly heard. The eight-hour day, old age pensions, unemployment, immigration and other matters of national and international importance still demand active consideration, and the necessity of meeting in annual convention to secure unity of action and purpose and to determine future policies cannot be over emphasized. Long continued trade depression has undoubtedly caused many organizations to be faced with innumerable difficulties. These, however, should not be made a reason for not being represented at the forthcoming convention, but the knowledge that they exist should rather be the incentive necessary to greater effort to make the forthcoming convention fully representative of the entire movement from coast to coast. Each year a number of resolutions fail to receive the attention of the convention because of

neglect to comply with the constitution (section 4, article IV) which demands that resolutions, and amendments to the constitution, shall be received at the office of the Congress not later than twenty days prior to the opening of the convention."

The Credential Committee meets at 2 p.m. on Sunday, August 30, one day prior to the opening of the convention, in the Russell Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the Congress.

President Green on joint ownership

The *American Federationist,* the official organ of the American Federation of Labour, contains many new features in its June issue. The editorial section is written by the new president, William Green, and special articles are contributed by prominent union officials. Mr. Green defines the views held by labour on the subject of employee stock ownership. There has been in recent years a wider diffusion of ownership of industrial concerns, as corporate enterprises with their stocks and bonds offered a convenient form of investment for persons of small means. One result of this process has been the encouragement given to employees in many industries to invest their savings with the company which employs them. Mr. Green believes that some companies follow this policy in the hope of deflecting their employees from unionism. "Be that as it may," he continues, "the important point for the labour movement is that ownership in itself solves none of the problems of industrial relations. Determination of these relations lies with the agency that speaks with authority on production control: management with credit holding veto power. Whatever the type of ownership the problems of management and credit persist. In the days of individual ownership, ownership meant control. The corporation has separated ownership from authority to make industrial decisions. Though employee and popular ownership are heralded as presaging industrial democracy, both developments, unless properly organized and directed, will only place a new strangle-hold in the hands of the groups that profit through manipulation. Two ways are open—drift or mastery. The latter requires critical examination, research and constructive planning. Labour increasingly needs to participate in research undertakings. Small investors may work out a technique that will assure them proportionate power to protect holdings and to participate in decisions affecting their interests."

Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, speaking at a conference on industrial waste, held recently at New York, referred to another aspect of the same question as follows: "Perhaps dimly but with no less certainty, there is looming up in the American industrial world a definitely new relationship in the whole setting of industry. The ownership of utilities and large manufacture has to a large degree been divorced from management. The capital ownership of great service and production is rapidly being diffused over millions of individuals, none able to dictate management. The managers of older and settled industry are to-day rising out of the skill of the industry itself. And they are gradually coming into a new vision of relationships. That relationship is one of a tripartite responsibility to the consumer on the one hand, to the worker on another, and a regard for capital only to the extent that it shall be commanded on the best possible terms for the expansion and conduct of the industry. The savings we can make through applications of invention, through increase in skill, through elimination of collective waste, are bound to be divided over the consumer to attract business, divided over labour to secure service and contentment, more than over capital, because capital comes cheaper with increasing security."

Care of child immigrants in Canada

The Canadian Council of Child Welfare recently published a second report on juvenile immigration. (The general policy of this organization was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1924, page 537). The first report on this subject discussed the general aspects of child immigration and its relation to Dominion and provincial problems, and outlined the main features of the Empire Settlement Act of 1922. The second report presents evidence of the growth of a more enlightened public opinion in Canada on this subject. It contains also the report and recommendations of the British Commission of inquiry which visited Canada in 1924, and describes the action taken by the Federal Government as the result of the interest shown by all concerned.

On the recommendation of the "Bondfield Commission" that the psychological tests of intending immigrant children should be strengthened, the Dominion Government has arranged that there will be a Canadian doctor in London, acting under the Dominion Department of Health, who will be concerned with the inspection of the children overseas. As to the placing of children in Canada, the

Government agrees with the recommendation of the Commissioners as to a previous inspection of the homes in which the immigrant children are to be placed. Each child, it is agreed, should have a separate room where possible, and in any case a separate bed, and no child should be placed in a home which has been rejected by a children's society as unsuitable. The Government also accepts responsibility as to visiting children after they have been placed, and will insist on at least one annual inspection in each case, or more if required. On the proposed age limit of 14 years, the Government had already ceased to grant passages for children under that age.

The British commission recommended that standard wage rates should be established, that wages should be paid quarterly, that non-payment of wages should be a sufficient reason for a child's immediate removal; and that children should as far as possible receive directly the wages they have earned. No action can be taken as to wage standards, but the Government agrees that wage earning children must receive at least a proportion of their earnings and thus become familiar with the value of money, rather than have everything laid up and paid out in a lump sum at 18 years of age or later. As to the suggestion that the number of immigrant girls should be increased the Government recognizes difficulties and dangers in placing young girls in situations and surrounding them with proper safeguards. No greater encouragement than now exists will therefore be offered, and unless greater safeguards can be provided the number of girls permitted is more likely to be reduced than increased.

The Canadian Council of Child Welfare proposes in future to supplement the action of the Government by developing community responsibility towards these children. Each child immigrant will be provided with one or two "friends" in the district, and other measures will be taken to take the children into the fellowship of the district in which they are placed.

Learning period for shop employees in Saskatchewan

An order was issued in June by the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan amending Order No. 1, governing shops and stores (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1924). The minimum wage for experienced female workers in this group remains at $14 per week, but the rate for learners in the second month of service is raised by one dollar, and a fourth learning period of six months is added, making the entire learning period two years instead of eighteen months. Learners will now be paid at the following weekly rates: $7.50 per week for the first six months (unchanged); $10 (instead of $9) per week for the second six months; $12 per week for the third six months (unchanged); $13 per week for the fourth six months (formerly there were only three periods of six months each). Thereafter they will be considered to be experienced workers, and will be paid at not less than the minimum rate of $14 per week prescribed for experienced workers. The new regulation comes into force on August 4, 1925.

Compounding compensation payments

The first case recorded in Alberta of commutation of the benefits payable to an injured workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1908, was reported from Calgary in June. The workman in this case was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in one of the occupations that come under the Act of 1908. In this connection it may be recalled that the running trades of the railways are excluded from the scope of the "Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund)" of 1918, the later act under which a Workmen's Compensation Board was established, and these trades are therefore covered by the earlier act. The act of 1908 provides as follows in reference to commuted payments, etc.:—

"(1) For the purpose of settling any matter which under this Act is to be settled by arbitration, if any committee, representative of an employer and his workmen, exists with power to settle matters under this Act in the case of the employer and workmen, the matter shall, unless either party objects by notice in writing sent to the other party before the committee meets to consider the matter, be settled by the arbitration of such committee, or be referred by it in its discretion to arbitration as hereinafter provided.

(2) If either party so objects, or there is no such committee, or the committee so refers the matter or fails to settle the matter within three months from the date of the claim, the matter shall be settled by a single arbitrator agreed on by the parties, or in the absence of argeement by the Court, according to the procedure prescribed by Rules of Court."

8. d. Where it appears to the Clerk of the Court, on any information which he considers sufficient, that an agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, or an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to a person under any legal disability, or to dependants, ought not to be registered by reason of the inadequacy of the sum or amount, or by reason of the agreement having been obtained by fraud or undue influence, or other improper means, he may refuse to record the memorandum of the agreement sent to him for registration, and refer the matter to the Court and the Court shall, in accordance with Rules of Court, make such order (including an order as to any sum already paid under the agreement) as under the circumstances may seem just.

Commutation of payments by the Workmen's Compensation Board is also permitted

under the act of 1918, but in cases of death or permanent total disability, or where the rate of disability is over 10 per cent of former earning capacity, commutation may only be made on the application of the workman.

In the case above mentioned the injured workman was a young man of 25 years, who lost one leg in an accident while in the company's service, and his expectation of life was 38.81 years. The sum required to produce $10 a week for the full period on a basis of investment at 4 per cent, would be $9,897.23. On a basis of 4½ per cent, $9,479.60, and at 5½ per cent, $8,283.60. The judge stated that while the workman had practically no education and absolutely no training in any trade or vocation, he was of fair intelligence and capable of being trained to perform some one of several occupations customarily performed by men who had lost one leg.

Progress of conciliation in trade disputes

Considerable attention has been given in the Union of South Africa during the past two years to the subject of the arbitration and settlement of industrial disputes. The Industrial Conciliation Act which took effect in April, 1924, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June of that year. The Union Parliament has lately been considering an Emergency Powers Act, which in its conciliation sections, resembles the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, providing for the establishment of representative Boards to deal with disputes affecting the public welfare. This bill however goes further than the Canadian Act in regard to the measures that may be taken by the Minister of Labour to insure that positive results shall follow from the reports of such Boards. This is done by a provision to the effect that, when it has been ascertained by a ballot that a two-thirds majority of either employers or employees is in favour of accepting the terms offered by the other party or by the conciliation board, the Minister may order a general resumption of work, or take such steps as he thinks advisable to effect a resumption of work. An account of this legislation will be given in a future issue, when the Act as amended has been received. The Industrial Conciliation Act, in the year that it has been in operation, has been, according to the *Official Labour Gazette* of South Africa, a potent factor in the adjustment of matters in dispute. Up to March 8, 1925, eleven conciliation boards had been appointed and had functioned under the Act, the workers concerned being municipal employees, building operatives, tramwaymen, mine workers, municipal mechanics, electric power station employees, bakers, and reduction workers. The voluntary machinery provided in the Industrial Conciliation Act for the consideration and regulation of matters of mutual interest to employers and employees and the prevention and settlement of disputes between them takes the form of industrial councils. Any employer or employers' organization may agree with a registered trade union or group of registered trade unions for the establishment of an industrial council under certain conditions. Industrial councils are endowed with very extensive powers, and the terms of any agreements arrived at by these councils may be made legally binding, not only upon the parties to the agreement, but, if the council is sufficiently representative of the undertaking, industry, trade or occupation concerned, upon all employers and employees within a defined area, in that undertaking, industry, trade, or occupation.

The National Council of the Printing and Newspaper Industry in South Africa has been registered as an industrial council under the Act, this being the first body to be so registered. A national agreement reached by this Council was recently published, and the terms of the agreement apply to the printing industry throughout the Union.

International programme on social insurance

The proposals of the Seventh International Labour Conference in regard to Workmen's Compensation are given on another page of this issue. The International Organization now deals with compensation for industrial accidents as a department of the wider subject of "social insurance." This term is used to cover the risks of industrial accidents, sickness, maternity, old age, invalidity, premature death, and unemployment. Some of these subjects were covered by earlier draft conventions and recommendations, but as the *International Labour Review*, in its issue for June, points out, before the conference of 1924 there had been no preconceived plan or general policy on social insurance. Certain aspects of the subject—unemployment, accidents and maternity—had been dealt with, but rather from expediency than principle. Although the subject of a general social insurance policy was raised in 1919 by the Czechoslovak Government, the Conference was obliged during the economic pressure after the war to confine its activities to the pressing questions of the day. The International Labour Office since its creation, has had a technical Social Insurance Service. This Service was reorganized in October, 1923, and equipped with a staff competent to handle a more general plan, and was the mainspring

in the machinery of preparation for the recent Seventh Conference.

The International Office's plan of work on social insurance since the beginning of 1924 has been based on the "General Report on Social Insurance" which was reviewed in part in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. This General Report, when completed, will comprise four series of reports, as follows:—

(1) two reports on compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases respectively, to be the basis for discussion of the two Draft Conventions, one on compensation for industrial accidents, the other on compensation for occupational diseases; these reports had a direct bearing on the agenda of the Seventh Session;

(2) a series of reports on insurance against other risks—sickness; maternity; old age, invalidity, and premature death; and unemployment; these deal with possible subjects for the agenda of subsequent Sessions;

(3) a report on general problems of insurance; here the subject is classified not by risk but by problem; scope of insurance legislation, benefits to be paid to the insured, financial systems, distribution of costs, and administrative organization;

(4) national surveys on the results achieved by the enforcement of legislation on social insurance.

Minimum wage for women in Quebec

Certain amendments that were made at the recent session of the Quebec Legislature in the Women's Minimum Wage Act were noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The Provincial Government announced early this year that the members of the Board under the act would be appointed during the current year, and it was understood that Mr. Gustave Francq, of the provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, would be the first Board chairman. Criticism of some features in the act has been made from the side of the employees and also from that of the employers. *La Vie Syndicale*, the official organ of the Catholic and National Union of Montreal, while approving of the principle of the act as meeting a real social need, finds that the powers of the Board are not sufficiently great to make it effective. "If it is to be supposed that this law would benefit working women, it would be necessary that the orders of the Board should have the support of the Factories Act, as in Ontario, where the factory inspectors are obliged to report to the Minimum Wage Board any violations of the Minimum Wage Act that may be brought to their notice." Criticism from the manufacturers' side, on the contrary, is to the effect that the powers conferred on the Board are too drastic. A recent report of the Executive Committee of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association states that "some alarm had been felt by manufacturers in the smaller industrial centres over the putting into operation of an act for minimum wages for women. A delegation had waited on the Government, pointing out that manufacturers were not only willing, but anxious to pay fair wages to their employees, but that there were certain provisions in the act which they thought placed too much power in the hands of an independent commissioner. The act was brought into force, but the Government gave assurance that nothing would be done under the act which would in any way disturb the industrial activities of the province."

Local government and workmen's compensation

The Department received last month the full report of the Quebec Investigation Commission on Compensation in Labour Accidents An outline of this report was given in the February issue of the GAZETTE. The Commission was appointed under a provincial act of 1922 to study the subject of workmen's compensation in general, having specially in view the improvement of the Quebec Act. It will be recalled that the employees' recommendation that a board should be established to administer the act was not adopted by the Commission as a whole. The French act, which was the original model of that of Quebec, is described in the report as being "the most effective in existence under the system of individual responsibility and judicial decision, due to the mechanism with which it is surrounded and the guarantee through the State fund."

The characteristic feature of the French system is in the extent to which it makes use for administrative purposes of the existing machinery of local government. In France, cases of permanent incapacity or death come under the jurisdiction of the local civil court on a report presented by the mayor of the locality, who receives the first notification that an accident has occurred. The mayor must hand his report, or a medical certificate, to the justice of the peace of the district within five days of the occurrence of the accident. The magistrate at once proceeds to make a personal investigation, visiting the victim if necessary, and forwards the records of his inquiries to a judge of the district civil court. Cases of permanent incapacity or death come under the jurisdiction of this court, subject to appeal. The president of the court, in the five days after he receives the records,

summons before him the injured man or his representatives, and the employer or his insurers. In cases of agreement the court fixes the basic earnings of the victim and the reduction in earnings caused by the accident. In cases of disagreement the parties are called upon to sue before the court, which decides all summary matters. If there is insurance, the insurer may be substituted for the employer in the Court's decisions. In case of non-payment by the parties mentioned, the workman or his dependants go to the mayor of their municipality and present the proofs of their claim. They are then given an order on the National Pension Fund. In case of non-payment of the daily indemnity or of other expenses, the worker goes to the bailiff assigned to him by the justice of the peace and requests him to prosecute the debtor The Commissioners found that this method is always satisfactory. Should the bailiff fail to act promptly the claimant may apply directly to the department in control of the insurance of industrial accidents. The guarantee fund, to which the Commission's report refers, is made up by the payment of centimes added to the contributions on the letters patent issued to all firms coming under the Compensation Act. The National Pension Fund has recourse against the employers and insurance companies whose debts it has paid. All insurance societies covering these risks are under state control and are obliged to carry a reserve fund determined by state regulations.

National Industrial Council in building industry in South Africa

A National Industrial Council for the Building Industry of the Union of South Africa has been established, following a conference held at Johannesburg last March at the instance of the Minister of Labour. The objects of the National Council are stated in the *Official Labour Gazette* of South Africa as being the complete organization of employers and employees throughout the country and the establishment and regulation of uniform working hours and conditions. Employees will have the greatest possible security of earnings and employment, and be accorded the best possible conditions of health and comfort in their work Agreements relating to wages and working conditions will be applied throughout the industry. The enforcement and maintenance of fair conditions of tenders and contracts for employers, and steps to ensure continuity of employment and the training of apprentices, will be secured by co-operative effort. Any legislation affecting the building industry will be considered and reported upon. District committees of the council, with appropriate powers of investigation and executive authority, will be established and maintained, and special committees may be appointed for particular purposes.

The constitution provides for the conduct of the business of the council by ten representatives each of employers' and employees' associations, holding office for two years and eligible for re-election. Of these, one representative is to be chairman of the council and also of an executive committee consisting of four representatives on the council, two employers and two employees. One member is to be vice-chairman of the two bodies. The council is to meet as occasion arises. The executive is to have full power to consider all matters connected with the industry, and may appoint sub-committees. Certain provisions with regard to voting are included. Any matter upon which a decision cannot be reached after three meetings of the council is to be referred to an umpire selected by the council, assisted by two representatives of employers and two representatives of employees thereon. Failing the election of an umpire by the council, the Department of Labour is to be requested to make an appointment. The decision of the umpire is to be final. Provision is made for the appointment of a secretary to the council, and the council's expenditure, which is controlled by the executive committee, is to be met by an equal contribution by employers and employees, collected through the medium of the former. No strikes or lockouts may take place during the period covered by a national agreement.

New chairman Ontario Compensation Board

The appointment of Mr. Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., ex-M.P.P., Tillsonburg, to the position of chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board in succession to Mr. Samuel Price, who is retiring on account of ill-health, was anounced in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The Premier of Ontario in announcing Mr. Price's retirement, paid high tribute to the value of the past services of the former chairman: "The Government realizes that his withdrawal," he said, "will be a great loss to the public, and particularly to the work with which he has so long been identified. The position he filled is one which calls for exceptional qualifications and fairness of mind, which he has displayed throughout the administration of his duties. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Price the workmen's compensation system has become firmly established in Ontario and is now one of the

most beneficial undertakings of the Province." Mr. Sinclair, the new chairman, was formerly Mayor of Tillsonburg, and became the representative of South Oxford in the Provincial Legislature in 1914.

Welfare plans criticized

Dr. Charles A. Lippincott, manager of the co-operative department of the Studebaker corporation, read a paper at the twelfth annual meeting of the Society of Industrial Engineers held at Cleveland in May, in which he criticised "welfare work" as carried out in some industries. "Many efforts have been made," he said, "to bring about closer relations between management and men. The problem of human relations can be solved only on an ethical basis; it cannot be solved by any welfare plans that were formerly popular and are still used in some plants. I do not believe in welfare plans; they involve paternalism, and men resent it. They say: 'Give me what is due me, and I will look out for myself.' Men do not want gratuities. At one time managers thought that the more servile their men were the better was their labour situation. We are getting away from that now, and I am opposed to anything that savors of paternalism or gratuity. . . . . The big problem to-day is the education of men to get them to understand the policy of the Board of Directors. It is dollars and cents for the company to have foremen who are leaders rather than drivers of men. It makes no difference how modern the equipment and methods of a plant may be. The whole matter comes back to the men. Industry has spent millions in other directions, but has not spent much in solving the method of handling men intelligently; and until it does, it will not get far in solving the problem of human relations."

Dr. Lippincott pointed out that one result of the announcement by Henry Ford several years ago of a minimum wage of five dollars a day—a much higher rate than any other company was paying at that time—was that the labour turnover was reduced from approximately 500 per cent to less than 14 per cent per year. Consequently, although he was paying a much larger amount in wages per employee, he was actually saving money, on account of the small labour turnover, and he had no trouble in getting all the good labour he required.

Commenting on this address, the *Canadian Textile Journal* says: "Dr. Lippincott may be entirely right as regards paternalism and gratuities; but one thing is certain, and that is that it will pay any concern to refuse to tolerate slovenliness in any form, to encourage accuracy and neatness among its workmen, and to make their surroundings as comfortable and clean as circumstances will permit. Don't allow dirt and rubbish to accumulate. Keep the windows clean. Dirty windows keep out a large amount of light; they offend the eye, and they tend to promote shiftlessness. Above all, try so to arrange things that the men themselves will be desirous of helping to accomplish this. We know this last can be done because we have seen it tried; and the ultimate effect on the men was to make them take pride in their surroundings and pride in their work; they were glad to co-operate in enforcing and observing the company's rules, and the number leaving its employ was a very small percentage of the whole.

Co-operative buying in Saskatchewan

At the Co-operative Conference held in July last year at Regina, Saskatchewan, a Collective Buying Committee was appointed which immediately set to work to deal with the task before it. At present about sixteen societies in the province participate in the collective buying scheme. English Co-operative Wholesale Society tea, at the rate of 1,000 pounds per month, is being dispatched by the Co-operative Association at Davidson to various points in the province. Samples of English Co-operative Wholesale Society merchandise are on view at this point, but it is not possible, however, for all managers in this large province to undertake the journey to Davidson, and the Collective Buying Committee have advised the societies that a box will be packed and dispatched by the Davidson Co-operative Association, containing samples of English Co-operative Wholesale Society commodities for inspection. In this way it is hoped to make British Co-operative products more widely known and to secure orders for the delivery of goods through the intermediary of the Davidson Co-operative Association, which, by agreement with the English Wholesale Society, holds goods on consignment for distribution as ordered by the Co-operative societies.

Correction

In the article in the last issue of the Labour Gazette on the Joint Sanitary Board for the Garment Industry at Toronto, the name of Mr. Sol Polakoff was erroneously included among the representatives of the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association. Mr. Polakoff is a representative of the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and of the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers of Toronto.

New regulations were issued in Alberta in June, under the Public Health Act, in connection with barbers, barber shops and barber training schools, and in connection with the heating and ventilation of theatres.

A new agreement concluded between the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and certain firms at Montreal, is outlined in this issue in the section "Recent Industrial Agreements". Provision is made under this agreement for the establishment of a Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak Industry. The Board will be composed of an equal number of employers, union members and the public, and will prepare a sanitary code for this industry. A similar board has been established recently at Toronto, modelled on a plan that has been in operation in New York for the past twelve years. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, pages 547 and 574.)

The total number of cases of poisoning, anthrax and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during May, 1925 was 50. Eight deaths were reported during the month, four due to epitheliomatous ulceration, three due to lead poisoning and one due to anthrax. In addition seven cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during May, but notification of these is not obligatory.

Governor Small of Illinois has signed an anti-injunction bill which prevents court interference with peaceful picketing and persuasion. This law was secured as the result of the activities of the Illinois state Federation of Labour, and was opposed by the Illinois manufacturers' association and allied interests. The bill passed the lower house by a narrow margin.

During May, 1925, the number of assisted passages to Canada from Great Britain and Ireland granted under the Empire Settlement Act of 1922, was 881. During the first five months of 1925, 5,300 passages were granted. The number of actual departures during the same period was 4,933. From 1922 to 1924 the assisted passages granted totalled 12,169 and the departures 11,623, of which there were 1,367 passages granted to the province of Ontario and 1,356 departures from that province. The figures include the applicants and their dependants.

The number of work people, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during May, 1925, was 193, as compared with 188 in the previous month and with 236 in May, 1924.

The Ottawa City Council adopted a rule last month that every man who is hired for city work must be a British subject, either by birth or naturalization. All employees, other than those now on the monthly pay list, must be married men or householders who support a household.

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics is planning a series of studies in the efficiency of labour. This work will probably begin about July 1. The Bureau has already made surveys of the boot and shoe industry, and will next make a survey of the pottery and steel industries.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health in Great Britain, announced recently that the Government proposed to make drastic changes in the existing poor law system. A Royal Commission prepared a voluminous report on this subject about fifteen years ago, condemning many features of the system, but no effect has yet been given to their recommendations. The government's programme in connection with widows, orphans, and old age allowances was described in the last issue of this GAZETTE.

The British Empire Service League, an organization of former service men of the Empire, held a convention at Ottawa in June, under the presidency of Field Marshal Earl Haig of Bemersyde. The convention decided to establish a central bureau in London to supervise industrial emigration from Great Britain to the dominions and colonies, and further to endeavour to secure the co-operation of the overseas units of the League in a general plan for emigration.

The Board of Police Commissioners at Hamilton, Ontario, are considering the question whether all persons doing electrical work in the city should have a local license. The Consolidated Municipal Act of Ontario, as amended in 1922, provides that by-laws for examining, licensing and regulating electrical workers may be passed by councils of towns and cities having a population of less than 100,000, and by boards of police commissioners of cities having a population of not less than 100,000. The city of Hamilton is in the latter class.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labour Situation

THERE was a further increase of employment at the beginning of June. This increase was greater than that registered on June 1, 1924, but the employment index number was slightly lower than on that date.

The employment situation at the end of June, 1925, was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In the Maritime Provinces, where excellent crop prospects were reported, farmers were busy. The fishing industry was also in a busy state. Conditions in the logging and pulp cutting industries were very favourable considering the season, and quite a number of pulp cutters and pulp peelers were being despatched to vacancies. The continuance of industrial trouble in the coal mining districts of Nova Scotia maintained the practically complete cessation of all activity in that industry. Manufacturing with only nominal changes was reported as steady, except for the iron and steel industry in Cape Breton, which appeared to be slackening to some extent.

In the Province of Quebec farmers were very busy with summer work, and in numerous cases were hiring extra farm hands. Summer bush work was proceeding satisfactorily. Manufacturing continued to be fairly steady, only minor fluctuations being reported. Building and construction were reported as active, particularly in and around Hull and Sherbrooke. From the Montreal district railway construction was reported as engaging quite a number of additional labourers. Trade throughout the province was reported as having shown improvement during recent months, and a further general improvement in conditions was anticipated.

Generally speaking, fewer applicants seemed to be presenting themselves for work at the public employment offices in Ontario. Farm demands were continuing to absorb the services of substantial numbers. Manufacturing, especially in the south-western section of the province, continued the improvement reported in the spring and early summer, and practically all changes reported in this district were for the better, although some miner adverse changes were also reported. The northern section of the province still reported employment activities as quiet. Although railroad construction, mining and bush work were steady, they were not absorbing to any very large extent the number of workers available for vacancies. Throughout the province generally construction was reported as reasonably active.

The demand for farm help in Manitoba, while it had declined from that of the previous month, was still fair. Most other lines of work were rather quiet with sufficient applicants available. From Winnipeg was reported a shortage of women for some classes of domestic work.

The Saskatchewan superintendents stated that farm demands were steady, and that the supply of applicants for this work now seemed to have reached a nice balance with the demand for their services. Construction activity, though generally speaking fair, seemed to be more than well supplied with suitable labour for, with the exception of a temporary shortage of bricklayers in Saskatoon, no demand for building workers which could not be met locally, was reported. General labour was reported as plentiful from practically all points. A shortage of female domestic workers for country work, which is somewhat of a permanent phenomena throughout the summer season in this province, was again reported.

As is customary at this particular season of the year the demand for farm help in Alberta did not exceed the available supply of labour. Building construction was reported as quiet in most centres, while railroad construction was still absorbing the services of some men. Coal mining, in addition to being seasonally quiet, was being to some extent hampered by industrial trouble in the Drumheller district.

British Columbia reported farming as quite busy. Although improvement in the logging and lumbering industries was reported from one or two localities, most districts reported these industries as rather quiet. Metal mining was showing considerable activity, but surpluses of suitable labour were reported in some districts. The fishing industry at coast points was satisfactorily brisk. While construction work of all kinds was giving employment to substantial numbers no large undertakings appeared to be underway which would absorb the services of workers who would be available for such employment. Generally speaking, slight surpluses of labour existed throughout the province for almost every industry.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further upward movement, the gains exceeding those indicated on the same date of last year when the index number was very slightly higher.

On the whole, there was expansion in all groups of industries, with the exception of trade. The greatest gains were in construction, manufacturing and transportation.

Improvement was recorded in all provinces, but the increases in Quebec and Ontario were most pronounced. In the Maritime Provinces, there were large increases of a seasonal nature. in lumber mills and fish canneries. Construction and quarrying also afforded more employment. In Quebec, transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded the greatest gains, but logging was much more active on account of river driving operations and quarrying and asbestos mines were also busier. Trade, however, showed a falling-off in employment. In Ontario, construction and manufacturing reported the most marked expansion; within the latter group, the lumber industry gained considerably. Transportation, logging and mining also registered increases, though on a smaller scale. In the Prairie Provinces, there was greater expansion than on the same date of last year. Construction and maintenance, particularly of road-beds, and railway transportation recorded very marked improvement, while manufacturing was also more active. Trade, on the other hand, afforded less employment. In British Columbia, manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and food products, logging and construction reported increases, but mining, shipping and trade were slacker.

Of the seven cities for which separate tabulations are made, five—Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, and Winnipeg—recorded heightened activity, while in Toronto and Vancouver there were declines. In Montreal, shipping showed pronounced seasonal gains and construction and manufacturing were also more fully engaged. Trade, on the other hand, was quieter than at the beginning of May. In Quebec, there were general increases, of which those in transportation were most noteworthy. In Toronto, seasonal losses in garment factories offset increases in construction and some other branches of manufactures. In Ottawa, further improvement was indicated, chiefly in lumber mills and building construction. In Hamilton, manufacturing establishments generally were more fully employed, as were also firms engaged in construction. In Winnipeg, there was practically no change in the situation; improvement in manufactures and construction was nearly offset by losses in trade. In Vancouver, there was a contraction in employment, repeating the downward movement noted on June 1, 1924. Shipping, trade and tin-can factories registered reductions, but there were general, though slight gains in other industries in that city.

Manufacturing as a whole afforded increased employment, largely in the lumber, fish canning, pulp and paper, building material, brewing, tobacco, electric current, rubber, and mineral products divisions, while garment and woollen factories were slacker. Owing to river driving operations, principally in Quebec, there was an increase in logging at the beginning of June. Losses in coal and metallic ore mines were more than offset by improvement in asbestos mining and quarrying. Communication was very slightly more active, on account of improvement on telegraphs. Steam and electric railways and water transportation registered increased activity, as did also the three branches of construction—building, highway and railway. The service group was more fully employed than in the preceding month, but trade, both wholesale and retail, recorded declines.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning June, 1925.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The trade union situation at the close of May as indicated by reports tabulated from 1,483 local unions with an aggregate membership of 151,284 persons was more favourable than in the previous month, 7.0 per cent of the members being idle on May 31 as compared with 8.7 per cent at the end of April. Improvement was also registered in comparison with May of last year when 7.3 per cent of the members were out of work. New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia unions were all better employed than in April. The most substantial gains were shown in Ontario and British Columbia, due in the former to greater activity in the building trades, and in the latter to improvement generally throughout the different industries. Reports were received from 411 unions of manufacturing workers with 44,018 members, 5,307 or 12.1 per cent of whom were unemployed, as compared with percentages of 12.3 in April and 12.9 in May of last year. Brewery workers were considerably more active than in April, and cigar makers, hat, cap and

glove workers, and glass, leather and wood workers were also more fully engaged. Increases on a smaller scale were reported by printing tradesmen, iron and steel and garment workers and metal polishers. On the other hand jewelry workers were decidedly less active, and reductions were also reported by textile workers and paper makers. The situation for coal miners in Nova Scotia who were not affected by the strike conditions was not so favourable as in April, and in Alberta unemployment was prevalent due to lack of orders for lignite coal. Asbestos miners in Quebec reported all their members at work. The seasonal expansion in the building trades was quite marked during May, as shown by the reports received from 161 unions with 16,475 members, 7.0 per cent of whom were idle as compared with 18.4 per cent in April. The situation was also very much better than in May of last year when 15.5 per cent of the members were out of work. Electrical workers were the only building tradesmen to report less employment than in April. In comparison with May of last year employment for steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers and electrical workers was in lesser volume, and in all other trades improvement was shown. More work than in April was afforded in the transportation group, the percentage out of work being 3.9 per cent at the end of May as compared with 4.7 per cent in the previous month. Navigation workers were not quite so busy, but in the steam and street and electric railway divisions employment was on a higher level. Retail shop clerks reported a slightly larger percentage of unemployment than in April. A greater volume of employment was afforded hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen, but theatre and stage employees registered more slackness. Fishermen reported no inactivity. Employment for lumber workers and loggers increased considerably.

Employment Office Reports.

During the month of May, 1925 the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 29,751 references to employment and effected a total of 28,533 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 19,143, of which 15,567 were of men and 3,576 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 9,390. Employers notified the Service of 30,650 opportunities for employment, of which 21,238 were for men and 9,412 were for women. The number of applicants for work was 39,953 of whom 29,356 were men and 10,597 women. A slight decline in the volume of business transacted is shown when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, as well as with those of the corresponding period of last year, the records for April, 1925 showing 35,563 vacancies offered, 43,166 applications made and 32,188 placements effected, while in May 1924 there were recorded 33,219 vacancies, 43,445 applicants for work, and 31,093 placements in regular and casual employment. This decrease was partly due to a lessened demand for farm help, the placements in that group being less than in April, though the total for the two months exceeded that for the corresponding period of last year.

Production Report

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the production of pig iron in Canada in May was 63,204 long tons, an increase over the April output of 60,065 of 5 per cent. With the exception of the 63,932 tons produced in March this year, it was the greatest tonnage recorded since May, 1924. The entire output for the month consisted of basic pig iron made for the further use of the reporting firms. The cumulative production for the five months ending May, was 245,009 tons, as compared with 370,142 tons in the same period last year. The year's output to date consisted of 213,791 tons basic iron; 18,621 tons foundry iron and 12,597 tons of malleable iron. Five furnaces were in blast at the end of the month located as follows: 2 at Sydney, Nova Scotia; 2 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and 1 at Hamilton, Ontario. The daily capacity of the active furnaces was 2,075 tons or about 41 per cent of the possible daily output of all the blast furnaces in the Dominion. Ferro-alloys at 2,293 tons marked a slight increase over the 2,262 tons produced in April; the increase consisted mostly of the grade containing 80 per cent manganese. A small quantity of ferro-silicon was also produced.

In May the production of steel ingots and castings in Canada advanced to 100,250 long tons, or 13 per cent over the 88,355 tons of April. Although steel castings fell slightly to 1,637 tons from the 1,883 tons of the previous month, this loss was more than offset by the advance in the tonnage of steel ingots, which rose to 98,613 tons as compared with 86,472 tons in April. The total output of steel ingots and castings for the first five months of the year was 360,557 tons, or 14 per cent over the tonnage produced in the same period of 1924. This output was composed of 352,421 tons steel ingots and 8,136 tons steel castings, all of the ingots and 8 per cent of the castings being intended for the further use of the reporting firms.

The report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt shows that twenty-one cars, containing approximately 1,650,374 pounds of silver ore, were shipped from the Cobalt Camp up to and including June 27; this compared with seventeen cars of silver ore containing 1,308,454 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing Mine shipped 291 bars, containing 333,887.37 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 169 bars, containing 169,709.14 ounces of silver, making a total of 460 bars, containing 503,596.51 ounces of silver, shipped during the month of June, as compared with 438 bars containing 487,530.08 ounces of silver shipped in the previous month.

A report from the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, gives the following figures showing the production of coal in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, for the month of May, 1925; Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, Westville, 20,164 long tons; Greenwood Coal Company, Limited, 5,913 long tons. As complete figures showing the coal production in Canada for May are not yet available, the statistics for the previous month are given at the end of this section.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 856,974,494 feet of timber, board measure, was scaled in the province during May, 1925. The total includes 413,211,409 feet of fir; 211,817,332 feet of cedar; 60,046,482 feet of spruce; 107,662,203 feet of hemlock; 20,262,995 feet of balsam; 11,172,233 feet of yellow pine; 14,770,626 feet of white pine; 2,243,853 feet of jack pine; 14,325,536 feet of larch; and 1,461,825 feet of miscellaneous species.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to $18,245,738 during May, 1925, as compared with $17,656,889 in the previous month and $19,350,770 in May, 1924.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway are given in a preliminary statement as $12,467,612 for May, 1925, as compared with $12,608,789 for April and $14,426,679 for May, 1924.

Coal Statistics for April.—There was a reduction of 29 per cent in the output of coal from Canadian mines during the month of April, as compared with the month of March, the total output amounting to 554,835 tons as against 778,759 tons in March. The reduction was due largely to the strike in Nova Scotia and the seasonal decline in demand. Compared with the average for the month during the five preceding years the decrease was 46 per cent or 466,354 tons. The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during April was 17,088, of whom 12,290 worked underground and 4,798 on surface, as compared with a total of 24,477 in March, of whom 18,452 worked underground and 6,025 on surface. Production per man was 32.5 tons for April, as against 32.1 tons per man for March; but during April the production per man-day was 2.0 tons, as compared with 2.3 tons in March.

Coke production in Canada during April amounted to 131,484 tons, as compared with 138,783 tons in March, 102,686 tons in February and 101,132 tons in January.

BUILDING PERMITS

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued in May in sixty cities throughout Canada showed an increase of 1.7 per cent over April, 1925. There was also an increase of 4.6 per cent over the value of the permits issued in May 1924. The total for May, 1925, was $15,296,080, for April, 1925, $15,042,519, and for May, 1924, $14,621,100.

The total Canadian construction awards, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, were $33,229,900 as compared with $34,052,100 in the previous month and with $26,185,300 for the same month last year. Residental building amounted to $10,997,900 or 33.1 per cent of the June total; business building totalled $9,593,300 or 28.9 per cent; industrial building $1,521,000, or 4.6 per cent, and public works and utilities $11,117,700, or 33.4 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 41.1 per cent; Quebec, 31.7 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 8.9 per cent; British Columbia, 11.8 per cent; and the Maritime Provinces, 6.5 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in May, 1925, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $75,894,532 as against $72,058,330 in May, 1924. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $96,356,747 in May 1925 as compared with $59,909,377 in April and $104,150,715 in May, 1924. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $1,117,804 in May, 1925, and $1,160,352 in May, 1924.

The chief imports in May, 1925, were: iron and its products, $16,767,921; fibres, textiles and textile products, $13,508,180; non-metallic minerals and products, $11,827,358; and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $11,079,472.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $39,577,450; wood, wood products and paper, $21,945,998; animals and animal products, $9,525,454; agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods, $8,364,546 and non-ferrous metals and their products, $7,504,935. In the two months ending May, 1925, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $58,033,733; wood, wood products and paper at $37,894,460; animals and animal products at $17,597,179; non-ferrous metals and their products at $13,315,600; and agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods, $11,657,939.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater in June than in May, 1925, or June, 1924. There were in existence during the month 19 disputes, involving 13,906 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 313,179 working days, as compared with 15 disputes in May, involving 12,975 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 299,369 working days. In June, 1924, there were recorded 26 disputes, involving 12,296 employees and resulting in a time loss of 214,790 working days. Ten new strikes and lockouts commenced during June, with a time loss of 13,526 working days. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to June, and five of the strikes and lockouts commencing during June, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were eleven strikes and lockouts on record affecting 12,209 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices continued to move to slightly lower levels. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an everage family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.44 at the beginning of June as compared with $10.48 for May; $9.86 for June, 1924; $10.23 for June, 1923; $10.18 for June, 1922; $11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.79 for June, 1918; and $7.49 for June, 1914. Prices of milk, butter, cheese, sugar potatoes, mutton and pork were slightly lower while the prices of eggs, beef, bacon, rolled oats, rice and beans were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $20.67 at the beginning of June as compared with $20.73 for May; $20.22 for June, 1924; $20.72 for June, 1923; $20.58 for June, 1922; $21.74 for June, 1921; $26.81 for June, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.36 for June, 1918; and $14.27 for June, 1914.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined slightly for June, being 158.8 as compared with 159.1 for May; 152.3 for June, 1924; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.5 for June, 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920; and 201.7 for June, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material five of the eight main groups were higher, two were lower, while one showed little change. The movement in prices was again dominated by the changes in grain prices. The Vegetables and Their Products group and the Iron and Its Products group both declined. In the former increases in the prices of flour, rubber, foreign fruits and sugar were more than offset by the decline in the prices of grains, tea and potatoes. The groups which advanced were: Animals and Their Products due to higher prices for hogs, western cattle and eggs; Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products because of advances in the prices of cotton, silk and wool; Wood, Wood Products and Paper due to slight increases in ground wood pulp, British Columbia fir and in shingles; Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products mainly because of higher prices for lead, zinc and solder; and Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products because of increases in the prices of gasoline and anthracite coal. The Chemical and Allied Products group was practically unchanged.

Council of Social Assistance

An Act has been promulgated in Poland for the establishment of a Council of Social Assistance, partly elected on a district basis and partly nominated by the Government, to aid the Ministry of Labour and local authorities, in a consultative capacity, in the handling of social legislation and problems. A scheme has also been prepared for the setting up of a Central Economic Council, to advise the Government on social, economic and financial policy.

The President of the International Co-operative Alliance, Dr. Goedhart, of Holland, advises workmen desiring to start co-operative enterprises not to begin by attempting to organize societies for production, but first to learn how to operate in distributive societies and go in later for production.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE

DURING the month of June the Department of Labour received an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from certain employees of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, being members of the following unions: The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 492; Gas Workers Federal Labour Union No. 16571, and the International Association of Machinists, Local Lodge 631. These employees are engaged in the production and distribution of electricity and gas. The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated operates the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, The Cedar Rapids Manufacturing and Power Company, the Royal Electric Company, The Montreal Gas Company, Standard Light and Power Company, Provincial Light, Heat and Power Company, and the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, etc. A special representative of the Department investigated the circumstances of the dispute, and as a result of his mediation negotiations between the parties were being resumed at the close of the month.

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

THE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1925.

TABLE I. SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1924, TO MARCH 31, 1925

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received*	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
1. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mines—			
Coal	3	2	1
(2) Transportation and communication—			
(a) Steam railways	4	2	0
(b) Street and electric railways	4	0	0
(c) Shipping	1	1	0
(d) Telegraphs	4	3	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power	3	1	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	3	0	0
Total	*22	9	1

*Including three cases left over from preceding year, as stated below.

The proceedings under the Act during the year include three cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, disputes between (1) Toronto Electric Commissioners and certain of their employees being linemen, groundmen and others concerned in the work of power transmission and distribution and being members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch; (2) Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and their employees in street railway service, members of Division No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and (3) various shipping companies trading to the Port of Montreal, Que., and certain of their employees being members of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal.

TABLE II. SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1925

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
1. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
(a) Coal	71	11
(b) Metal	20	5
(c) Asbestos	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
(a) Steam railways	192	7
(b) Street and electric railways	105	7
(c) Express	11	1
(d) Shipping	32	0
(e) Telegraphs	21	1
(f) Telephones	7	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
(a) Light and power	24	3
(b) Elevators	1	0
(4) War work	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	123	2
Total	638	38

The figures contained in Table II may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the respective statement to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during June was 19, as compared with 15 during May. The time loss for the month was greater than in June, 1924, being 313,179 working days, as compared with 214,790 working days in the same month last year. The considerable time loss and number of employees in June, 1925, was chiefly due to a dispute in the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
June, 1925	19	13,906	313,179
May, 1925	15	12,975	299,369
June, 1924	26	12,296	214,790

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Ten disputes, involving 1,812 workpeople, were carried over from May. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to June, and five of the strikes and lockouts commencing during June, terminated during the month. At the end of June, therefore, there were on record eleven strikes and lockouts as follows: coal miners, Nova Scotia; cigarmakers at Montreal; hat and cap makers at Toronto; fur workers at Montreal; fur workers at Toronto; papermakers at Fort William; printing compositors and stereotyper at Edmonton; tie peelers at Edmonton; moulders at Owen Sound; plasterers at Toronto, and shipbuilders at Vancouver. The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include any dispute which the union or organization concerned has not yet called off, although information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely, clothing workers (ladies' garment makers), Toronto, commencing February 5; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Hamilton, January 30, 1925; moulders at Sarnia, March 3, 1925, and street railway employees at St. John, June 29, 1921.

Information was received in the Department during June, too late for publication in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, of a strike of 21 printing pressmen employed in a printing firm in Vancouver which lasted one day. The pressmen objected to a change of hours without overtime pay claimed under the terms of the union agreement. The dispute was settled under the terms of the agreement.

Certain disputes in coal mines in Western Canada in regard to changes in wages and new agreements have been reported in the press as strikes. These are dealt with in a special article.

Of the disputes which began during June, five were for increased wages, two were against reduction in wages, one for recognition of the union, one involved union jurisdiction, and one was for other causes affecting wages and working conditions. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during June, four were in favour of employers, three in favour of employees or substantially successful, and one ended in a compromise.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, NANAIMO, B.C.—On June 5, a strike of 1,090 coal miners occurred at Nanaimo, following the proposal of the company for a reduction of 60 cents a day in the bonus of 90 cents a day provided for in the following clause in the agreement:—

"The Company agrees to pay all employees covered by this Agreement a Bonus of ninety cents (90c.) per day worked, being an addition to all rates and wages herein specified. It being mutually understood by the Company and its Employees, that any increase, or decrease in the Bonus herein mentioned, shall be governed by competitive conditions."

A reduction in wages had been made in other mines in the Island, as stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June. During the discussion of this proposal the employees attempted to secure a modification in the reduction but were unsuccessful. Mr. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia, arrived in Nanaimo on the first day of the strike, and negotiations were carried on with his assistance, but no settlement was reached. After about a week the miners voted to return to work at the reduction proposed and work was resumed June 13.

COAL MINERS, NOVA SCOTIA.—An account of events in this dispute is given in a special article on page 661.

CLOTHING WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—The strike of 100 clothing workers which occurred at Toronto on May 9, for recognition of the union was settled June 15, the employees securing their demands.

HAT, AND CAP MAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On February 10 a strike of 15 hat and cap makers took place in Toronto. The employer had proposed that the staff should be reduced during the slack season, but the union insisted on the enforcement of the rule that the work should be divided equally among all the members of the staff. The company agreed to this June 17, and work was resumed June 22.

HAT AND CAP MAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Twelve hat and cap makers ceased work on June 17, demanding recognition of the union. At the end of the month this strike remained unterminated.

PRINTING COMPOSITORS AND STEREOTYPERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—On June 19, a strike involving 19 employees in a newspaper printing office was declared at Edmonton. The employer had proposed a reduction of five per cent in the rate of wages, $45.30 per week, under the union agreement. The paper then ceased publication and the strike remained unsettled at the end of June.

TIE PEELERS, EDMONTON, ALTA—A cessation of work affecting 130 tie peelers in a creosoting plant occurred at Edmonton on June 26. The peelers demanded an increase from four and one-half cents per tie to six cents per tie. At the end of June this strike was unterminated.

TRUNK MAKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—The strike of 54 trunk makers which occurred at Montreal on May 22, against a reduction of ten per cent in the rate of wages, was terminated June 4, a compromise being effected whereby a reduction of five per cent was accepted.

CARPENTERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—On June 1, some 400 carpenters went on strike at Windsor for an increase of 12½ cents per hour. The rate in effect had been $1 per hour. Negotiations were carried on which resulted in an agreement being reached whereby the carpenters resumed work June 11, at $1 per hour until November 1, and a lower rate to be agreed upon for the winter months.

PLASTERERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Thirteen plasterers in the City of Toronto went on strike June 11, over the question of union jurisdiction as between the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association and the Brick Layers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union. This trouble started in the Southern States and spread to other parts of the United States and to Toronto. This strike remained unsettled at the end of June.

LABOURERS, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.—A strike affecting 18 labourers engaged on the construction of a wharf occurred at North Sydney on June 3, for an increase of five cents per hour in the rate of wages. They had been receiving 25 cents per hour. Negotiations were carried on and the increase granted. Work was resumed June 6.

SHIPBUILDERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—At noon on June 16, 100 employees in ship repairing establishments, boilermakers, riveters, etc., went on strike for an increase in wages. The rate being paid was $5.50 per day for journeymen and $4 per day for helpers. The strikers demanded $6.50 per day for journeymen and $4.25 per day for helpers. At the end of June this strike remained unterminated.

SEAMEN, VICTORIA, B.C.—A dispute involving 24 Chinese seamen occurred at Victoria, B.C., when the men refused to perform their duties and demanded an increase in wages. It appeared that they had renewed their contract until the end of the year some time ago at Vancouver, and had refused to work and left the ship at Tacoma, Washington. The United States Immigration authorities returned them to the ship and they were, therefore, brought to Victoria on the ship. When they still continued to refuse to work they were arrested. In the police court at Victoria the strikers were sentenced to six weeks in jail with hard labour, and they were also ordered to be deported to China at the expiration of

their sentence. The sailing of the ship had then (June 26) been delayed four days. A note on the legal decision referring to this strike will be found elsewhere in the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.—A strike of six telephone operators occurred at Springhill on June 5. This trouble arose out of the fact that one of the operators demanded sick benefits to which under the conditions of the company's benefit scheme, he was not entitled. Negotiations were carried on and a settlement was reached to be in force for one year. Some of the employees did not agree to this arrangement and resigned their positions. Work was resumed June 10.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to June, 1925.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Nova Scotia.....	11,463	286,575	Commenced March 6; failure to agree on certain changes in wages, and stoppage of credit at company's stores. Unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Tobacco and liquors:			
Cigarmakers, Montreal, Que..	5	125	Commenced March 24, against a reduction in wages, Unterminated.
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.....	100	1,100	Commenced May 9, for recognition of the union. Work was resumed June 15, employees securing their demands.
Hat and cap makers, Toronto, Ont.....	5	70	Commenced February 10, for changes in working conditions. Work resumed June 17, the employees securing their demands.
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes):			
Fur workers, Montreal, Que...	420	10,500	Commenced April 1, failure to agree on certain changes in agreements and on proposed substitution of separate agreements. Unterminated.
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	16	400	Commenced February 20, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Pulp and paper:			
Papermakers, Fort William, Ont.....	19	475	Commenced May 20, for renewal of agreement without changes in working conditions. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont...	12	300	Commenced January 19, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Miscellaneous:			
Trunk makers, Montreal, Que.	54	108	Commenced May 22, against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 4; compromise.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during June, 1925.			
MINING NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Nanaimo, B.C...	1,090	7,630	Commenced June 5, against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 13; in favour of the employers.
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Hat and cap makers, Toronto, Ont.....	12	144	Commenced June 17, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Printing and publishing:			
Printing compositors and stereotyper; Edmonton, Alta....	19	190	Commenced June 19, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Saw and planing mills:			
Tie peelers, Edmonton, Alta..	130	520	Commenced June 26, for increased wages. Unterminated.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures:			
Carpenters, Windsor, Ont.....	400	3,400	Commenced June 1, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 11; in favour of employers.
Plasterers, Toronto, Ont.....	13	221	Commenced June 11, as to union jurisdiction. Unterminated.
Miscellaneous:			
Labourers, North Sydney, N.S.....	18	54	Commenced June 3, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 6, at increased rates.
Shipbuilding—			
Shipbuilders, Vancouver, B.C.	100	1,250	Commenced June 16, for increased wages. Unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—			
Water transportation:			
Seamen, Victoria, B.C.....	24	96	Commenced June 23, for increased wages. Strikers arrested and sentenced to jail, June 26.
Telephone system:			
Telephone operators, Springhill, N.S.....	6	21	Commenced June 5, other causes affecting wages and working conditions. Work resumed June 10; in favour of employers.

DISPUTES AND AGREEMENTS IN COAL MINING IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1925

IN the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference was made to agreements entered into between certain coal mine operators and their employees in Western Canada, involving changes in wages following similar arrangements described in the May issue. The areas affected were Southern Alberta, South Eastern British Columbia and Vancouver Island. During June other mines in the district came under similar arrangements. In Vancouver Island a strike lasting about a week involving about a thousand employees, occurred at Nanaimo and is described in the regular article on strikes and lockouts in Canada.

In Alberta the steam coal areas had been the first to be affected, beginning with that part of the Crow's Nest Pass field in British Columbia, the section in Albert being affected next, and then the "domestic" coal fields. Early in June the coal miners in the neighbourhood of Lethbridge voted to enter into an agreement with the operators, providing for a wage scale similar to that adopted in the Crow's Nest Pass field given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, pp. 513-514.

A dispute was reported between the City of Lethbridge and its employees in a mine operated by the city when the council, by resolution, reduced the wages to the same extent as in the other mines. Latest reports indicated the dispute was to be arbitrated.

The miners in the Southern Alberta, leaving the United Mine Workers of America, formed an organization entitled the Lethbridge Miners' Federation. Later this organization, with some of the other miners' associations recently formed, entered into a federation called the "Mine Workers' Union of Canada," and invited other similar organizations to adhere to it.

Revision of District 18 Agreement (Alberta)

About the middle of June the officers of the United Mine Workers of America for District 18, met the coal mine operators of the Red Deer Valley in the neighbourhood of Drumheller and entered into an agreement for a reduced scale of wages. The agreement between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, signed October 10, 1924, in settlement of the strike in existence from April 1, 1924, to that date, had provided that it was to be in force for three years, subject to six months' notice after March 31, 1925. When in March, 1925, the Western Coal Oper-

ator's Association announced that such notice terminating the agreement on September 30, 1925, would be given, the District Executive met the officers of the Operators' Association on March 17, and discussed a revision of the agreement to take effect prior to September 30. No agreement to revise the existing agreement, however, was reached. Between that date and the middle of June many of the operators belonging to the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association resigned from the Association and entered into agreements with their employees who in turn, to a great extent, left the United Mine Workers and in some cases organized independent local association as referred to above.

Operators in the Red Deer Valley, while members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association which has had agreements with the United Mine Workers of America, covering the principal mines in Southern Alberta since 1907, some time ago organized a local association entitled the "Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association," and it was with this organization the United Mine Workers of America entered into an agreement on June 17. This provided for a reduction of 15 per cent in contract rates and for a day wage scale equivalent to that adopted for the mines in the Alberta part of the Crow's Nest Pass field (Labour Gazette, May, 1925, page 514). Provision was made that employees laid off during slack periods would be given preference when work was resumed, an arrangement stated to be very much desired in the Drumheller field and sought for by the union for many years.

A number of the miners in the neighbourhood of Drumheller on hearing of the agreement reducing the wage scale held a meeting and voted to leave the United Workers of America and to organize an independent union. This was entitled the "Red Deer Valley Miners' Union" and its officers then proposed to the coal mine operators that an agreement should be entered into. The latter, however, stated that they were parties to the agreement between the United Mine Workers of America, and the Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association.

The mines in the Red Deer Valley, to a great extent, had not been working during the summer and when the new wage scale was announced the miners who had left the United Mine Workers of America and who were not employed, proceeded to picket the mines which began to operate at the reduced wage scale. The District President reported that the agreement was unanimously approved by the miners remaining with the union. Following this miners were reported to be intimidated and assaulted by the pickets and numbers of these were arrested by the Provincial police on charges of besetting, assault, etc. One of the pickets was shot and seriously wounded by a police officer.

Agreements similar to the above were entered into during the latter part of June and early in July with mine operators in the western part of Alberta, some of which had not been operated for some years.

Edmonton District

In the coal mines in and near the City of Edmonton the agreement between the operators and the Edmonton and District Miners' Federation expired June 30. The operators proposed a decrease of ten and twenty per cent, and the miners offered to accept a reduction of seven per cent. As no agreement was reached the miners went on strike on July 1st.

Nova Scotia

The dispute involving some 11,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia in a cessation of work from March 6, remained unsettled at the end of the month. On June 1st the Minister of Labour, on being requested by the executive of District 26 United Mine Workers of America to mediate, offered to act as arbitrator if both parties would accept his services. The miners agreed but the company refused. On June 3, orders were given by the President of District 26 that picketting should be resumed and should be "100 per cent," to go into operation on June 4. At the New Waterford power and pumping station where maintenance men had been allowed to remain at work, as it supplied light and water to certain mining towns, these were withdrawn. The company officials then began to operate this station, as they had been operating other stations to some extent from the beginning, but were expelled by pickets on the afternoon of the same day, and three of the office staff were injured. On June 5, seven union members were arrested charged with unlawful assembly in connection with picketting at the New Waterford power plant. More arrests followed and by June 7, 20 miners were either in jail or out on bail. On June 8, a conference was held at Glace Bay when a committee of citizens conferred with the vice-president of the company and the president of District 26. During these conferences the miners' representatives had agreed to accept the findings of an arbitration board that might be appointed, with either the Minister of Labour or Rev. Clarence McKinnon as chair-

man. Dr. McKinnon was chairman of the Conciliation Board in 1919-1920 which made the "McKinnon award." This the company refused. The company proposed that the miners should resume work on a reduced wage scale. The company was willing to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, but wanted the question as to the checkoff left to a referendum. The miners' representatives refused these terms. On June 11, company officials accompanied by company police took possession of the New Waterford power house and began to operate it but were ejected by men reported to be striking miners. In the struggle one miner was killed and several other miners and company police were injured. The local authorities then proceeded to secure the assistance of the militia, following the procedure laid down by the amendment made by Parliament last year to the Militia Act in reference to the calling out of the active militia in aid of the civil power. The act, as amended, provides that troops may be requisitioned by the Attorney-General of a province upon receiving notification from a judge that such assistance is required. Accordingly, the required notification having been received from Judge Finlayson, of Sydney, the Attorney-General requisitioned troops, which were sent from Halifax, arriving in Sydney on June 12. Provincial police were also sent to Cape Breton Island. Looting of Company stores and the burning of outlying buildings belonging to the coal operators, had been reported from day to day. On June 14, at the request of the company, the Minister of Labour left Ottawa for the scene of the strike and during the week following met both the miners and officials of the company in an attempt to bring about a settlement. During the conferences the Miners' District Board authorized the Minister to advise the vice-president of the company, that pending a settlement of the strike, all maintenance men would be instructed to report for duty. This offer was not accepted as the company claimed that on account of conditions in effect in the mines, many of the maintenance men could not be placed at work for some time. The vice-president handed the Minister a statement outlining the basis upon which the company would agree to a settlement. This statement was handed to the Miners' District Board but they found certain proposals to which they strongly objected. The District officers placed the proposals before the locals of the District, but these were rejected by the miners. The following letters contain the proposals made by the company and include the letter of the Minister of Labour to the President of District 26:—

Sydney, June 18, 1925.

J. W. MACLEOD, Esq.,
President District No. 26:

DEAR MR. MACLEOD,—I am handing you herewith a copy of a letter received from J. E. McLurg, Vice-President British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, which was handed to me late last evening by Mr. McLurg.

The letter contains the proposals of the company for the settlement of the strike of miners in effect in District No. 26 since March 6th last.

The various questions referred to in Mr. McLurg's letter and outlined as a basis for settlement of the existing dispute have been discussed between Mr. McLurg and myself at conferences of the past two days; and my view is that it would *be impossible to secure proposals for the settlement of the strike more acceptable to your Board.*

My personal earnest recommendation to you and your associates on the District Board is, that the proposals contained in Mr. McLurg's letter, under the circumstances, should be accepted as a basis of settlement and that the matters dealt with should be at once submitted to the members of your organization on strike for acceptance or rejection. Your Board is at liberty to indicate to your membership *my personal view that more acceptable terms of settlement* of the existing troubles cannot be secured, and the men on strike should, therefore, in my opinion, authorize the District Board to enter into an agreement with the company on the terms outlined.

This letter is to also confirm recognition of the verbal offer made by your Board yesterday *at my request*, to authorize the return to work at once of maintenance employees pending final settlement. This particular question can be further dealt with and determined when your position as to the acceptance or rejection of Mr. McLurg's proposals is indicated.

Yours truly,
JAMES MURDOCK,
Minister of Labour.

Sydney, N.S., June 17, 1925.

The Hon. JAMES MURDOCK,
Minister of Labour,
At Sydney, N.S.

DEAR SIR,—As a result of the conversations you and I have had yesterday and to-day, in connection with the settlement of the strike of our mine employees, at your request I am giving you the following statement of terms under which we are prepared to enter into a contract with the mine employees of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Limited, and Acadia Coal Company, Limited.

1. The companies will enter into a contract with the U. M. W. of A., District 26, on the understanding that in the interests of the men, the public and the companies, no official of the companies shall be required to meet an officer of the District Board who is a Communist, a member of the Workers' Party or who is known to profess Communistic principles.

2. There are a number of men who have been actively engaged in and guilty of lawlessness and disorder. Those men will not now nor hereafter be employed by the companies in any capacity whatever.

3. The date of the expiration of the contract will by November 30, 1926.

4. (a) The scale of datal wages shall be the new scale prepared by us, being the 1924 scale reduced by approximately 10 per cent. For instance, the surface datal rate of $3.50 has been reduced to $3.35, or by 4.3 per cent. The percentages of reduction are—on

datal surface rates, 8.47 per cent; on datal underground rates, 8.9 per cent.

(*b*) Time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and legal holidays *will not be paid* to employees in and around a mine except to mechanics engaged on repairs either above or below ground and to such employees who at the time may be acting in the capacity of helpers to the mechanics.

(*c*) The scale of contract rates for cutting, shooting and loading coal, both Machine Mining and Hand Mining, speaking generally, has been reduced by 10 per cent with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned.

5. The companies must be relieved of the check-off for the making of deductions from the wages of employees for dues, fees or assessments for any labour organization.

6. The price of coal to workmen will be the same as in 1924, $3.60 per gross ton for run-of-mine coal at the mine or coal yard. Where it is necessary to transport the coal over a railway in order to make delivery, the cost of transportation shall be added to the price.

7. The price of explosives to miners will be actual cost delivered, plus cost of handling to mines.

8. Section 16, as quoted below, of the contract which expired on January 15, 1925, shall be included in the new contract.

No. 16—MAINTENANCE MEN DURING SUSPENSION OF MINERS

In case of either local or general suspension of mining, either at the expiration of this contract or otherwise, the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fan men and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines shall not suspend work, except at the option of the operator, but shall fully protect all the company's property under their care and operate fans and pumps and lower and hoist such men or supplies as may be required to protect the company's property, and any and all coal necessary to keep up steam at the company's coal plants. But it is understood and agreed that the operator will not ask them to hoist any coal produced by non-union labour for sale in the market. The operator, at his option, to retain only such engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fan men and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines as are required, but with the understanding that all of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fan men and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines employed at the time of the suspension shall be entitled to an equal division of the work.

Should the interest of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fan men and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines be directly involved in any issue at the expiration of this contract, and any engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines cease work the United Mine Workers of America will provide competent men to perform the emergency work above recited at the scale price in effect at the time of the suspension, subject to any subsequent settlement."

9. The contract to be made shall state the rates of pay of the men employed underground and on the surface mining and handling coal up to the point where it is put in railway cars. This includes men engaged in upkeep of mine equipment at the collieries. The following classifications of men whose rates of pay and conditions of work were covered by former contracts shall not be included in the new agreement:

(*a*) Shotfirers and Examiners. For the past two years the shotfirers and examiners have repeatedly requested the company to make them officials, rightly claiming that the importance of their work, and to a considerable extent the efficiency with which they carry out their duties, made it necessary that they should not be included as members of the U. M. W. but should be classed as officials of the companies. While this strike has been in progress arrangements have been made with the shotfirers and examiners whereby they are engaged as officials and therefore their rates of pay will not be covered by the new contract.

(*b*) Railway roundhouse employees.

(*c*) Railway freight handlers.

(*d*) Machine shop employees, Glace Bay and Springhill.

(*e*) Pier employees, shippers and trimmers.

(*f*) Banking station employees.

(*g*) Electrical department employees.

(*h*) Construction department employees.

(*i*) Property department employees.

(*j*) Power house employees.

(*k*) Railway employees, Acadia Coal Company.

NOTE.—Railway sectionmen have already been taken out of the U. M. W. and at Sydney Mines the men employed in the machine shop, construction department, property department, electrical department have never been members of the U. M. W. of A.

10. For some years certain working conditions have existed in the mines of the Acadia Coal Company, which conditions do not exist in the mines operated by the other companies. If a new contract is made the conditions referred to will be changed and made similar to those in the other colliery districts. These are as follows:—

(*a*) The scale of contract rates, speaking generally, has been reduced by 10 per cent with the exception of the Longwall rate at the Vale Colliery which has been only slightly changed and in our opinion made more favourable to the men working under it. Another exception is in the contract rates for Hand and Machine Mining. The rates for Hand Mining have been reduced 10 per cent but the rates for Machine Mining which formerly were higher than the rates for Hand Mining have been reduced by more than 10 per cent to make them lower than the rates for Hand Mining.

(*b*) The payment of time and one half and double time for overtime, formerly paid to men employed on continuous service, such as running pumps, fans, etc., will *not* be paid in the future.

(*c*) The payment of the differential for the extra shift known as the double shift, is discontinued and will not be paid in the future.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. E. McLURG,
Vice-President.

On June 24, water and electricity were again supplied to New Waterford for the first time in twenty days. By the end of June about 2,000 troops were stationed in Nova Scotia. On June 30, the Minister of Labour notified the President of District 26 that he could secure no modification of the terms offered by the company. This followed conferences between the President of the Company and the Prime Minister of Canada, and also between the Minister of Labour and the directors of the company.

An Act providing for a 44-hour week which passed the legislature of Queensland, Australia, at the end of 1924, became effective on July 1. When the bill was under discussion it was stated that it would not affect industry seriously, as a 44-hour week was already in existence under most of the trade agreements in which union labour was concerned.

Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during May

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for June contains the following table which analyzes the disputes in progress in May, 1925, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in May			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in May	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in May
	Started before May 1	Started in May	Total		
Mining and quarrying	7	18	25	19,000	157,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	6	5	11	3,000	14,000
Textile	8	6	14	3,000	8,000
Building, decorating, etc	4	4	8	1,000	12,000
Other	9	14	23	1,000	11,000
Total, May, 1925	34	47	81	27,000	202,000
Total, April, 1925	26	44	70	25,000	122,000
Total, May, 1924	30	56	86	36,000	398,000

Of the 47 disputes beginning in May, 8, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 14, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 10, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; and 9, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions. In addition, about 10,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 34 disputes which began before May and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 81, involving about 27,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during May of about 202,000 working days.

Settlements were effected in the case of 27 new disputes, directly involving 10,000 workpeople, and 18 old disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 11, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 13, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 21, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Eight-Hour Day for Domestics

The *New York Times* describes in a recent issue the work of a domestic service bureau in New York that is based on the principle of a working day of eight hours for this class of labour. The bureau has been developed from an experiment begun twelve years ago by a householder who received 200 answers to an advertisement for an 8-hour day domestic worker. The plan pursued is as follows: A cook applies for a position. She is sent to a model kitchen, where she works a day, cooking meals, cleaning the pantries and kitchen, sometimes polishing the silver, and doing other odd jobs. If she is found to be an expert worker she is put on the bureau's list and sent out for either emergency or permanent work as she prefers. If she does not prove expert, but wishes to perfect herself in different branches of house work, she is given an opportunity to do so.

The other branch of the bureau's work has to do with the specific house to be equipped with a perfect staff of workers. First comes a "job analysis." This determines number and kind of workers needed. A time estimate is made, and to each assistant is assigned certain hours and certain tasks. If a cook prepares lunch and dinner, then one of the maids gets the breakfast.

Many reasons are given for the demand for more freedom by to-day's home assistants. Some want to live at home because of small children, others because they have dependent mothers, fathers and aunts. Some want to study. One cook, it is reported, is putting her two daughters through college; another part-time assistant is devoting her afternoons to dressmaking, while an excellent French cook has exhibited several of her paintings in recent exhibits.

The twelfth Congress of the German trade unions will be opened on the 31st August at Breslau. The following are among the items on the agenda:—Social legislation in Germany; the question of organisation; industry, trade and finance and the trade unions; discussion of the rules of the General German Federation of Trade Unions.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA IN 1925

Measures Passed at the Recent Session of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of New Brunswick

THE Fourth session of the Fourteenth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada opened on February 5 and terminated on June 27. The most outstanding enactment of the session in the field of labour legislation was the act to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The amending act, the text of which as passed by Parliament was given in the last issue of this GAZETTE, limits the application of the act of 1907 to matters that are not within the legislative authority of any province, thus relieving the difficulty that had arisen from the recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring the act to be *ultra vires* of the Parliment of Canada in regard to certain of its provisions. The various works to which the provisions of the act may be applied hereafter are enumerated in the amending act.

Government Annuities.—The Government Annuities Act of 1908 was amended to provide that annuities may be issued for $10 a year or over. The minimum annuity that could be purchased under the act formerly was $50. The Minister of Labour explained in the House of Commons that the reason for suggesting this change was that a number of employers desired to purchase outright annuities of amounts about $10 as presents or bonuses for employees who have been with them for many years.

There are three plans under which single cash payments may be made for the purpose of securing an annuity:—under plan "A", in event of death before 65, the purchase money with 4 per cent compound interest will all be returned to the purchaser or his legal representatives. After 65, annuity ceases with the last payment received by the annuitant prior to his death. Under plan "B", in case of death before the annuity begins, there will be no return of any part of the purchase money. Under the "10-year guaranteed plan," in event of death before 65 the purchase money with 4 per cent compound interest will be returned. If the annuitant lives to be 65 the annuity will be paid in any event for 10 years, and will be continued as long thereafter as he may live.

Supposing the annuitant to be 45 years of age an annuity of $10 could be purchased under plan "A" for $40.25, under plan "B" for $25.88 and under the "10-year guarantee plan," for $47.80.

Old Age Pensions.—The action taken in Parliament on the proposal to establish a system of old age pensions in Canada is outlined in a separate article in the present issue of the GAZETTE, containing the report of the Special Committee recommending the holding of a Dominion-Provincial conference on this subject during the recess.

Compensation for Government Employees.—The act of 1918, as amended in 1919, providing compensation where employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties, was further amended by the repeal of section 1, subsection (4), which required any employee who is a contributor to the Provident Fund and who becomes permanently disabled while on duty to elect whether he will take the benefits of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act or the benefits of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act. The repeal of subsection (4) permits such an employee to enjoy the benefits of both acts. The same act was further amended by a new provision, effective as from May 24, 1919, that for the purposes of the act the term "compensation" is deemed to include medical and hospital expenses. Ordinarily under the compensation laws of the various provinces a person who is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act is also entitled to certain indemnities for medical and hospital expenses. When the Dominion Act of 1918 was framed it was made to cover compensation only, and the purpose of the amendment was to place Dominion employees upon the same basis as other employees so far as any right to medical and hospital expenses is concerned. The amendment was made retroactive so as to authorize payments already made for medical and hospital expenses.

Pensions of Canadian Mounted Police.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act was amended so as to give the Government authority to increase the rates of pension to officers, their widows and constables granted prior to the dates mentioned, so as to provide an increase in the pensions in view of the increased rates of pay provided for in the amendments to the main Act down to and including July 7, 1919, when chapter 69 of 1919, "An Act to amend the Royal North-

west Mounted Police Act", was assented to, but the increases in the pensions are not to be retroactive. Increases in the salaries of officers and men have been provided for by amendments to the main Act and the new amendment increased the pensions in accordance with the increase in salaries provided for from time to time down to and on the seventh day of July, 1919, and not later, the increases to pensioners not to be retroactive.

Post Office Employees.—The Civil Service Act of 1918 was amended so as to enable the Civil Service Commission to appoint experienced employees of Postmasters of offices paid by percentage on revenue, when the status of such offices is changed to the staff basis. It was for all practical purposes a re-enactment of section 12 of chapter 8 of the statutes of 1910, but modified in such a way as to make the procedure regarding appointments to the Civil Service, conform to the procedure at present in effect, that is, on certificate of the Civil Service Commission. In Post Offices where the Postmaster is paid by percentage on revenue, the Postmaster is required to employ and pay whatever assistance is necessary to properly carry on the work. In staff Post Offices all the employees, including the Postmaster, are paid from Parliamentary Appropriation, in accordance with the Civil Service classification.

Section 12 provides that: "When it has been determined by the Governor in Council that any post office not under The Civil Service Act is to be brought under the said Act, any clerk or other employee then employed in such office, and who has been continuously employed for a period of two years, immediately preceding the date on which the office is brought under the said Act, shall be considered as eligible for appointment under this Act, irrespective of age and without having to pass the Civil Service examination, and such clerk or employee may be paid the same salary as he had theretofore received in such office; provided that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the class in the Civil Service to which he is appointed."

Civil Service Superannuation.—The Civil Service Superannuation Act of 1924 was amended so as to extend for one year the period within which civil servants must elect whether or not they will come under the operation of the new act, the new limit being July 19, 1926.

British North America Act.—The opening speech from the Throne intimated that the House of Commons would be asked to sanction the calling of a conference between the federal and provincial governments to consider the advisability of amending the British North America Act with respect to the constitution and powers of the Senate, and in other important particulars. A Dominion-Provincial conference will accordingly be held during the present recess, which will discuss the question of the Senate and that of the legislative authorities of the Dominion Parliament or the Provincial legislatures in regard to old age pensions, and other matters on which an agreement is desired.

Bills not Passed.—A proposed amendment to the Criminal Code, which had not completed its final stages when Parliament prorogued, would have restored the section of the act relating to sedition, which had been repealed by section 4 of chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1919. This section was contained in the Criminal Code from 1892 until 1919, providing that no seditious intention shall be presumed to exist if words of criticism of public meanness are uttered in good faith, or if attempts are made by peaceful means to point out errors or defects in the government or constitution, or to suggest remedies for some apparent grievance or difficulty. The object of the proposed amendment was to restore the law at is formerly stood, as a safeguard in the public interest. Another proposed amendment to the Criminal Code, which also failed to reach the final stages, would have required that all papers, pamphlets and books shall bear the name of the printer or of those responsible for publication. It was explained that defamatory and libellous statements are often circulated, the names and addresses of the producers being unknown. The bill was based on British statutes enacted for the same purpose and in force for many years. One of these was an act of 1839 providing that every paper or book must bear the name and address of the printer; and another was an act of 1869, requiring that printers must preserve for six months a copy of each paper printed by him, writing thereon the name and address of the person who employed and paid him to print it, and must produce this copy on request of a justice of the peace within six months.

A proposed amendment to the Dominion Elections Act failed to complete its passage in the House. This bill would have repealed section 10, which prohibits unincorporated companies or associations, and incorporated companies or associations other than those incorporated only for political purposes, from contributing to election funds; and also section 11, which forbids canvassing by persons who are not electors and are not residents of Canada. A proposal to provide for the grant-

ing of a general public holiday on the afternoon of election days was accepted by the House, but was not incorporated in the amended bill as presented to the Senate. At the present time employers are required on polling days to allow to every elector in his employ at least two hours, other than the noon hour, for voting. A bill to amend further the Dominion Elections Act so as to provide for the single alternative vote at any election where three or more candidates have been nominated and only one is to be returned, was not proceeded with.

The Senate rejected a bill sent to them by the House of Commons, providing that "the Governor in Council may authorize advances to any one or more of the provincial governments for the purpose of assisting agriculture by enabling the provinces to make long term loans to farmers; that such advances shall be secured by the issue and delivery to the Dominion of bonds of the provinces; that the aggregate of advances to be made by the Dominion shall not exceed ten million dollars ($10,000,000).

The following motion was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Woodsworth, member for Winnipeg Centre, on March 23: "That in the opinion of this House, if at any time during the first two years after arrival in Canada, any immigrant is unable to obtain employment the federal government should accept full responsibility for his maintenance." A lengthy debate took place on this proposed resolution, but no action was taken by the House.

Acts passed at recent session of the Legislature of New Brunswick

THE fifth session of the Eighth Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick began on March 12 and terminated on April 30, 1925. (Accounts of recent labour legislation in the various provinces have appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE as follows: British Columbia, January, 1925; Saskatchewan, February, 1925; Manitoba, May, 1925; Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, June, 1925; Nova Scotia (Industrial Peace Act), May, 1925; Parliament of Canada (Industrial Disputes Investigation Act), June, 1925, etc.).

The report of the Special Commission appointed by the Government in 1923 to inquire into the subjects of Mothers' Allowances and Minimum Wages for female employees in the province was presented to the Legislature, but no legislation was introduced on the lines of the recommendations contained therein.

Mechanics' Liens.—The Mechanics' Lien Act was amended for the purpose of ensuring greater security for liens by prohibiting certain practices which formerly limited the effectiveness of the act. Liens will not in future be prejudiced or destroyed if the holder takes a security, accepts a promissory note or bill of exchange, gives an extension of time for payment, or takes proceedings for recovery, unless he so agrees in writing. Moreover, the lien-holder will not lose his lien even if such a note or bill of exchange has been negotiated, provided that he still holds the note or bill at the time of proving his claim. The time limit of liens is not to be affected by this provision. A lien-holder who has extended the required time for payment must commence action for enforcement within the time prescribed by the act.

Free School Books.—Provision was made for the free distribution of the school books required by the prescribed courses of instruction to pupils not in advance of Grade V, or Ungraded Standard III, commencing with the school year beginning July 1, 1925. The free school books will be distributed by the superintendent of the School Book Department when he receives authority from the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to do so.

Vocational Education.—The Vocational Education Act of 1923 was amended so as to enable the Province to avail itself fully of the Dominion grant under the Technical Education Act, in connection with the construction of new technical schools. Under the Federal Act, the Dominion helps the various provinces to the extent of half the amount expended by them on technical education each year. The New Brunswick Vocational Education Act of 1923, however, provides that "the sum total of the amounts paid under this act, exclusive of Dominion grants, shall in no one year exceed $50,000." This sum not being large enough to meet the cost of the extensive building programme in the Province, the Act of 1923 was amended so as to permit the issue of vocational school debentures, under the authority of the Provincial Loans Act, up to the amount of $125,000, the amount so raised to be used for reimbursing the local vocational committee for building new schools. The limit of provincial expenditures after 1925 remains at $50,000, including the payment of interest and sinking fund in connection with the new debentures. At the same time the period within which the local committees are to be reimbursed by the Province in respect to buildings was extended from June 30 to De-

cember 30, 1925. The section defining the method of initiating and providing local funds was amended by the addition of a new clause providing that when school trustees have applied for the establishment of a vocational school, and the ratepayers and the Provincial Board of Education have given their approval, funds for the school are to be provided by means of additional assessments "notwithstanding any limitation in any special or general act relating to school assessments for ordinary purposes."

Reference was made in the Legislature to the increasing interest shown in the work of the Agricultural School, and to the development of the dairy industry in which New Brunswick was stated to be rapidly assuming a foremost position among the provinces.

Contributory Negligence.—The Contributory Negligence Act was passed for the general purpose of making uniform the law of the provinces that have recently enacted such legislation. It provides that "where by the fault of two or more persons, damage or loss is caused to one or more of them, the liability to make good the damage or loss shall be in proportion to the degree in which each person was at fault." Liability will be apportioned equally if it should prove impossible to establish the degrees of fault.

Public Health.—County municipal councils were authorized to make an annual grant in aid of a hospital or of a health centre approved by the Department of Health, or to a sub-district board of health in aid of a district or public health nurse appointed by the Department.

The opening speech from the Throne referred to the recent progress in the Province in regard to public health. "The incidence of communicable diseases has been lessened by over fifty per cent. Infant mortality has been reduced from 15.16 to 12.3 per thousand of population since 1920, a saving of from 500 to 1,200 lives annually. You will note with interest that my Government this year assumes the direct responsibility of the service of Medical Inspection of Schools throughout the Province, thus permanently relieving the municipalities of that portion of their budget relating to Public Health. Realizing the very large sacrifice of life caused by tuberculosis throughout the province, a loss preventable in a large measure, and that such prevention can truly be brought about largely by education, my Government has granted a sum of money sufficient to sustain a travelling diagnostician among whose duties will be the stablishment of clinics in the more populous centres throughout the province, by means of which, education and other measures for the abatement of this disease may be diffused. During the past year, lay organizations have been established throughout the province, with the object in view, not only to assist and co-operate in their respective districts with the carrying on of child welfare, social hygiene and tuberculosis clinics, but in addition, to eventually assume full responsibility for their support."

Employment Agents in Japan

Among the labour legislation enacted in Japan in 1924 was a Home Department ordinance concerning the control of the recruiting of workers which was promulgated last December. The ordinance lays down the following rules:—The recruiting agent must, prior to the recruitment, submit to the Governor of the prefecture in which the place of the work is located a report clearly stating the name and place of the works or establishment where the workers are to be employed for work, the nature of the work, the working hours, holidays, particulars as to night work, wages, sleeping quarters, cost of boarding, period of engagement, relief and other allowances, etc. The character and status of the agent will be thoroughly examined before permission is given him to engage in the recruitment. The agent is required to carry with him always the license granted by the Governor of the prefecture in which he operates. This license is liable to be withdrawn at any time if he is considered unfit for the work. Certain acts on the part of the recruiting agent are prohibited, such as the hiding of facts, exaggeration or false statement, forcing of employment and various acts injurious to good morals, with the view to safeguarding the liberty and chastity of the men or women workers about to be employed. If a worker desires to return to his home on account of circumstances for which the recruiting agent is responsible, or for any reason which necessitates his return, the ordinance holds either the employer or the recruiting agent responsible, and requires one of them to take the necessary measures to enable the worker to return to his home.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Dominion-Provincial Conference to be Held Before Next Session of Parliament

THE special committee of the House of Commons, appointed in April, 1924, to make an enquiry into the question of an old age pension system for Canada, recommended in their final report to the House last year that the provincial governments should be asked to state what action, if any, they would be prepared to take in regard to the committee's main proposals. These proposals, which were stated in the issue of the GAZETTE for July, 1924, were to the effect that old age pensions should be provided, without contributions from the beneficiaries, for deserving indigent persons over 70 years of age, the cost of these pensions to be met by equal contributions from the Dominion and the respective provincial governments, the cost of administration also being borne by the provinces. The maximum rate of pension suggested was at $20 per month, which would be reduced proportionately to private income or partial ability to earn a livelihood. It was intimated that under such a system there would be approximately 98,841 eligible pensioners, and that the federal government's portion of the total yearly expenditure would amount to $11,860,920. This amount, however, would be reduced by any private income or partial earnings of the recipients.

Early in the parliamentary session of 1925 a special committee was appointed having the same reference as the special committee of 1924, namely, to make inquiry into an old age pension system for Canada. The second committee consisted of the following members of the House: Messrs. Fontaine, Irvine, Logan, McConica, Munro, Neill, Preston, Raymond, Robichaud, Sexsmith, Spence and St-Père. To this committee was referred the correspondence which had been held by the government since last session with the several provincial governments arising out of the proposals of the special committee last year.

On June 16, Mr. W. G. Raymond (Brantford), as chairman of the special committee, presented the following report in the House of Commons:—

Report of Special Committee

The Special Committee, appointed on the 1st of May last to make an inquiry into an old age pension system for Canada, to which was referred the correspondence arising from the proposal recommended to Parliament on the 1st of July, 1924, for co-operative action on the part of the Federal government and the governments of the several Provinces, has the honour to report as follows:—

Your Committee has given careful consideration to the aforesaid correspondence, and also to the correspondence more recently received from Premiers and Ministers of several Provinces. Briefly, the views of the several Provincial governments are as follows:—

1. *New Brunswick.*—Under date of May 23rd, 1925, the Premier (Hon. Mr. Veniot) writes: "This Province is now considering the establishment of what is known as Widows' Pension, and we are not prepared to take any decision in the matter of an Old Age Pension. While I do not disapprove of the Old Age Pension, and feel that it would be a good thing, yet it would be impossible for me to commit the Province to any action in this matter at the present moment."

2. *Quebec.*—Under date of February 17th, 1925, the Minister of Public Works and Labour (Hon. Mr. Galipeault) writes: "On the occasion of the recent visit of the delegates of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, this question was taken up and, although it was not submitted in the regular way to the Cabinet, I understood from the remarks of my colleagues, that it could be no question for the Province of Quebec, considering the obligations actually imposed upon it, of adopting a law which would take care of the old age pensions in this Province."

3. *Nova Scotia.*—Under date of June 2nd, 1925, the Premier (Hon. Mr. Armstrong) writes: "In view of the importance of the subject-matter, and the lack of an opportunity to fully consider the same, I was instructed to advise you that without a further and better understanding of the subject-matter and without an opportunity to fully discuss it with your Committee, no action would be taken upon the matter at present."

4. *Prince Edward Island.*—Under date of May 22nd, 1925, the Premier (Hon. Mr. Stewart) writes: "In this Province, as you probably are aware, except in the towns, we have no municipal government, consequently all assistance to indigent and aged persons is furnished directly by the Provincial government, either in the Provincial Infirmary or by monthly contributions to private persons who become responsible for their support. I have read over your letter and the accompanying report with interest. I shall place the matter before my government at its next meeting and will then advise you of its decision."

5. *Ontario.*—Under date of 24th November, 1924, the Premier (Hon. Mr. Ferguson) writes: "I shall be glad to consider the matter."

6. *Manitoba.*—Under date of 25th February, 1925, the Attorney General (Hon. Mr. Craig) writes: "We are in the midst of our Session just now with the multiplicity of matters requiring immediate disposition. I shall, however, take up the matter with the Premier and the Minister of Public Welfare at the earliest opportunity."

7. *Saskatchewan.*—Under date of 19th November, 1924, the Minister of Labour and Industries (Hon. Mr. Gardiner) writes: "The Government of Saskatchewan is of opinion that an old age pension scheme for Canada can best be adopted by the Federal government alone. There would seem to be so much difficulty in the way of providing any scheme that would be suitable to all the nine provinces of Canada as to make it almost impossible, and it will be readily understood that if any number of the provinces were to remain out, it would be almost impossible to adopt any scheme that would not subject those provinces within the arrangement to considerable expense that should rightfully be borne by those outside the scheme. While we are disposed to think that an old age pension scheme should be undertaken, the difficulties in the way of the suggested scheme appear almost, if not entirely, insurmountable."

8. *Alberta.*—Under date of June 2nd, 1925, the Acting Premier (Hon. George Hoadley) writes: "This Government has reviewed the recommendations of the Committee and approve the general principle of old age pensions. We are not prepared, however, to accept the recommendations of the Committee. The three main objections are: (1) We believe that the Federal government should assume a larger share in the financing of an old age pension scheme as it is more a Federal obligation than a Provincial one; (2) We are not satisfied that a *non-contributing* scheme is the best one; and (3) There is no guarantee that the Federal government would continue for a definite time to carry out the mutual arrangements with respect to financing the scheme."

9. *British Columbia.*—Under date of February 5th, 1925, the Minister of Labour (Hon. Mr. Manson) writes: "This matter has been carefully considered by the Government and also by the Provincial Legislature at its last Session, and the consensus of opinion is that the matter of old age pensions is one entirely in the sphere of the Federal Parliament and this Government does not concur in the suggestion made by the Committee that a portion of the cost of such pensions be borne by the Provincial Crown."

In the resolution passed unanimously by the British Columbia Legislature on the 18th December, 1924, the following statement is noted: "State responsibility in the matter of the proper maintenance of aged citizens has been recognized by Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and a number of the nations of the continent of Europe."

In a letter dated March 5th, 1925, the Minister of Labour of the Province of British Columbia (Hon. Mr. Manson) writes:—

"I beg to say that the matter has had very serious consideration on the part of this Department and the opinion is confirmed that the matter of old age pensions is a subject for the consideration of the Federal and not the Provincial Parliament."

On June 2nd, 1925, the Premier of the Government of British Columbia (Hon Mr. Oliver), writing to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Raymond, says: "Your explanation of how the proposed scheme was expected to work certainly tends towards a better understanding. Should the Parliament of Canada pass legislation along the lines suggested in your printed report of last year, I presume the question would then arise as to whether or not the Province would co-operate."

In view of the position taken by several of the Provinces and more particularly by Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and having in mind what the British North America Act, under sections 91 and 92, defines, your Committee resolved to obtain an authoritative opinion from the Department of Justice in respect of the points thus raised, and on the 23rd of May last, the Deputy Minister of Justice replied as follows:—

"Referring to your letter of the 12th instant, asking to be advised with regard to the authority of Parliament to legislate on the subject of old age pensions, I may say that this subject does not fall specifically within any of the enumerated subjects given to the Dominion under section 91 of the British North America Act, but does in my judgment fall within the subject "Property and Civil Rights in the Province" committed to the provinces under section 92. I am of opinion, therfore, that the subject matter of pensions has been entrusted to the provincial legislatures rather than to Parliament. I do not mean to suggest that Parliament has not the power to legislate upon the subject so as to assist the provinces or to establish an independent voluntary scheme, provided that in either case the legislation does not trench upon the subject matter of property and civil rights in the province, as for example by obligating any province or person to contribute to the scheme.

"The enactment of such legislation would, however, involve the assumption by the Dominion of obligations involving heavy expenditures with regard to a matter which does not fall specifically within the Dominion field of legislation."

RECOMMENDATIONS

Having given very careful consideration to the opinion submitted by the Department of Justice, and also to the respective views of the different provinces, your Committee have come to the following conclusions:—

Firstly, that if the Dominion Government were to proceed now with a scheme of old age pensions, it would have to be prepared to bear the entire expense, which would approximately amount to twenty-three million ($23,000,000) dollars annually, according to the data contained in your Committee's investigations.

Secondly, that in view of the present financial conditions and heavy taxation of Canada, your Committee would not feel warranted at the present moment in recommending such a large additional expenditure, annually.

Thirdly, that this measure of social reform, in the opinion of your Committee, is very important, and

Fourthly, that since it is the opinion of the Department of Justice that the matter is one coming under the jurisdiction of the Provinces, although open to assistance from the Federal government, your Committee, therefore, strongly recommend:

1. That the Federal government arrange with the Premiers of the different Provinces for a conference to be held during the coming Recess of Parliament at which an old age pension system shall be given the fullest consideration with a view to securing co-operative action, and that the report of the said conference be laid on the Table at the next Session of Parliament for future consideration and action.

2. That the Chairman of your Committee, and one other of its members who would be familiar with the subject matter, be invited to attend the said conference.

3. That a copy of this report be forwarded to each Premier of the several Provinces.

On June 18, Mr. Raymond, in moving that the recommendations contained in the foregoing report be concurred in by the House, stated that the committee's proposals "involved no expenditure or responsibility further than the continuance of the idea of establishing in Canada an old age pension system, which the committee thought to be very desirable, and would like to see proceeded with. I do not think," he continued, "it is necessary now to go into the general question of old age pensions. I think we have arrived at that degree of advancement and civilization in this country when it is generally conceded that we are lacking in this matter, and that we should have an old age pension scheme in Canada. This government has taken the initial step and we hope the matter will be proceeded with and prosecuted until it arrives at a successful conclusion in a co-operative movement between the federal government and the provincial governments."

Mr. William Irvine (East Calgary) moved as an amendment "that this report be referred back to the committee with instructions to consider and report back on a purely federal scheme." The amendment was defeated on a division by 139 votes to 17, and Mr. Raymond's motion was then agreed to.

JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA REGARDING THE EIGHT HOUR DAY CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

REFERENCE was made in the June issue of the Labour Gazette to the hearing in the Supreme Court of Canada on June 11 of a reference which had been made by Order in Council of the Dominion Government of certain questions as to the obligations of Canada arising under the Labour Part of the Treaties of Peace, and also to the legislative authority of the Dominion Parliament or of the Provincial legislatures to deal with a certain Draft Convention which had been adopted by the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) in 1919 limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week. The judgment of the Court was delivered on June 11, 1925, and was unanimous. In effect it is a confirmation of the view which was expressed by the Law Officers of the Crown and which was embodied in an Order in Council of the Dominion Government which was adopted in November, 1920.

Text of Judgment

The judgment of the Court was in the terms following:—

In the Matter of a reference by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada of certain questions relating to legislative jurisdiction over hours of labour.

The judgment of the Court—The Chief Justice and Duff, Mignault, Rinfret, and Magee JJ.—was delivered by

Duff J.—

The first of the questions submitted concerns the general effect of one of the clauses in Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding provision in the other treaties of peace. This article is one of those comprised in the Labour Part (Part 13) of the Treaties and it defines the undertaking entered into by each of the members respecting recommendations and draft conventions adopted by the general conference of representatives of the members of the League of Nations established as part of a permanent organization for the promotion of the objects set forth in the preamble to that part. The pertinent clause is in these words:—

> Each of the members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment or legislation or other action.

It seems very clear that the duty arising under this clause is not a duty to enact legislation or to promote legislation; it is an undertaking simply to bring the recommendation or draft convention before the competent authority.

No question is submitted as to the duty of the member arising under the succeeding clauses of the same article in the event of the competent authority or authorities giving its or their consent to the recommendation or draft convention; and upon this no opinion is expressed.

The second, third and fourth questions submitted relate to a particular draft convention; that, namely, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations on the 29th of October, 1919, which has for its object the limiting of the hours of work in industrial undertakings as therein defined to eight hours in the day and forty-eight hours in the week.

Under the scheme of distribution of legislative authority in the British North America Act, legislative jurisdiction touching the subject matter of this convention is, subject to a qualification to be mentioned, primarily vested in the provinces. Under the head of jurisdiction numbered 13 in section 92, Property and Civil Rights, or under the sixteenth head, Local and Private Matters Within the Province, or under both heads, each of the provinces possesses authority to give the force of law in the province to provisions such as those contained in the draft convention. This general proposition is subject to this qualification, namely that as a rule a province has no authority to regulate the hours of employment of the servants of the Dominion Government.

It seems questionable whether government employees, in industrial undertakings carried on by the Government, such, for example, as ship-building, are within the scope of the convention. The point was not the subject

of argument before us, and concerning it no opinion is intended to be expressed.

It is necessary to observe, also, that as regards those parts of Canada which are not included within the limits of any province, the legislative authority in relation to civil rights generally, and to the subject matter of the convention in particular is the Dominion Parliament.

It is now settled that the Dominion, in virtue of its authority in respect of works and undertakings falling within its jurisdiction, by force of section 91, No. 29, and section 92, No. 10, has certain powers of regulation touching the employment of persons engaged on such works or undertakings. The effect of such legislation by the Dominion to execution of this power is that provincial authority in relation to the subject matter of such legislation is superseded, and remains inoperative so long as the Dominion legislation continues in force. There would appear to be no doubt that, as regards such undertakings—a Dominion railway, for example—the Dominion possesses authority to enact legislation in relation to the subjects dealt with in the draft convention. The only Dominion legislation on this subject to which our attention has been called is to be found in section 287 of the Railway Act of 1919, which confers authority on the Board of Railway Commissioners to make orders and regulations concerning the hours of duty of persons employed on railways subject to the jurisdiction of the Board, with a view to the safety of the public and of such employees. It is understood that no orders or regulations have been made in execution of this power; and in view of the fact that this enactment, creating this unexecuted power, appears to be the only Dominion legislation in existence on the subject matter of the draft convention, the primary authority of the province in relation to that subject matter remains, subject to the qualification mentioned, unimpaired and unrestricted.

It follows from what has been said that the draft convention ought to be brought before the Parliament of Canada as being the competent legislative authority for those parts of Canada not within the boundaries of any province; and if servants of the Dominion Government engaged in industrial undertakings as defined by the convention are within the scope of its provisions, then the Dominion Parliament is the competent authority also to give force of law to those provisions as applicable to such persons.

The convention should also be brought before the Lieutenant-Governor of each of the provinces for the purpose of enabling him to bring it to the attention of the Provincial Legislature as possessing, subject to the qualification mentioned, legislative jurisdiction within the province in relation to the subject matter of the convention.

The answers to the questions submitted are, therefore:—

(1) What is the nature of the obligation of the Dominion of Canada as a member of the International Labour Conference, under the provisions of the Labour Part (Part XIII) of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding provisions of the other Treaties of Peace, with relation to such draft conventions and recommendations as may be from time to time adopted by the said Conference under the authority of and pursuant to the aforesaid provisions?

To the first question; the obligation is simply in the nature of an undertaking to bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

(2) Are the legislatures of the provinces the authorities within whose competence the subject-matter of the said draft convention (copy of which is herewith submitted in whole or in part lies and before whom such draft convention should be brought, under the provisions of Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, for the enactment of legislation or other action?

To the second question: yes, in part.

(3) If the subject-matter of the said draft convention be, in part only, within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, then in what particular or particulars, or to what extent, is the subject-matter of the draft convention within the competence of the legislatures?

To the third question: the subject matter is generally within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, but the authority vested in these legislatures does not enable them to give the force of law to provisions such as those contained in the draft convention in relation to servants of the Dominion Government, or to legislate for those parts of Canada which are not within the boundaries of a province.

(4) If the subject-matter of the said draft convention be, in part only, within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, then in what particular or particulars, or to what extent, is the subject-matter of the draft convention within the competence of the Parliament of Canada?

To the fourth question: the Parliament of Canada has exclusive legislative authority in those parts of Canada not within the boundaries of any province, and also upon the subjects dealt with in the draft convention in relation to the servants of the Dominion Government.

ORGANIZATION IN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND THE PROFESSIONS IN CANADA

Fourth Annual Report published by the Department of Labour of Canada

THE Department of Labour has published its fourth Annual Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and Professions in Canada. The report contains the names of two new associations of manufacturers, namely, the Canadian Pulpwood Association and the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association, while in the same group the following three bodies were dissolved during the past year: Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Montreal, United Clothing Contractors' Association (Montreal), and the Western Ontario Clay Workers' Association. Two of the association of bakers which were last year included as main organizations are in the present report recorded as branches of the Bread and Cake Manufacturers of Canada. Among the organizations of employers in other groups which have passed out of existence are builders' exchanges in Sydney and Stratford, societies of plumbers in Brantford and Hamilton, two provincial electrical contractors' associations in Quebec, the Northern Alberta Coal Operators' Association and the Master Barbers' Association of Ottawa.

The associations whose names are included in the report total 1,325, an increase of 97 over the number recorded in the previous volume. There are 733 main organizations, an increase of 30; the branch associations number 592, an increase of 67, the aggregate reported membership of all classes of organizations being 1,033,131, an increase of 171,198, as compared with 861,933 comprising the membership of the 703 main and 525 branch associations included in the third volume. The membership figures in some instances apply to firms, but generally they represent individuals.

The report is arranged on the same lines as preceding volumes and contains the names of associations of which notice has come to the attention of the department since the date of the previous report. The objects of the various organizations are in the main to advance and protect the interests of their members, and in some instances to promote legislation. Many of the associations are Dominion-wide; others are provincial in scope, and some are purely local bodies. The bulk of the organizations whose names are recorded are wholly Canadian, but some are affiliated with kindred organizations with headquarters in the United States. Among the latter are those of the (1) master painters, (2) plasterers, (3) cut stone contractors, (4) employing commercial printers, newspaper and directory publishers, (5) electrical dealers, (6) hotel keepers, (7) theatre managers. The Canadian Retail Coal Dealers' Association, one of two such bodies known to exist in Canada, as well as the organized photographers of Vancouver and Victoria, are identified with United States organizations. Among the associations in the technical and scientific group will be found a number of international organizations, the names of which are given a place, as many residents of the Dominion are connected with them.

The various associations have been arranged in the following groups, and particulars are given, so far as supplied, showing the date when they were formed, their membership, the objects of the organizations and the names and addresses of the chief executive officers.: 1—Manufacturing; 2—Building and Construction; 3—Mining; 4—Transportation and Communication; 5—Printing; 6—Laundering Cleaning, Repairing, etc.; 7—Personal Service and Amusement; 8—General Manufacturers and Employers; 9—Financial; 10—Agriculture; 11—Dairying; 12—Horse, Live Stock, Sheep, Breeders, etc.; 13—Co-operative Societies; 14—Wholesale Merchants; 15—Retail Merchants; 16—Real Estate Dealers; 17—Professional; 18—Technical and Scientific; 19—Insurance; 20—Funeral Service.

The first eight of these divisions comprising 331 associations with 23,581 members are connected with industries where the employment of labour is an important factor, and in some cases the employers' organizations negotiate agreements with the corresponding trade unions of wage-earners. In the remaining groups the employment of labour is often only incidental, and with the exception of the personal service and amusement and the retail merchants' groups there is no corresponding body of organized employees.

The report forms a useful directory of employers' organizations in Canada, and may serve as a companion volume to the Department's Annual Report on Labour Organizations in Canada, the last issue of which was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1925. Copies may be obtained on application to the Department of Labour, Ottawa, price 20 cents.

COMPENSATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

WITHIN the past half century there has been a tendency to treat diseases due to the nature of the work of employees with the same consideration as accidents arising out of, and in the course of the workmen's employment. (A comparative analysis of existing national laws on this subject, published recently by the International Labour Office, was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE). Switzerland was the first country to apply the principle of occupational risk to disease by embodying in the Factory Law of 1877 a clause authorizing the Federal Council to enumerate the industries, employment in which suffices both exclusively and essentially to engender certain serious diseases to which responsibility as defined by accident would extend. Under the laws now governing, accident insurance is compulsory and applies automatically to all workers employed in Switzerland in establishments coming within the scope of the law, the terms of which cover the risks of both occupational and non-occupational accidents and those of occupational diseases. Eighty-two substances are included in a scheduled list under the Act which are liable to give rise to serious disease. Infectious diseases (anthrax, glanders, etc.) which were, however, included in a previous list, and diseases caused by physical agents such as compressed air are no longer included.

In Great Britain the principle of compensation for diseases arising out of, and in the course of employment was first introduced in the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906, the diseases scheduled in the Act being anthrax, lead poisoning or its sequelae, mercury poisoning or its sequelae, phosphorous poisoning or its sequelae, arsenic poisoning or its sequelae, and ankylostomiasis. Thirty-two diseases or injuries are now contained in the list under the British Act. The British law confines itself to a series of diseases or injuries to which workmen manufacturing or handling certain substances are liable, but does not specify particularly the actual disease which may result from such processes. For instance, the first column of the schedule enumerates poisoning by lead, and poisoning by mercury and their sequelae, and specified in the second column that such poisoning is suffered by workers engaged on work involving the use of lead, its mixtures or compounds, mercury, its mixtures or compounds, etc. Similarly, the list gives anthrax when contracted by a worker handling wool, silk, bristles, hides and skins; ankylostomiasis when contracted by a colliery worker, etc. The French law, on the other hand, sets forth in the first column of the schedule the clinical aspect of lead or mercury poisoning for which compensation is provided and gives in a second column a list of the industries liable to bring about these forms of poisoning. The French law provides compensation for cachexia, paralysis, rheumatism, etc., when of saturnine origin and when contracted by workmen employed in such occupations as the metallurgy or refining of lead, tin plating, the manufacture of salts of lead, potteries and chinaware factories using lead glazes, etc. Compensation is also given for stomatitis, trembling, paralysis, when of mercurial origin in the case of work in mercury distilleries, mercury gilding and silvering, the manufacture of mercurial salts, etc. Consequently, any case of poisoning not showing symptoms included in the list, or a disease mentioned in the first column, but occurring in an industry not comprised in the second column, does not give a claim to compensation. Other countries providing legislation on the lines of accident insurance are: the British Dominions—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Canada—France, Spain, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, United States, Mexico, Ecuador, Argentina, Brazil and Japan. An article dealing with the subject of industrial diseases in the United Kingdom, Canada, United States and France was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1920, on page 304.

Canada follows the British system in regard to compensation for industrial diseases. In Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ontario such diseases are compensable in the same way as accidents, in most cases the diseases covered being specified in the various Acts. Ontario was the first province in the Dominion to embody industrial diseases in its workmen's compensation law. The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act of 1914 adopted from the British Act of 1906 the original schedule of six diseases, anthrax, lead poisoning or its sequelae, mercury poisoning or its sequelae, phosphorus poisoning or its sequelae, arsenic poisoning or its sequelae, and ankylostomiasis. The British schedule was also followed in the Nova Scotia Act of 1915, the Manitoba and British Columbia Acts of 1916, and the Alberta Act of 1918. The Alberta Act also included miners' phthisis in its list. Miners' phthisis

was added to the Ontario list in 1917, and stone workers' or grinders' phthisis in the present year (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 145). In 1919 the Nova Scotia Act was amended to include subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand) subcutaneous cellulitis over the patella (beat knee) and acute bursitis over the elbow (beat elbow). A report giving the results of an inquiry undertaken by the British Medical Research Council regarding these diseases was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1925, page 169. At the recent session of the Alberta Legislature frost bite was added to the list of compensable disabilities. Sulphur poisoning in coal mining was added to the British Columbia list in 1922. In the New Brunswick Act of 1918 no diseases were specified, but provision was made for compensation for any industrial disease due to the nature of the employment in which a workman was engaged within the twelve months prior to the date of his disablement. The Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick, however, by regulation in force January 1, 1920, declared the following diseases to be industrial diseases within the meaning of the Act: anthrax, lead poisoning or its sequelae, mercury poisoning or its sequelae, phosphorus poisoning or its sequelae, arsenic poisoning or its sequelae, sulphur poisoning or its sequelae, ammonia poisoning or its sequelae, carbon bisulphide or its sequelae, carbonic acid gas, ankylostomiasis, glanders, compressed air illness, infection by handling sugar.

In the provinces of Saskatchewan, Quebec and Prince Edward Island compensation for industrial diseases is not provided. The following table shows by provinces the industrial diseases compensated in each province.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES COMPENSABLE IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES OF CANADA

Description of Disease or Injury	Description of Process	Provinces
Anthrax	Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides and skins	Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario.
Ankylostomiasis	Mining	
Lead poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.	
Mercury poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of mercury or its preparations of compounds.	
Phosphorous poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.	
Arsenic poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.	
Benzol poisoning	Any process involving the use of benzol	Ontario.
Sulphur poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of sulphur or its preparations or compounds.	New Brunswick, British Columbia.
Ammonia poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of ammonia or its preparations or compounds.	New Brunswick.
Carbon bisulphide or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of carbon bisulphide	New Brunswick.
Carbonic acid gas	Any process involving the use of carbonic acid gas	New Brunswick.
Compressed air illness	Any process carried on in compressed air	New Brunswick.
Glanders	Care of any equine animal suffering from glanders; handling the carcass of any such animal.	New Brunswick.
Infection by handling sugar	Any process involving the handling of sugar	New Brunswick.
Miners' phthisis	Mining	Alberta, Ontario.
Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand)	Mining	Alberta (1925)
Subcutaneous cellulitis over the patella (beat knee).	Mining	Nova Scotia.
Acute bursitis over elbow	Mining	Nova Scotia.
Stone workers' or grinders' phthisis	Quarrying, cutting, crushing, grinding, or polishing of stone, or grinding or polishing of metal.	Ontario.
Frost bite	Sustained in the course of employment	Alberta.

Voluntary Arbitration Recommended

The International Commercial Conference, held at Rome last April, adopted the following resolution in favour of optional, as against compulsory arbitration in trade disputes:—

The International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, without wishing in any way to limit the right to strike or lockout, or the right of organization which is admitted both for workers and for employers, and subject to the special conditions obtaining in each country, is of opinion that it is in the general interest to reduce to a minimum the duration of industrial disputes and the number and extent of the voluntary unemployment to which they give rise. The Conference considers that it is desirable to recommend the practice of conciliation and of optional arbitration in the event of disputes between employers and employed. The Conference draws the attention of the various States to this question, and recommends that the International Labour Office should be asked to consider the problem from the scientific and practical point of view, in order to submit the question to all countries which have adhered to the League of Nations.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN MANITOBA

New Order Governing Beauty Parlours and Hairdressing Establishments

THE Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba issued in June a new order governing the occupation of female employees in all departments of beauty parlours and hairdressing establishments, including all schools and colleges teaching these trades. This order makes more definite provisions in regard to working hours than were contained in previous orders by the Board, providing for a 48 hours week with one half-holiday in each week. It also includes the provision that wages are to be paid weekly, within three days after the wages have been earned, and that protection is to be given the employees against occupational diseases. The rules governing teaching institutions also form a new feature.

The conditions of labour that are required by the new order are as in previous orders, provisions being made in regard to cleanliness, supply of drinking water, proper lighting and ventilation (400 cubic feet of air for each employee), toilet rooms and wash basins, temperature (each room to contain a thermometer, the temperature to be from 60 to 75 degrees, except when warmer outside). In regard to health and injuries the order provides that "all machinery and danger points shall be protected as far as possible by the best safety devices known. All protection possible against occupational diseases shall be provided. Each establishment shall keep a First-Aid kit to be approved by the Bureau of Labour, and at least one reliable member of the working force shall be trained in its use. A couch or stretcher shall be provided for emergencies, and where no dressing room or similar apartment exists, a screen shall be provided."

The sections of the order which refer to hours, wages, learners, board and lodging, and permits of exemption, are as follows:—

HOURS

(1) Hours of Labour.—The hours of labour shall be not more than ten (10) hours in any day nor more than forty-eight (48) in any week. These hours shall be so arranged that each employee shall receive one half-holiday each week. No employee shall work on Sundays nor between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m., except on Saturdays or the evening before a Statutory holiday, when employees may work until 9 p.m. There shall be a period of not less than eleven (11) hours between the close of one day's work and the beginning of the next.

(2) Overtime.—Overtime may be worked only on permit from the Bureau of Labour, not oftener for any employee than 12 days in one year. No overtime to exceed three (3) hours in any day nor six (6) in any week. There shall be extra pay at not less than the regular rate for all overtime worked.

(3) Lunch Hour.—At least one hour shall be allowed for lunch.

(4) Delays.—An employee waiting on the premises as required by the employee shall be paid for the time thus spent.

WAGES

(1) Method of Payment.—Wages shall be paid weekly, and after each week's wages have been earned they shall be paid within three (3) days.

(2) Notice to be Given.—After four weeks' employment one week's notice shall be required on the part of the employer in dismissing an employee, and on the part of the employee on leaving employment, except in the case of flagrant insubordination on the part of the employee, or flagrantly unjust treatment on the part of the employer.

(3) Minimum Wage.—Experienced employees shall be paid a weekly wage of not less than twelve ($12) dollars.

(4) Statutory Holidays.—No reduction shall be made from the Minimum Wage for statutory holidays.

LEARNERS

(1) There shall be a probationary period of three months for all learners in this industry.

(2) No inexperienced female, after passing the probationary period, shall be paid wages at a rate less than $8 per week for the first six months after entering the industry, $9.50 per week for the second six months, and $11.00 per week for the third six months, after which period of eighteen months she shall receive not less than the minimum wage of $12 per week. Girls under 16 years of age shall not be employed.

(3) Certificate.—After a learner has served eighteen months and passed an examination before a qualified Board of Examiners, she shall be given a certificate of standing.

(4) Schools and Colleges operating as such shall furnish to the Board a list of the subjects taught, the length of each course, and the fee charged. Also a copy of the diploma issued to each graduate.

(5) Registration.—A register shall be kept showing the name and address of each student, the date of registration and the length of time in attendance. When a student does not finish the course the reason for leaving shall be stated in the register. Register shall be open to inspectors of the board at all times.

BOARD, LODGING, ETC.

Where lodging is furnished by the employer, there shall be deducted from the wage-rate a sum which shall not be more than a rate of two dollars ($2) per week, and for board at no more than a rate of four and a half ($4.50) per week and for both lodging and board at no more than a rate of six dollars ($6) per week.

PERMITS OF EXEMPTION

The Board may issue a permit upon application therefor to any beauty parlour or hairdressing establishment, granting modification of or exemption from these regulations. Such permits will be issued only in case of exceptional or emergent conditions arising.

ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO FACTORIES DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1925

ACCORDING to the report of the Ontario Factory Inspector there were 1,835 persons injured, of whom 14 were killed, in the factories of Ontario during the first six months of 1925. The cases are grouped according to the nature of the injury as follows: Injuries to fingers, 382 cases; to hands, 158; to thumbs, 123; to eyes, 158; to head, 42, to face 28; to feet, 136; to toes 123; to back, 68; to legs, 68; multiple injuries to the lower extremity, 180 cases. Falling substances were responsible for 307 injuries, of which five resulted in death. Falls cause 191 injuries including one death. Being jammed between articles caused 177 injuries including one death; sprains and strains caused 140; burns and scalds 104; hand tools, 79; cranes and derricks, 8, including 1 death; elevators, 19, including one death; electricity, 9; engines and cars, 12, including one death; explosions, 6; flying missiles, 61, including one death; and foreign substances in eyes, 34. Infected wounds resulted in 125 cases. There were 540 injuries including three deaths from machinery, listed as due to the following machines and connections: rolls, 22; gears, cogs, sprockets, 20; belts, pulleys, shaftings, 29, including the three deaths; saws, 31; planers, 9; drills, 10; milling machinery, 5; shears, 5; emery wheels, 35; presses, 30; punches, 6; dies, 12; barker, 1; calenders, 4; cutter knives, 3; conveyors, 4; hammers, 10; jointers, 3; loom, 1; centrifugal machinery, 1; paper machinery, 14; spinning machinery, 12; winders, 3; grinding wheels, 13; lathes, 3; machinery connections, 20; wiredrawing, etc., 2; trucking, 31; other machinery, 55; and miscellaneous causes, 146.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY OF CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act of 1918, issues an annual industrial census, including statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry and general manufactures in Canada. This annual census is in addition to the Bureau's decennial census and the statistics of population, finance, education, etc. Preliminary reports on various industries have been reviewed in previous issues of the Labour Gazette. These preliminary reports are consolidated from time to time in general reports issued by the Bureau.

Manufacture of the Non-Metallic Minerals 1919-1923

The Bureau has recently issued a report on the manufacture of non-metallic minerals in Canada covering the five-year period, 1919-1923. This industry is classified in nine main groups as follows:—aerated waters; asbestos and allied products; cement products; sand-lime brick; coke and by-products; glass; illuminating and fuel gas; monumental and ornamental stone; petroleum products; miscellaneous manufactured non-metallic mineral products, which includes artificial abrasives; abrasive products; artificial graphite and electrodes; gypsum products; and the products of mica trimming shops. The report also contains statistics of some primary industries that are ordinarily regarded as manufacturing enterprises, including clay products, clay sewer pipe, firebrick and fireclay products, stoneware and pottery, cement, lime, salt.

Most of the industries in the non-metallic mineral group reached the peak of their production in 1920. The depleted condition of the world's markets for many products immediately following the war, caused a great increase in production, and with plants operating at full capacity, the output, after two years, more than met the current demand. The surplus thus accumulated at the close of 1920 had a depressing effect on production in the following year.

In the year 1919 the number of plants reporting was 704; this increased to 794 in 1920, dropped back to 764 in 1921 and then rose again to 781 in 1922 and 794 in 1923. Of this latter number 36 were located in Nova Scotia, 3 in Prince Edward Island, 30 in New Brunswick, 175 in Quebec, 434 in Ontario, 31 in Manitoba, 22 in Saskatchewan, 25 in Alberta and 38 in British Columbia. The total capital invested in these plants was $121,167,497 in 1919; four years later it totalled $166,786,211; the figure for 1920 was $142,173,061; for 1921, $146,855,434, and for 1922, $161,063,081.

The total number of salaried employees and wage-earners was 15,353 in 1919; this increased to 19,343 in 1920, fell away to 15,413 in 1921, and to 15,130 in 1922, and in 1923 numbered 17,936 persons. The amount of money paid out for salaries and wages amounted to $16,859,231 in 1919, increased to $23,185,110 in 1920, and then declined to $19,801,091 in 1921 and to $18,738,055 in 1922 and rose to $20,171,649 in 1923.

The value of the raw material increased from $53,055,623 in 1919 to $75,846,140 in 1920, fell to $115,255,794 in 1921 and $109,637,454 in 1922, and rose to $113,453,012 in 1923. The value of the products increased from $93,266,612 in 1919 to $129,009,252 in 1920, decreased to $115,255,794 in 1921 and to $109,637,454 in 1922, and rose again to $113,453,012 in 1923.

The following table shows the number of employees and the total salaries and wages paid in each of the groups during each of the five years under review:—

	No. of employees	Salaries and wages	No. of employees	Salaries and wages	No. of employees	Salaries and wages	No. of employees	Salaires and wages	No. of employees	Salaries and wages
	1919	1919	1920	1920	1921	1921	1922	1922	1923	1923
		$		$		$		$		$
Petroleum products	3,919	5,301,879	4,153	6,551,826	4,014	6,182,514	3,555	5,492,683	4,257	5,648,320
Glass	2,999	3,163,148	4,039	4,867,520	3,097	3,621,768	2,984	3,369,854	3,350	3,778,802
Illuminating and fuel gas	2,521	2,683,679	3,114	3,679,235	2,818	3,984,976	3,107	3,974,705	3,021	3,801,832
Aerated waters	2,036	1,575,339	1,913	2,079,421	1,932	1,811,983	1,537	1,803,364	1,724	1,843,531
Monumental and ornamental stone	888	1,166,597	1,166	1,688,242	1,207	1,652,837	1,273	1,809,444	1,278	1,842,963
Coke and by-products	910	1,631,268	875	1,696,088	647	1,222,789	533	716,893	598	842,376
Cement products and sand lime brick	483	483,094	580	741,385	664	639,658	614	659,973	646	743,993
Asbestos and allied products	114	158,957	201	248,214	132	273,522	156	189,059	145	176,986
Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	1,483	695,270	3,302	1,633,179	902	411,044	1,371	722,080	2,917	1,492,846

The number of plants reporting in the primary mineral products group in 1919 was 950; in 1920 there were 1,103; in 1921, 1,075; in 1922, 1,095 and in 1923, 1,091. The total capital invested during these years was $191,650,827, $222,032,986, $229,597,829, $238,691,461, and $243,519,222, respectively. The total number of salaried employees and wage earners was 21,472 in 1919; 27,234 in 1920; 23,824 in 1921; 23,010 in 1922, and 26,067 in 1923. The amount of money paid out for salaries and wages amounted to $23,285,543 in 1919; $33,898,979 in 1920; $28,374,655 in 1921; $27,217,917 in 1922, and $29,338,046 in 1923. The net value of the products in each of the five years from 1919 to 1923 was $114,670,203, $159,820,506, $142,757,179, $141,288,421, and $143,976,560, respectively.

Clay Products.—The brick and tile products had a capital of 24.8 million dollars in 1923, when 204 plants were operating. They employed 3,954 people, who received salaries and wages amounting to $4,045,487. In 1922, there were 216 plants operating and although the capital employed was about one million dollars less than in 1923, the products manufactured amounted to about $700,000 more. The number of persons employed was 3,904, and the amount paid in salaries and wages $23,821,180. In 1921 returns were received from 202 plants, the capital invested was $21,138,115, the average number of employees engaged 3,597 and the amount paid in salaries and wages $2,780,204. The clay sewer pipe industry showed no great change in the years 1921, 1922 and 1923. Five plants operated with a capital of $3,000,000. They employed an average of about 450 people, who received slightly over half a million dollars in salaries and wages. The value of the products was about 1.5 millions. In the fire brick and fire clay industry, 6 plants operated in 1923, as against 5 in 1922, and 7 in 1921. About 1.78 million dollars was invested in the industry, and on an average 200 hands were employed, to whom over a quarter of a million dollars was paid. The value of the products was slightly over $600,000. There were four plants manufacturing stoneware and pottery, with a capitalization of about $300,000, and slightly more than 100 employees who received wages and salaries averaging about $116,000 for the three years.

Structural Materials.—There were 10 plants making cement in 1923 as compared with 11 in 1922 and 14 in 1921. The total capital employed in the respective years was 38 million dollars, 41 million dollars, and 49 million dollars. In 1923, there were 1,842 people employed who received salaries and wages to the amount of 2.5 million dollars. The value of the products reported was slightly over 15 million dollars in each year. In the manufacture of lime 66 plants were operating in 1921 and 62 in 1922. The capital employed was in the neighbourhood of $5,000,000 in both years. In 1921, the average number of employees was 931 and they were paid $949,966. In 1922 1,110 people were on the payroll, receiving $1,013,486. In 1923 with 56 plants operating the capital employed was $6,050,954, the number of persons on the payroll was 1,197 and the amount paid in salaries and wages $1,191,416. The value of the product in 1923 was $3,266,608.

Salt.—In the salt industry 7 plants operated in 1919, 9 in 1920, 13 in 1921, 11 in 1922, and 12 in 1923. The capital employed was $2,267,708 for 1921, $2,205,184 for 1922, $2,406,992 for 1923, and the value of the products in each of these years was $1,673,685, $1,628,323, and $1,713,516 respectively. The number of salaried employees and wage-earners was 330 in 1921, 371 in 1922 and 368 in 1923 and the amounts paid for salaries and wages was $411,832 for 1921, $432,261 for 1922 and $412,597 for 1923.

Iron and Steel Industry, 1920-1924

According to a preliminary statement issued by the Bureau, there were 1,004 firms in Canada manufacturing iron and steel and their products in 1924. The value of the products amounted to $368,476,650, showing a net amount added by manufacture of $173,346,947. These industries had a total capital investment of $535,539,833. They employed 78,240 persons, and paid $99,613,638 in salaries and wages. Lessened activity was general throughout the industries in the group. The tonnage production of pig iron and ferro-alloys was about 32 per cent lower than in 1923, most of the output being used by the producer in further processes; steel and rolled products fell off accordingly; castings and forgings decreased 17 per cent in value, as did also the sales values of boilers and engines; automobiles produced dropped 10 per cent in number, largely due to excess output in 1923; auto parts and accessories fell off 29 per cent in value; railway rolling stock, 34 per cent; wire and wire goods, 26 per cent; hardware and tools, 28 per cent; and iron and steel products not elsewhere specified about 13 per cent. Production of agricultural implements was fairly well maintained, the total value of the output being only about 5 per cent less than in 1923; the bicycle industry sales increased 12 per cent, and the production of industrial machinery and sheet metal products remained at about the level of 1923.

The report contains a table showing the principal statistics of the industry during the five-year period 1920 to 1924, divided into fourteen sections, namely:—pig iron and ferro-alloys, the steel and rolled products, the castings and forgings, boilers and engines, agricultural implements, machinery, automobiles, auto parts and accessories, bicycles, railway rolling stock, wire and wire goods, sheet metal products, hardware and tools, and iron and steel products, not elsewhere specified. Most of these groups showed a considerable falling off in number of persons employed. In the sheet metal products group, however, there was an increase in the number of persons employed from 6,366 in 1920 to 6,518 in 1924. The greatest falling off was shown in the steel and rolled products group, which employed 12,944 persons in 1920 and 4,663 in 1924. Included in the former figure, however, were the employees in the pig iron and ferro-alloys which had 652 employees in 1921 and 610 in 1924. In the castings and forgings group, where there was employed the greatest number of persons of any of the groups, there was a falling off of from 22,053 persons in 1920 to 17,187 in 1924. In the agricultural implements group the falling off was from 11,120 persons in 1920 to 7,125 persons in 1924, and in the railway rolling stock group of from 14,722 persons in 1920 to 10,358 persons in 1924. The machinery group showed a falling off from 9,438 persons in 1920 to 7,947 persons in 1924, and the automobile group of from 10,455 persons to 9,270. In the automobile group there was included in 1920 the employees making auto parts and accessories which numbered 2,232 in 1921, 3,173 in 1922, 3,705 in 1923 and 2,551 in 1924, and also employees engaged in the making of bicycles where there was an increase in the number employed of from 252 in 1921 to 458 in 1924, the figure for 1923, however, being 496. In the wire and wire goods group there was a falling off in the number of persons employed from 3,420 in 1920 to 2,873 in 1924; in the hardware and tools group of from 5,557 in 1920 to 4,496 in 1924, and in iron and steel products not elsewhere specified of from 2,511 in 1920 to 2,410 in 1924. The following table shows statistics of the entire industry during the five-year period:—

Year	No. of plants	Capital employed	Average number of employees	Salaries and wages	Value of products
		$		$	$
1920	1,475	642,904,322	102,661	132,885,132	640,233,785
1921	1,135	575,680,424	77,099	98,906,608	382,398,084
1922	1,046	526,109,953	75,334	91,632,088	333,569,814
1923	1,000	552,272,800	88,071	115,453,809	465,959,547
1924	1,004	535,539,833	78,240	99,613,638	368,476,650

Chemical and Allied Products, 1920 to 1924

A preliminary statement published by the Bureau of the chemical and allied products industry in Canada shows a decline in production from $111,244,156 in 1923 to $107,536,335 in 1924. The coal tar distillation industry, the manufacture of heavy chemicals and the production of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations showed improvement in 1924; the paint and varnish industry, the manufacture of inks, dyes and colours, the wood distillation industry and the numerous small plants producing miscellaneous chemical products held their standing fairly well in comparison with the previous year; the explosives, ammunition, fireworks and matches industry and the soaps, washing compounds and toilet preparations industry showed slightly lower outputs. There were 462 plants engaged in the entire group in 1924. These plants employed 14,388 men to whom $18,259,805 was paid in salaries and wages. Ontario had 248 chemical plants which produced 58.5 million dollars worth of products in the year and Quebec had 130 plants with an output valued at 37.2 million dollars. Manitoba, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and Saskatchewan followed in the order named.

The acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases group employed the greatest number of persons with 3,479 in 1920, 1,814 in 1921, 2,189 in 1922, 2,788 in 1923 and 2,453 in 1924. The medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations group has 2,838 in 1920, 2,230 in 1921, 2,302 in 1922, 2,271 in 1923 and 2,301 in 1924. The explosives, ammunition, fireworks and matches group had 2,631 in 1920, 1,771 in 1921, 2,123 in 1922, 2,290 in 1923, and 2,352 in 1924. The paints, pigments and varnishes group employed 2,568 in 1920, 2,231 in 1921, 2,451 in 1922, and 2,591 in 1923, and 2,523 in 1924. The soap, washing compounds and toilet preparations employed 1,996 in 1920, 1,871 in 1921, 1,873 in 1922, 2,082 in 1923 and 1,928 in 1924. In the remaining groups less than 500 persons were employed during 1924. The following table gives some of the principal statistics of the entire industry during the five-year period:—

Year	No. of plants	Capital employed	No. of employees	Salaries and wages	Value of products
		$		$	$
1920	457	118,840,897	17,283	21,736,132	124,545,772
1921	469	118,705,489	12,669	16,279,589	88,901,547
1922	469	118,025,483	14,084	16,770,803	95,944,185
1923	475	126,537,481	15,149	18,433,679	111,244,156
1924	462	124,283,078	14,388	18,259,805	107,536,33

The Fruit and Vegetable Packing Industry

Four separate sections are dealt with in the report on the fruit and vegetable packing and allied industries in Canada for the calendar year 1923, namely (1) fruit and vegetables, canned; (2) fruit and vegetables, dried and evaporated; (3) fruits, preserved; and (4) vinegar, cider, pickles, sauces and relishes. The only section showing an increase in the value of production was the latter section, where the increase amounted to $238,525, whilst the other three sections showed a total decrease in value of $2,832,988. The number of plants operating in the entire industry in 1923 was 252, as compared with 296 in the previous year. About 70 per cent of the active plants were situated in the province of Ontario. The total value of the products manufactured in 1923 was $20,901,322 as against $23,495,785 in 1922. Of this amount, $12,018,704 was paid for materials in 1923 and $13,512,518 in 1922. The capital investment fell from $24,077,358 in 1922 to $23,106,580 in 1923. There was also a fall in the number of employees of all classes and in the salary and wage payments in 1923 as compared with the previous year; salaried employees showed a decrease from 678 (532 male and 146 female) to 644 (499 male and 145 female) and their earnings from $1,005,886 to $974,584, while the number of employees on wages fell from 3,826 to 3,675 and their wages from $2,417,014 to $2,286,395. There was also a decrease in the number of outside piece-workers employed from 725 to 376 and in their earnings of from $43,649 to $15,107.

In the fruit and vegetable canning section, salaried employees numbered 195 males and 60 females with an aggregate salary payroll of $339,495 which represented an average salary per employee of $1,331. For those working on wages the males numbered 1,021 and the females 1,007 with a total wage payroll amounting to $1,108,634 or an average per employee in this seasonal industry of $546. More than 70 per cent of the total number employed in this industry and 75 per cent of the payments for salaries and wages are accredited to the province of Ontario; British Columbia is next with about 17 per cent of the employees and

20 per cent of the payments for salaries and wages. The months of maximum and minimum employment were respectively September and January. Full time operations of plants totalled 10,713 days and part time operations 3,848 days, a total operating time of 14,561 days, or an average of 141 per plant. On the other hand, plants were idle for 16,751 days, or an average of 163 days per plant. The hours of labour performed by employees averaged 5.77 per day and 58.21 per week.

In the section dealing with dried and evaporated fruits and vegetables 111 persons were employed of whom 49 were males and 62 females; 6 of these were superintendents and managers, 3 were clerks, etc., and 102 were wage earners. The total amount paid in salaries and wages in this industry was $51,875. Full time operation of plants totalled 1,319 days and part time 79 days, and the time idle 7,722 days, or an average of 43.97, 2.63 and 257.40 respectively per plant. The hours worked by employees per day or shift averaged 9.50 and per week, 56.93.

In the preserved fruit section there were 1,195 persons employed of whom 471 were males and 724 were females. The salaries and wages to these employees totalled $767,785. Salaried employees numbering 26 received for their services $68,213, general superintendents and managers numbering 34 received $79,033, technical experts, engineers, accountants, etc., numbering 14 received $16,145, clerks, stenographers and other salaried employees numbering 113 received $138,917, wage earners numbering 746 received $459,384, and outside piece workers numbering 262 received $6,093. Full time operation of plants totalled 10,553 days and part time 1,454 days or a total operating time of 12,007 days, an average per plant of 245 days. The time during which plants were idle totalled 2,889 days or an average per plant of 59 days.

In the manufacture of vinegar, cider, pickles, sauces and relishes, 70 firms were engaged, these employing 193 salaried employees (155 male, 38 female) who were paid for their services $328,699, and 799 employees on wages (514 male and 285 female) who were paid $670,584. The maximum of employment was reached in September with a total of 1,267 persons, the minimum in January when it fell to 571. The seasonal nature of the industry is indicated by the time that plants were idle during the year, being more than one-third of the total working time. The average of days in operation, whether on full or part time, was 200.87 and the days idle numbered 103.13. Working time per employee averaged 9 hours per day and 51.66 hours per week. The average hours worked by employees per day or shift was 9 and per week 51.66.

The Corset Industry

Seventeen establishments were reported as engaged in the manufacture of corsets in 1923 of which 11 were in Ontario and 6 in Quebec. The value of the products showed a decrease from the previous year of $397,451, the value for 1923 being $4,887,535. On the other hand, the capital invested showed an increase of $133,491, the amount reported for 1923 being $6,155,454. The total number of employees of all classes declined from 1,747 in 1922 to 1,606 in 1923, a decrease of 141. The total payroll, however, rose from $1,253,059 in 1922 to $1,264,730 in 1923. The maximum number was reached in April with 1,318, while the minimum number recorded was 1,177 in July. Salaried officers of corporations numbering 18, of whom one was a female, were paid $89,687; general superintendents and managers, numbering 26 (23 males and 3 females) were paid $109,506; technical experts, accountants, etc., numbering 20 (14 males, 6 females) were paid $38,665; clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc., numbering 303 (146 males and 157 females) were paid $340,590; 1,237 employees on wages (110 males and 1,127 females) were paid $685,307 and 2 female outside piece workers received $975. The days in operation on full time at the establishments averaged 239.7 and on part time 33.7. The number of days idle averaged 30.6. The hours worked by wage earners per day or shift averaged 8.3 and per week 46.1.

The British Trade Union Congress General Council is making extensive plans for increasing its activities in several directions. It will develop the efficiency of the Trades Council by means of a Joint Committee representing the General Council and the local Trades Councils: it will also extend its educational work and its international activities. It also has in view various other work for the assistance of the affiliated unions. Large plans for these branches of activities are now under way.

The General Council of the Trade Union Council has set up a special committee of seven to investigate the effect of foreign competition on industry. The Committee will collect information from the unions affiliated with the Congress as to the effect on wages, hours, etc., in the various trades. The Committee is also authorized to seek information from other countries, so that its report may be "a complete and authentic statement of the position".

OCCUPATIONS OF CANADIANS RECENTLY NATURALIZED

CERTIFICATES of naturalization under the Naturalization Acts of 1914 and 1920 were granted by the Secretary of State of Canada during May to aliens whose occupations are given in the following list:—

Manufacturers, 8; merchants, 37; live stock commission merchant, 1; professor of literature, 1; physician, 1; rabbi, 1; priest, 1; clergyman, 1; gentleman, 1; retired man, 1; no occupation, 1; photographer, 1; teachers, 3; druggist, 1; musician, 1; medical student, 1; mining engineers, 2; gas engineer, 1; electrical engineer, 1; storekeepers, 8; pool room proprietors, 2; restaurateurs, 6; hotel keeper, 1; theatre manager, 1; motion picture operator, 1; travelling superintendent, 1; insurance manager, 1; factory manager, 1; sales manager, 1; manager, 1; accountants, 2; clerks, 8; salesmen, 3; travellers, 2; farmers, 116; rancher, 1; gardener, 1; dairymen, 2; fish broker, 1; fish packer, 1; fish buyer, 1; trappers, 2; brewery foreman, 1; railway foreman, 1; grocers, 5; produce dealer, 1; fruiterer, 5; wholesale fruit dealer, 1; seamen, 3; fishermen, 10; labour foreman, 1; labourers, 128; miners, 27; carpenters, 22; lumbermen, 4; logger, 1; sawyer, 1; saw man, 1; contractor, 1; plasterers, 2; bricklayers, 3; cement finisher, 1; electrician, 1; elevator employee, 1; firemen, 7; cooks, 7; chef, 1; housekeepers, 2; housewife, 1; tailors, 14; glove cutter, 1; dressmaker, 1; furriers, 2; leather worker, 1; loom operator, 1; designer, 1; pressers, 3; dry cleaner, 1; shoemakers, 8; railway labourer, 1; C.P.R. checker, 1; C.P.R. pensioner, 1; station agent, 1; trainman, 1; porters, 2; freight handler, 1; car repairers, 2; car builder, 1; truckmen, 2; truck driver, 1; freighterer, 1; teamsters, 2; jitney driver, 1; chauffeur, 1; liverymen, 2; taxi proprietor, 1; painters, 8; sign painter, 1; blacksmith, 1; moulders, 5; foundry worker, 1; machinist's helpers, 2; machinists, 8; auto worker, 1; boilermaker, 1; riveter, 1; mechanics, 4; grinder men, 2; gilder, 1; crane operator, 2; core maker, 1; millwright, 1; cooper, 2; tinsmith, 1; locksmith, 1; steel worker, 1; longshoreman, 1; rooming house proprietors, 3; night watchman, 1; janitors, 2; furnaceman, 1; charwoman, 1; bakers, 4; butchers, 4; laundryman, 1; laundress, 1; waiters and waitresses, 4; barbers, 3; candy makers, 2; egg candler, 1; confectioners, 7; chocolate dipper, 1; peddler, 1; shipper, 1; upholsterer, 1.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities are also noted which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Quebec Convention on Technical Education

The first Canadian convention of delegates representing vocational schools, elementary schools, employers and employees was held in the Montreal Technical School, June 11 to 13 inclusive. Approximately 100 delegates assembled from all parts of the province to discuss the problems of industrial education, apprenticeship and trade training.

The meetings were presided over by Dr. A. Frigon, Provincial Director of Technical Education, and were conducted under the auspices of the Provincial Government. Mr. C. J. Simard, Assistant Provincial Secretary, represented the government in the absence of the Hon. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary, who was unable to attend. Mr. A. W. Crawford, Federal Director of Technical Education, represented the Minister of Labour and conveyed greetings and best wishes to the convention.

On Thursday morning, immediately after the formal opening, the delegates inspected the exhibition of work done by the pupils of the technical school and visited the shops, class-rooms and laboratories of the school. All were very favourably impressed by the high standard of the work and the completeness and quality of the equipment and instruction provided. The school is undoubtedly one of the finest of its kind in America.

Thursday afternoon was devoted to discussion of the relation between vocational or technical schools and primary schools. Several papers on this subject were presented and keen interest was shown in the discussion. The need for preparatory courses in the elementary schools for pupils intending to enter vocational schools was stressed by several speakers and all emphasized the need for a better grounding in mathematics. The discussion brought out the need for a more careful selection of pupils for vocational schools and for closer co-operation between vocational schools and elementary schools. No definite action was taken but it is hoped that the discussion will lead to a better understanding of the problems of both types of schools.

Friday was devoted to papers and discussion on the relation between vocational schools and industry particularly in connection with apprentice training and the qualifications and training required by young people entering industrial employment. The need for a trade school for the building trades was stressed by several speakers and it was pointed out that such a school could not be successfully established until employers and employees were united in their desire for such an institution and could agree upon the programme to be adopted. It was suggested that the building industry should follow the example of the printing industry which by the united action of employers and employees has succeeded in having a printing school for apprentices established in connection with the Montreal Technical School. Several employers expressed the opinion that vocational schools should not attempt to provide specialized trade training but should teach the students to think and give them a general industrial training which will familiarize them with the problems of industrial life and help them to develop initiative and self-reliance. They stated that industry should train its own workers. It was noted that these speakers represented large industrial plants of a highly specialized nature in which training programmes could easily be established. Those who favoured trade schools represented the building trades and industries in which small plants predominate and in which work is seasonal or of such a nature that employees move frequently from one plant or employer to another. This discussion clearly brought out the necessity for very close co-operation between vocational schools and industry and for a careful study of existing conditions before attempting to establish school courses for workers in any industry. That much good work along this line is being done in Quebec was made clear by the reports from Grand Mere, Shawinigan, Three Rivers and other centres.

Towards the close of the afternoon session several topics were introduced including visual education, organization of student and graduate activities, vocational guidance, teaching of particular subjects, etc.

Saturday morning was devoted to discussion of problems affecting the organization and operation of vocational schools. This session was attended by official delegates only representing the various schools of the province. It resulted in the appointment of a committee to investigate and report upon the advisability of organizing a vocational teacher's association in the province. If deemed advisable the committee was empowered to draft a proposed constitution for submission at the next convention.

It was agreed to complete the work of the graduating year in each school so that students could commence work about June 1st.

After considerable discussion it was decided to commence the publication of a vocational education periodical for the province to serve the dual purpose of linking the schools together and of educating the public in respect to the purpose and value of vocational schools. Copies of this publication are to be distributed in all parts of the province to people who should take an active interest in the work of the schools.

The delegates favoured annual conventions similar to the Montreal meeting and showed by their enthusiasm and animated discussion that there was a need for such gatherings at regular intervals.

Changes in Provincial Staff of Ontario

Mr. F. P. Gavin, who has been acting principal of the Hamilton teacher training college, has been appointed permanently to the principalship. Mr. Gavin was director of technical education for the province, but interested himself in the college when it opened in April and took charge of the organization of the classes.

The new training college for technical teachers is in the nature of an experiment, though so far a successful one. It has been found difficult to secure vocational instructors who possessed not only technical knowledge and industrial experience but also training in teaching. The new college will supply the deficiency.

Mr. D. A. Campbell, principal of the Sarnia collegiate institute and technical school, will take over the duties of director of technical education. Mr. Campbell, prior to assuming the principalship of the Sarnia school, was director of technical education in Alberta from 1919 to 1921.

Mr. M. A. Sorsoleil, formerly organizer of commercial work for Ontario, and Miss E. I. McKim, formerly organizer of home economics, have also been appointed to the staff of the college.

Mr. F. S. Rutherford, formerly organizer of industrial education, has been appointed to the position of Assistant Director of Technical Education, and Miss Alice Hamill, formerly of the Kitchener-Waterloo collegiate and vocational school, succeeds Miss McKim as inspector of household science. Miss McKim will still be in charge of the clothing department.

Addition to Technical School at London, Ontario

The eight-room addition to the Technical and Commercial High School at London is to be completed by the first of September. Increased enrolment at the school necessitated the addition. Six of the rooms will be used for academic work, while the other two will have no partitions and will be used for gymnasium and assembly hall purposes. A saving will be effected each year through having gymnasium accommodation, as the school board in the past has had to pay the Y. M. C. A. for use of its floors. This is the second addition to the London school within the past two years.

A Modern Apprenticeship Plan

Mr. William Turnbull, chairman of the apprentice committee of Typographical Union No. 91, Toronto, Ontario, in discussing the practice of giving intelligence tests to all printing apprentices in Toronto, made the following statement to a representative of the Toronto *Daily Star*.

The printing industry, particularly the compositor's part, requires not only skill but a thorough understanding of grammar and a general knowledge of most subjects—at least more than the average man. To be able to read, punctuate and spell is just as necessary to a printer as a hammer and a saw is to a carpenter. The idea of submitting the boys to the intelligence test was to determine—scientifically determine—the adaptability of boys contemplating coming into our industry of their mentality. To the boys who were already in our industry it was the purpose to find out the weaknesses and by quiet and confidential talks help to strengthen those weaknesses, so that the boy will ultimately be a more proficient and competent printer, with a thorough understanding of his work. Do you know what that means? It means this: that the boy with a thorough understanding of his work will come into the composing room each day with that self-confidence that no matter what kind of work he will be called upon to perform that day he will be able to do it—and do it well.

Here is a report of a boy who has just commenced his apprenticeship: His name, address, age, nationality, nationality of his father and mother, and occupation of his father are here given. Then follow a history of the boy, his schooling and his grading at school, etc. Then come the diagnosis and general remarks. To quote here: "Blank is a good type of lad, measures to an intelligent quotient of 102, and this is really his first job. As an only son, and apparently he has usually been associated with older boys or adults, he has not yet developed a very big amount of self-confidence nor does he place much reliance in his own judgment. He has not much leadership developed as yet, is inclined to accept the judgment of others rather than work things out for himself. This is a habit rather than a latent weakness and can be overcome. Probably the fact that he is the only child has led to a certain amount of indulgence on the part of the parents to make things easier for the lad. He is a bit careless as to details, but has good ability and should do well. With some coaching should develop into a good steady, reliable type. He is rather easily led—which may be an asset or a liability, depending on the type of suggestion he gets."

The committee, being in possession of a complete record of every apprentice from Dr. Clarke have also a progress card which is given to the foreman each month, who marks it with one of four designated letters; E (for excellent), G (for good), F (for fair) or P (for poor). The apprentice reports regularly to the committee, who, if they find a boy has been credited with two consecutive marks below G investigate and find out the reason for the non-progress. Upon that investigation depends the course to be pursued by the committee. For instance, if the apprentice's weakness is grammar the committee apply certain tests of construction and punctuation to help strengthen the weakness. He comes under the quiet observation and guidance of a workman who is known as the Big Brother. This Big Brother, working in conjunction with the committee, is informed from time to time of weaknesses when they are found, and by close observation of the boy and his work is able just at the psychological moment to give advice which will give to the work the boy is doing that scientific printorial effect. In most of the larger offices where the Big Brother is working much good, we hope, will be accomplished. He is in daily touch with the boys, and it is characteristic of printing offices in Toronto, particularly in newspaper offices, that

the desire to further the education of the apprentice is so manifest.

We have also a course in printing which every apprentice is obliged to take out when he commences his third year of apprenticeship. The lessons are done at home, and the written examinations are carefully gone over by the committee before being finally submitted to our bureau of education at Indianapolis. This bureau of education is in charge of Mr. John H. Chambers, under the direction of President James M. Lynch, of the International Typographical Union. The proper spelling, punctuation and capitalization of words and sentences are verbally elaborated on by members of the committee to the apprentices, and red ink marks on their examination papers thoroughly explained, and the reasons for the markings given. The boys then rewrite their papers and forward them to our headquarters, where again they are carefully gone over by experts who give their full time to this work. Percentages are awarded, and if the percentage is too low the apprentice rewrites that lesson until such time as we are satisfied that he has a thorough and practical knowledge of the particular subject under consideration at that time. Of course not only do we study grammar, although, perhaps, that is the most fundamental, but we study every subject necessary for the making of a competent printer, such as the materials used in type composition, the systems used in making type, the origin and characteristic of type faces, distribution, spacing, proofreading, display work, stationery, proportion, measure, balance, borders, title pages, headings, advertising, commercial work, catalogues, booklets, lockup and imposition, colour harmony, plate processes, etc. This course takes between eighteen months and two years to complete, depending upon the amount of time a boy applies to his studies.

Now that the committee have the services of Dr. Clarke and his comprehensive reports we are looking forward to the time when the Toronto graduate printer will be looked upon as the most competent worker in his line on the North American continent.

Management Principles of Apprenticeship

The following extracts are from the third of a series of articles on Management Principles of Apprenticeship by H. A. Frommelt, which appeared in *Industrial Management* for May, 1925.

Apprenticeship and education are essentially the same thing. Hence there must be something to teach, some one to do the teaching and obviously some to do the learning. These are the essential elements. They seem so obvious that it almost borders on the ridiculous to call attention to the fact that when we have gotten a group of young men together whom we choose to call apprentices, we have by no means solved our apprenticeship problem. As a matter of fact, we have made a wrong beginning. We should have organized our trade facts and drawn them up into attractive schedules. Secondly, we should have organized a competent teaching staff to teach both the manual operations and the related trade technique. With these organized it would then have been opportune to induce young men to enter upon this educational programme.

Probably the vast majority of apprenticeship experiments at the present time are failures because these simple principles are not being heeded nor executed in the order named above. It is an everyday occurrence to hear a manufacturer exclaim, "I believe in apprenticeship; I want apprentices; and I would gladly engage some could I but find them." Nothing else has been done. No analysis has been made of the trade in question, to ascertain its essential educational features and hence, no adequate schedules of work have been drawn up. Finally no attempt has been made to discover the essential technical facts that pertain to the trade in question and hence no study of schedules of study have been made. No organization, of course, for the teaching of this body of organized trade facts has been called together. And yet these two elements, namely, the subject matter to be taught and the personnel to do the teaching, are by far the most important. As a matter of fact, it has been proven that if these two be present, apprentices will present themselves in sufficient numbers for every purpose no matter how difficult or uninviting on the surface the trade may appear.

It were just as illogical to expect pupils to present themselves to a proposed school where there was neither curricula nor teaching staff. In fact, this is hardly an analogy, it is almost an identity. If it were not for the fact that we have come to associate education with a classroom, this would be an identity. The execution of an apprenticeship does not differ in any essential from the execution of a formal education. We dare not forget that there are curricula to be drawn up for our modern apprenticeship and a teaching staff organized to execute this educational programme before we can hope to make apprenticeship really successful.

Our first problem then is to draw up an adequate schedule. And if it is adequate it will also be interesting. The trade in question must first be broken down into its essential

elements and these then arranged in their proper sequence and given their proper proportionate time in an attractive programme of shop work. This holds true for any trade or profession and must necessarily be the first step to set up a successful apprenticeship system. It is at this point that we come to realize that it is necessary in modern industry for smaller organizations to co-operate with the larger in carrying out an adequate programme of shop work. A small plant obviously seldom presents a complete programme of training. It is necessary to call on a larger organization to help them keep the programme. Hence it is necessary to organize apprenticeship district. This means co-operation; this means solidarity.

Thus far, we have only considered one phase of our training programme, perhaps the most important, nevertheless, but one portion of it. The technical foundation underlying every trade, and obviously every profession must also be arranged in schedule form and co-ordinated with the programme of shop training. The technical foundation for every trade in modern industry is so completely organized and recognized that there is no excuse for its not being included in any programme of industrial training. It is essential in an apprenticeship then, that we choose the essentials from this body of technical data and information, keeping in mind the class and grade of apprentices before whom we wish to lay such a programme.

This means some sort of classroom instruction. It is impossible to impart this technical information in an adequate and satisfactory manner in the shop at the same time that we are imparting the manual instruction. It must be the duty of someone in an apprenticeship organization to arrange this technical information in lesson form and be given sufficient time apart from the actual shop work to present this information in a satisfactory and interesting manner. This requires a trained teacher, thoroughly acquainted with the trade, preferably a craftsman himself and one who is acquainted with proper methods of pedagogy. Such technical instruction, however simple it may be, and it must be simple for the average sixteen-year-old apprentice, is not only necessary for the complete rounding out of a programme of apprenticeship but it will also go far towards making such a programme a real success. The inquisitiveness of youth can thus be satisfied. His questions as to the "how" and "why" of things can thus be answered. In this manner the most disagreeable trade can be infused with an interest that will hold the ambitious youngster. Only the largest industrial plants find it possible to carry out adequately such a programme of technical instruction. Even the medium-sized plants generally find the burden too great for the returns. Hence we must either do that which does away with what seems to be essential and necessary in this matter, namely, all technical instructions, or organize modern apprenticeship along such lines as will make this possible. Hence, again if we inaugurate a district apprenticeship programme, such technical training becomes possible. A group of plants centering around one or more related trades, can in some central location, and by their own proportionate appropriations do such technical teaching as is necessary. This has been and is being accomplished satisfactorily in some few localities. But the principle of solidarity, the spirit of co-operation is necessary.

Modern developments in educational work are making this phase of industrial training steadily more simple and more accessible. The modern vocational school which has only recently been accepted in this country, but which had its origin in Europe quite some time before the war, has become an essential element in apprenticeship training. The vocational school is in no sense a trade school. It is designed to supplement part time education, the training that the employer cannot or will not give. The apprenticeship phase of the vocational school work is purely academic. The technical information which we have just considered as of such importance is here taught in an organized, systematic and supervised manner. Every industrial community in the United States, if it is to set up an adequate apprenticeship programme, must co-operate and support at all times a system of part time or vocational education. Here again we may note, the principle of solidarity enters. It is essential that employers co-operate to further this phase of an industrial education.

The third element to making the principle of education a success is obviously, from what has already been discussed, a complete corps of instructors, particularly in the shop work. It may be that individual foremen are competent to do this work. But it is more than likely, with the modern organization and developments in industry, that at some time during an apprenticeship it will be necessary to place the apprentice under an instructor whose chief duty is to teach the learner the manual phase of his trade and who has little connection therefore with production as such. Such instruction need not be continued throughout the entire apprenticeship. The apprentice may come under the direct charge of the foreman. But a certain portion of this

period of learning must be supervised and conducted by an instructor.

Here again it would seem that if only the smaller plants be considered, such an essential part of an apprenticeship programme must be waived. Hence, we must again have recourse to a district programme to the principle of co-operation, to the principle of solidarity. The smaller plants cannot obviously bear the burden of such shop instruction, only the medium and larger sized plants can do this. If, therefore, a number of smaller plants be grouped around a larger one, it will be possible to give all apprentices a period of intensive instruction in an organized and systematic manner. The apprentice can, after a proper period under an instructor in the large plant, be transferred to the smaller plant. Here, though he must forego formal instruction, the advantages of close contact with foreman, workers and related processes will compensate for such seeming disadvantage. In fact, it has been demonstrated and practised that such an arrangement is not only satisfactory but highly desirable. Every employer is thus drawn into a programme of apprenticeship training and gives his proportionate share to that programme. The apprentice, on the other hand, has all the advantages that come with a change in organizations, in men and processes.

This, then, is in essence, the principle of education. It is, upon analysis, so obviously simple that it requires little explanation. Something to teach, someone to teach, and someone to do the teaching—equals apprenticeship. This is the formula. Providing we make each member of the equation to the left, adequate, we can maintain the equality.

Plans have been discussed for the establishment of a building trades school at the Delaware School, Syracuse, N.Y. The course, which is for all apprentices in the building trades, will cover a three-year period and will be supported by both builders and trade unions. For the present the courses are to be confined to the continuation and evening schools but the future development will carry the work into the vocational schools where day sessions are maintained.

A vocational course of the co-operative type is offered at the Williamsport high school, Williamsport, Pa., under the directorship of Mr. G. H. Parks. The course consists of two years of straight academic work, followed by two years of vocational work. Four trades, cabinet-making, machine shop work, pattern making and electrical installation, are taught. During the last two years, each one of the sixty boys in the course alternates between one week in school and two weeks in employment. Each boy is paid twenty cents an hour during his junior year and 25 cents in his senior year, and upon graduation is placed for one year as an apprentice at forty cents an hour. The course costs about $120 per year, per pupil, or $15 more than the academic course, and the Smith-Hughes subsidy pays about $60 of the cost.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Ontario Government to Study Mining in South Africa

Mr. T. F. Sutherland, the chief inspector of mines of Ontario, has been commissioned by the provincial government to visit South Africa to study mining in the gold fields of the Rand, particularly with the view of suggesting improvements in the Ontario regulations for the prevention of accidents and diseases among mine workers. Included in the subjects for study are the following: silicosis or miners' phthisis, and the means taken to prevent and control this disease; deep winding of men and material; the effect of depth on temperature-artificial ventilation; the problem of pressure at depth; rock bursts and precautions to be taken; the general accident hazard in South African mines and preventive measures adopted; and the disposal of tailings and methods of fillings.

In referring to Mr. Sutherland's mission, the Honourable Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines of Ontario, stated that the existing regulations in the Ontario Mining Act are founded on South African practice. Nowhere in the world, he said, is gold mining carried on on a scale equal to that of the Rand. For the most part the shafts in South Africa are much deeper than those in Ontario, and the problems connected with mining at depth on a large scale and the dangers attendant upon them, have been encountered and dealt with, and the skill and technical ability possessed by the engineers and managers are well known. "With the possible exception of some of our nickel mines," he continued, "we have not yet had much deep mining in Ontario, but it is now evident that we are entering upon an era of mining at greater depths. Both the Hollinger and McIntyre gold mines are pushing

down their shafts, the latter having a present objective of 4,000 feet. At Kirkland Lake also, considerable greater depths are aimed at than have as yet been worked. It is obvious that the hazard in mining increases with depth; cables require to be heavier and stronger, hoisting machinery more powerful, and the difficulties of ventilation increase. Pressure inherent in the rock, scarcely noticeable in shallow mines, takes on a more menacing aspect with greater depth and shows itself in rock bursts and swelling of workings. So far this last-named feature, though not entirely absent, has not been formidable in Ontario, but it is quite possible that the danger from that source will increase as mines penetrate farther and farther into the crust of the earth."

More Fire Bosses Recommended

The *Coal Age* (New York) states that "at many mines fire bosses are given too large an area to inspect. In consequence gas and bad roof go undetected. The practice of overtasking foremen and fire bosses should be stopped. It is a source of many accidents. The fire boss in such a case is less a protection against safety than an *alibi* against prosecution. When a fire boss is discharged and another not hired, if the tonnage is not decreasing, the matter is worthy of an investigation by the state inspector. Do inspectors with sufficient frequency inquire into the number of fire bosses on the job and the number of places inspected? Of course the coal thickness, the quantity of gobbed rock, the presence or absence of bad roof and the prevalence of gas are factors in determining the number of fire bosses needed, but the inspector should have a definite idea how many are requisite and, if not, should acquire that knowledge by taking a fire boss around himself, testing the roof and inspecting for gas as the regular functionary would be required to do."

"Radium Necrosis" and "Tetraethyl Lead Poisoning"

A disease called "radium necrosis," believed to be a new occupational disease, is claimed to be responsible for the death of five persons and numerous cases of illness among employees engaged in painting watch dials with radium paint at a New Jersey plant. After applying the paint the employees were in the habit of drawing brushes between their teeth to point them. As a result of these deaths, the United States Department of Labour has ordered a general survey of all radium plants in the United States for information concerning occupational diseases resulting from handling of radio-active materials. If the disease is found to be occupational it is stated that efforts will be made to bring it under the provisions of the workmens' compensation laws.

At a plant manufacturing a lead compound used for treating gasoline, tetraethyl lead poisoning killed eight persons in eighteen months and made 300 seriously ill. The company is said to have exercised every possible precaution to protect their workers, spending $2,000,000 for the plant and $60,000 for improvements. They also sent specialists to care for the sick and paid benefits to dependents. The plants are now closed. Tetraethyl lead is a compound used in manufacturing "anti-knock" gasoline, the sale of which has been stopped in several states pending federal investigation into effects on pedestrians who breathe motor exhaust gases.

Five persons are reported to have died violently in straight jackets last autumn from lead poisoning contracted while making "looney gas" at an oil works in the state.

St. John's Ambulance Association Awards

The results of the St. John's Ambulance Association trophy competition for 1925 have recently been announced, the railway teams taking the following positions in the finals:—

Montizambert trophy, representing Canadian championship, Canadian National Railway team, Stratford, Ontario, the Ontario champion team with the Canadian Pacific Railway team, Calgary, Alberta, as runner up.

Wallace Nesbitt railway trophy: Car Department team Canadian National Railway, Montreal, with Canadian National Railway team, Fort Rouge shops, Winnipeg, as runner up.

Shaughnessy Police Shield (Eastern), the Canadian Pacific Railway, Windsor Station, Montreal, police took second place, and (Western), the Canadian Pacific Railway police, Calgary, Alberta, was also second.

The Lady Drummond Cup for championship in home nursing and first aid by women's teams, was awarded to the Canadian National Railway team, Montreal.

Medical Examinations in Pulp and Paper Industry

The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company and the International Paper Company have instituted medical services which examine physically all men now being taken on for employment and have arranged to examine all men now on their payroll, both in the factory and in the field. The dispensary staff are kept informed of all suspicious or positive findings of a tuberculous nature. Cases

are referred to the dispensary from these services. Of 575 men examined in one works, 20 were sent to the dispensary.

Recommendations of Coroners' Juries

The Coroner's jury in connection with the death of a crane operator at a structural steel works at Toronto, Ontario, on June 5, brought in a verdict to the effect that the company was responsible for not employing experienced practical workmen. It recommended that "the provincial government appoint certified engineers to inspect all factories and works at regular intervals, and to keep records for same, to make it more secure for the workers".

Blame for the capsizing of a sand sucker off Point Pelee on May 2, was placed by a coroner's jury at Leamington on the skipper of the craft, who was drowned with eight of the crew. Negligence on his part in ordering the sand sucker hose to be disconnected before the aperture through which it was thrust could be covered in the lee side of the rough sea was given as the cause of the accident. Several recommendations to the Canadian government were contained in the jury's report. The government was asked to equip the life saving station at Point Pelee with an up-to-date boat to replace an antiquated and unseaworthy craft; with a runway extending from one side of the point to the other so that the lifeboat could be used to quickly answer distress calls from either side, with a watch tower and with a new boathouse to accommodate the boat and the men.

The coroner's jury investigating the death of a lineman who was electrocuted through contact with a live wire joint while in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Company, recommended that it be compulsory that a foreman enforce the use of safety devices. It also recommended that the Bureau of Labour appoint a board to investigate cases of this kind and to see that all precautionary measures are taken to ensure against its recurrence.

Fourth International Medical Congress of Industrial Accidents and Diseases

The fourth International Medical Congress of Industrial Accidents and Diseases will be held at Amsterdam, September 7-11. Some of the subjects that will be discussed are as follows: Accidents and diseases from the medical point of view, diagnosis and outline of the occupational diseases; the legal and ethical aspects of industrial insurance in Great Britain; re-instatement of permanently and partially disabled workmen; accidents and tuberculosis; treatment of wounds with special reference to primary sutures; gas poisoning; work in overheated and damp-atmospheres; osteosynthesis (fractures); settlement by lump sums and small claims; the influence of legal social insurance on surgical instruction; nervous and mental diseases; pneumoconiosis; tumour and accident; injuries of the hand; assurance of accidents by labour in agriculture from medical point of view; traumatic affections of joints; abdominal injuries; dislocation of semilunar cartileges; occupational eye affections; psychotechnique, the question of fatigue; the achievements of industrial legislation and hygiene; occupational diseases of heart and vessels; adaptation.

"Current Rate of Wages" Law of Oklahoma Unconstitutional

The United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma had before it recently a case involving the constitutionality of the sections of the Oklahoma Compiled Statutes which require contractors on public works to pay "not less than the current rate of *per diem* wages in the locality where the work is performed" to their employees. Three judges concurred in the view that the statute, being penal, was too vague and uncertain to stand. There was penalty for each offence of not less than $50 or more than $500, or imprisonment not less than three months or more than six months, each day's violation constituting a separate offence. The phraseology of the act, "not less than the current rate of *per diem* wages in the locality," together with the stringent provisions for punishment, was said to "deprive the complainant of his liberty and property without due process of law." The opinion continues:—"The statute wholly fails to provide an ascertainable standard by which a contractor may determine in advance what is the current wage in any given locality. Common justice demands that before a person may be deprived of his liberty by means of a criminal prosecution he must have been able to comprehend and to know in advance that if he commits certain acts such acts will violate the provisions of a penal statute, plain and definite in its statements."

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Dates of Coming Conventions

The International Longshoremen's at Montreal, Quebec, on August 10.

The International Typographical Union at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on August 10 to 15.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders' International League at Montreal, Quebec, on August 10.

Cigar Makers' International Union at Boston, Massachusetts, in August.

International Photo-Engravers' Union at Cleveland, Ohio, on August 17, to 22.

The call of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for its convention in September is given elsewhere in this issue.

American Federation of Labour

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labour was in session May 5 to 9, 1925. A special conference was held, also on May 6, between the international officers. Since the beginning of the present year efforts had been in progress in many localities and in many labour organizations to revive and sustain interest in organization work. This activity was converged under a national programme by the conference of May 6. The conference was called in accord with the decision of the executive council, and considered the general problems of organization and specifically the campaign formulated by the Union Label Trades Department. The campaign plans were approved by the general conference and will be submitted to the national and international organizations for action. The discussion in the conference clearly indicated that there is need of basing organization upon educational work that will give to the members of the union understanding of what the union is and how it functions, as well as familiarity with its historic development that will enable them to interpret the social service of the labour movement in raising standards of living, standards of human justice, as well as more or less clearly defined codes and ethics and good manners that ought to obtain between men whether employers or employed.

Under the plan of campaign adopted by the conference the country will be divided into five districts. To each district there will be assigned a unit of four persons, consisting of an advance agent, moving picture machine operator, entertainer and lecturer. Meetings will be arranged by the advance agent in co-operation with State Federations of Labour and City Central Bodies. In addition to these meetings, when possible, there will be meetings conducted under the auspices of fraternal societies, women's clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, that those outside of the labour movement may see and hear the true story of the struggle of the workers. This will be accomplished by means of a moving picture produced especially for this campaign, a lecture on the need of and benefits to be derived through organization, a moving picture display of union labels, and the distribution of literature.

Mr. Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union brought to the attention of the Council the movement to establish an international code for seamen through the League of Nations. One of the provisions in the proposed code is that seamen may be arrested if they quit their vessels even though in safe port. In view of the far-reaching consequences of such a code if adopted and the fact that discussion of its terms is now in progress to crystallize sentiment in favour of the proposal he requested assistance from the Council that would enable him to combat the propaganda.

New President of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

The death occurred on June 12 of Warren Sanford Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers since 1903. His career was notable for the outstanding service he rendered to railroad labour, and for the success that attended the various enterprises launched under his administration. He was born on a pioneer farm in Iowa, and at nineteen was firing an engine. Rapidly he worked his way up, and his ability was early recognized by his fellow workers, who elected him from the engine cab to office in the organization. During the term of his presidency undertakings were started that were unique in the labour movement of the continent. The creation of labour banks, investment companies and co-operative stores and the establishing of a Widows' Pension Department were among signal achievements of the last five years of his life.

His successor in office, William B. Prenter, was formerly first vice-president of the Brotherhood. He has been an active member of the organization for nearly half a century. Born in Philadelphia, he went with his parents to Belfast, Ireland. When a young

man he returned to this continent, and entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway. Subsequently he transferred his services as an engineer to the Canadian Pacific Railway and was with that company on a run out of Ottawa in 1882. He was foreman of the Canadian Pacific Railway shops in Ottawa in 1884, and remained in active railroad work until 1906 when he began the official career that has now brought him to the presidency.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

A union meeting of the Canadian Divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Grand International Auxiliary (the women's organization) was held at Montreal on July 8, Mr. William Spence, chairman of the executive committee, presiding. About 1,500 persons were in attendance. The business meetings were held in private, such matters as insurance, pensions and widows' pensions and questions relating to the welfare of the union being discussed.

Mr. W. B. Prenter, of Cleveland, Ohio, the new president of the Brotherhood, outlined the history of the organization from its formation by 12 engineers in 1863 to the present time when there is a membership of over 90,000, of whom 75 per cent are in the United States and Mexico and 25 per cent in Canada. He said that in the event of a strike of miners in the United States that there would be no co-operation or sympathetic strike on the part of the Brotherhood or any refusal to carry coal. The Brotherhood did not believe in sympathetic strikes, holding that contracts are inviolable.

The Brotherhood's bank in Cleveland, which was opened in 1920 with a capital of $1,000,000 and a reserve fund of $500,000, has now resources of $26,000,000. The organization owns banks in Boston, Philadelphia, Alabama and Indiana, with capital of $140,000,000. Over $225,000 is paid monthly by the Brotherhood in death benefits, and since 1868 over $50,000,000 has been expended in widows' pensions. About 20,0000 members are receiving retirement or disablement pensions. Over $3,000 daily is sent out from the head office of the Brotherhood at Cleveland for insurance, including death, accident and pension. About $50,000 monthly is expended in legal fees for pleading members' cases.

Winnipeg was chosen as the city for the union meeting next year.

New Brunswick Federation of Labour

The twelfth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held at Fredericton on March 17-19 under the presidency of Mr. J. E. Tighe, with 25 delegates present. President Tighe spoke of the poor conditions of employment and the number of industries that had been closed down, stating that many of the province's best tradesmen had been forced to move either to the United States or to Western Canada. He suggested that the Federation should co-operate with any movement for the improvement of conditions not only in the province but throughout the Maritime provinces. He also urged the convention to do what it possibly could toward securing the passage of a Mothers' Allowance Act and a Minimum Wage Act for women and children.

The Federation's representatives on the Royal Commission of Inquiry into mothers' allowance and minimum wage for women and children acts (Labour Gazette, June, 1924, page 481) reported that sessions had been held in Moncton, Bathurst and St. John, and that surveys had been made in Chatham, Campbellton, Bathurst, Moncton and St John. (The reports were tabled in the legislature on March 18 while the convention was in session). The secretary's report showed a balance in the treasury of the Federation on December 31, 1924, of $139.94.

The following resolutions were adopted at the convention:—

1. Requesting the Government to redraft the Factories Act.

2. Urging on the Government the need for passing Mothers' Allowance and Minimum Wage Acts at the present session of the legislature.

3. Requesting amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide that in all cases of death, payments to widows and children shall be $30 and $7.50 respectively.

4. Requesting that the New Brunswick Power Act be amended to make it lawful for the City of St. John to sell hydro current in the County of St. John.

5. Urging the Government to provide free school books in all public schools.

6. Urging the Government to pass legislation giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into Mothers' Allowances. (The Special Committee dealing with this report recommended that the proposed Mothers' Allowances Board should consist of five persons, two of whom should be women.)

7. Requested amendments to the City of St. John Commission Act to provide that a majority vote of the mayor and commissioners will be sufficient to pass a bond issue.

8. Urging the Government to pass the necessary legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into Minimum Wage Act for Women and Children.

9. Requesting the Government to give labour representation on all public boards and commissions appointed by them.

10. Requesting that the Educational Act be amended to provide for the election of municipality appointed members of school boards.

11. Instructing the officers of the Federation to ask the Government to increase the salaries of the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board to at least the amount paid the members of the Nova Scotia board.

12. Expressing the sympathy of the Federation for the Nova Scotia miners, and urging the delegates and local unions to do all in their power financially for them.

13. Expressing the Federation's appreciation of the Government in advancing vocational education in the province and for passing the necessary orders in council to provide for the examination and licensing of master and journeymen plumbers. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1924, page 843).

A committee from the convention presented these requests to the Government who gave them a very cordial hearing, expressing its intention to go through with the Grand Falls development under public ownership as recommended by the Federation last year. (The labour legislation passed at the recent session of the New Brunswick Legislature is given elsewhere in this issue).

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

The Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held its fourteenth annual convention at Windsor, Ontario, from June 25 to 27, with 19 delegates present.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed that at the time of the last convention 55 local unions and five district councils were included in the provincial council, and on June 24, 1925, the date of his report, there were forty-nine local unions and four district councils. The Ottawa district had consolidated three locals into one, thus saving the expense of maintaining two sets of officers, the Trenton and Oshawa unions had transferred their membership to Belleville and Whitby, and the Perth and Woodstock unions had returned their charters. There were 2,478 members in good standing in the province, and about 500 members in arrears. Last year the report showed 2,768 members and 500 in arrears, the loss being largely accounted for by members going to the United States to obtain work. Funds on hand and in the bank at the end of the year amounted to about $800.

The convention discussed the dual organization of carpenters in the province. During the past year two of the local unions which had come over to the Brotherhood from the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada had to protect themselves in the courts, the Amalgamated Union having sued them for the funds of the local. In one of these cases the decision had gone against the members of the Brotherhood (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1925, page 327). The convention decided to put forth every effort to consolidate the carpenters into one organization, and instructed the general officers to endeavour to reach an agreement with the headquarters of the Amalgamated Woodworkers of Great Britain so that new arrivals in Canada might be enrolled in the Brotherhood. It was also decided that members of the Amalgamated Carpenters who might transfer to the Brotherhood should be credited with their years of membership.

The convention decided that continual information should be circulated among the members of the Brotherhood on such matters as the Compensation Act of Ontario, and commended the publication of *Labour* as a ready means to secure such information. Reference to this new paper is made elsewhere in this section of the GAZETTE, in the paragraph concerning the Labour Educational Association of Ontario. The convention considered that all accidents should be reported so that a complete record of the toll industry demands from workers can be compiled, and also because minor accidents often develop into major ones, and if these are not reported at once it is difficult to reach an adjustment of the claim when finally made. The need for reporting all accidents to the foreman, however small, was also emphasized. Another resolution asked that industrial hernia be included among the diseases compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The convention also endorsed the policies adopted at the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress regarding emigration and unemployment, some criticism being expressed of the Federal Government regarding its unemployment and immigration policies.

In regard to the question of the old members' home, the entire membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be asked to vote on a proposal to sell all the property owned by the Brotherhood in the State of Florida and to place the proceeds of such sale in a pension fund. The convention expressed itself as opposed to the proposed sale, and decided to circularize the Ontario members advising them to register their votes against the sale.

Belleville was chosen as the place of meeting for the 1926 convention.

The following officers were elected: president, W. J. Jeffery of Windsor; vice-presidents, John H. Fisher, Kingston; Fred Hawes, Hamilton; and George Rewbury, Niagara Falls; secretary-treasurer, T. Jackson, Toronto.

National Trades and Labour Council

A new labour council was formed in Toronto early in June in which unions of a purely Canadian character only are represented. The organization meeting was under the auspices of the Canadian Federation of Labour. Among the bodies represented in the Council are the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, the Canadian Electrical Trades

Union, the Toronto Transportation Employees and the Piano Action and Key Workers. The officers include: G. W. McCollum, president; Frank Morton, vice-president; G. J. Whitley, secretary; and E. Ford, treasurer.

Labour Educational Association of Ontario

A report of the twenty-third annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was given in the last issue. A fuller account of this convention has since been received by the Department from the secretary, Mr. Joseph T. Marks. The annual report presented at the meeting showed that during the official year the Association was represented on all the various delegations which waited upon the provincial government in matters of concern to labour. It gave its support to the brewery workers, and valuable assistance to the journeymen barbers in their effort to secure the passage of the Barbers License Act; co-operated with the Toronto Building Trades Council, to induce the Ontario Government to erect a new departmental building in Queen's Park and to safeguard the workers by the incorporation of fair wage contracts in all the contracts thereon, also to have the eight-hour day and forty-four hour week the standard on all government public works. The Association also launched the campaign, now on, to boost the union label and organize union label leagues throughout the entire province. It is giving its support to the Typographical Union to induce all Canadian businessmen to have their printing done in Canada instead of in the United States, and, at all times, have union men boost the sale of Canadian products, thus employing their own people at home and minimizing the menace of unemployment. The Association is actively agitating for old age pensions and championing the cause of public ownership. The secretary has done some effective work outside campaigning to advance the aims and objects of the organization, in which he has met with encouraging results. The first afternoon's business was the outlining by the secretary of plans for launching the provincial labour paper. Despite the tying up of the association's funds by the Home Bank failure, including all moneys received as subscriptions to the provincial paper, and other obstacles that had been faced, the organization had far more than made up its monetary losses. Every dollar of subscription money had been made good and banked in a special separate account. The auditor's report had shown a growing revenue and very substantial balance in its general fund. Since the free sample copy of "The People's Cause" had been sent out, despite the business depression, the number of affiliated unions had more than doubled and the association is now in shape to take action, with the absolute assurance that it has the solid support of the provincial labour movement behind it. After a full discussion the convention unanimously voted approval of the plans outlined and pledged its hearty co-operation to ensure the success of the undertaking.

In regard to the immigration question, protests were made against the indiscriminate importation into Canada of a class of immigrants which it was impossible for the country to absorb. Mr. W. G. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration of Ontario, replying, stated that he "could not understand the reference to false pretences being practised to induce people to come to Canada, as all intending immigrants can obtain the latest available information respecting conditions in Canada, should they make the necessary enquiries at any of the Departmental offices." Other speakers stated that immigrants had been induced to come to Canada on the assurance that jobs had been secured to them, only to find upon arrival that there were no jobs for them, and that thousands of others were out of work.

British National Conference of Labour Women

The British National Conference of Labour Women was held at Birmingham, England, on May 27 and 28 under the chairmanship of Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P. There were present 861 delegates representing women's sections of trade unions, labour parties, co-operative guilds and other organizations. The conference demanded the adoption of a national policy for the control and the production and distribution of wheat and bread, including (1) encouragement of the growing of wheat in Great Britain by requiring better farming, development of co-operative methods in production, buying and selling, and freer access to the land; and (2) the establishment of a National Wheat Board, representative of organized consumers and producers. The proposed Board would purchase surplus wheat in the Dominions and other countries; exercise control and, if necessary, a monopoly of all importations of wheat; buy home supplies; establish granaries for storage; examine into all costs of milling operations and, if necessary, control or take over the mills; and reorganize the whole retail trade of baking and distribution through the non-profit making channels of co-operative and municipal enterprise. The Board would also seek to promote the fair distribution of world supplies under the auspices of the League of Nations and in co-operation with the International Institute of Agriculture.

In view of the conflict of evidence with regard to the Canadian Land Settlement scheme, it was found impossible to come to any decision with regard to it, but the Standing Joint Committee was instructed to pursue its investigations, and issue a further report.

The conference urged on local authorities the advantages of appointing, in addition to trained nurses for looking after children in accidents, sudden illness, etc., trained children's nurses, or matrons, who would be attached to infant schools and made responsible for the cleanliness and decency of the lavatories, and for the training of little children in healthy bodily habits.

The enfranchisement of women at the age of 21 on the same terms as men was favoured by the Conference.

A resolution was also adopted protesting against the contributory basis of the new widows' pensions and old age pensions legislation (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, page 580). It was declared that the burden of large insurance payments could not be met by the workers without seriously lessening the scanty provision for food and other necessities. The conference repeated its demand for a non-contributory scheme for widows' pensions, providing an adequate allowance at least equal to war pension rate for widows with children dependent upon them and for mothers and children whose breadwinners have become incapacitated.

Official Exchange of Rhodes Scholarship

The first official exchange of labour union Rhodes scholarships between the United States and Europe will begin on October 1, when Mr. William Ross, machinist, of Baltimore, Maryland, will go to Ruskin College, Oxford, England, and Mr. Horst Berenz, wood turner, will go from the free city of Danzig to attend Brookwood Labour College at Katonah, New York. The scholars arrange for their own travelling expenses under the terms of the exchange but their tuition and living costs are borne by the institution acting as host. Mr. Ross' trip will be financed by the machinists' union at Baltimore, and Mr. Berenz will be sent by his wood turners' craft in Danzig, the German Woodworkers' Union.

Trade Union Educational League

William J. Foster, the secretary-treasurer of the Trade Union Educational League, has sent to all regularly accredited trade union delegates who are also members of the workers' party a set of resolutions including the following:—

Resolution on unemployment: Resolved that (1) industry must maintain its workers by taxing itself for maintenance of its workers at full union rates of wages when private operation fails—(2) mines and railways must be nationalized and put into operation for benefit of workers, not for profit of capitalists, since unemployment in these and other basic industries is sufficient proof of breakdown of private ownership and operation—(3) national, state and local government is responsible for full maintenance of all unemployed at union rates of wages, costs of which are to be borne by levy upon accumulated profits of capitalists—(4) All unions are urged to carry through united campaign on basis outlined.

Resolution on labour banking: Resolved that (1) no more labour banks should be organized along present lines of capitalistic enterprise—(2) all existing banks should be organized along lines of true co-operative organizations, with control in hands of rank and file, and investments restricted to non-capitalist enterprise.

Resolution on Baltimore and Ohio Plan: Resolved that the Baltimore and Ohio plan, together with whole programme of class collaboration of which it is manifestation, should be repudiated.

Truck Farmers and Dairymen Organize

It is announced that about 1,500 truck farmers and dairymen in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, have organized into labour unions, in a campaign which is being conducted by the Cleveland Federation of Labour.

Index Numbers of Security Prices, June, 1925

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics weighted index number for 21 industrial common stocks (1913=100) rose 2.9 points in June being 146.3 as compared with 143.4 in May. The rise was due chiefly to the influence of the pulp and paper, textile, food and miscellaneous groups. The index number for pulp and paper stocks rose from 153.9 to 158.2. Clothing and textiles were 258.4 as compared with 254.3 in May. Foods and allied products rose from 144.5 to 152.4. Canadian Salt and B.C. Fishery and Packing being the chief influence. Miscellaneous stocks, due to the influence of F. N. Burt and Consolidated Smelter, rose from 217.3 to 222.2.

Then bank stocks rose from 97.4 to 98.6 the upward movement being almost general.

Ten public utility stocks dropped slightly being 76.3 in June as compared with 76.5 in May. Power company stocks were higher but their influence was offset by the drop in the price of transportation stocks. C.P.R. fell during the month from 143.5 to 140.2.

The combined index for 51 common stocks (31 industrials, 10 bank, 10 public service) was 107.5 in June, a rise of 1.3 points above May.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference

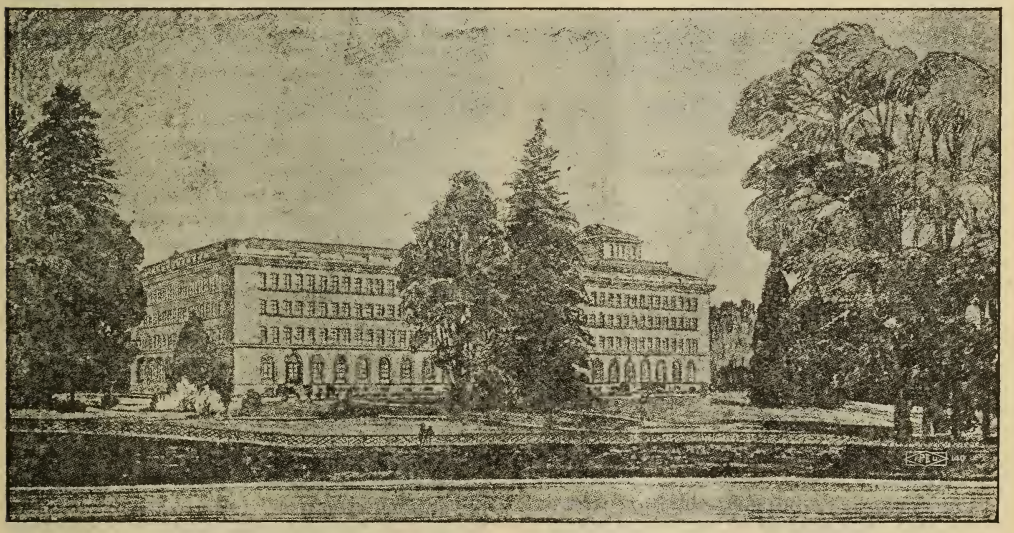
THE Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from May 19 to June 10.

The objects for which the International Labour Organization was formed are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

Six previous sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (Labour Gazette, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920 (Labour Gazette, October, 1920); Geneva, Switzerland, 1921 (Labour Gazette, January, 1922); Geneva, Switzerland, 1922 (Labour Gazette, December, 1922); Geneva, Switzerland, 1923 (Labour Gazette, 1923); Geneva, Switzerland, 1924 (Labour Gazette, August, 1924).

Under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, each State adhering thereto is entitled to four delegates to the International Labour Conference, two of whom must be Government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft Convention. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The



International Labour Office Building, Geneva, Switzerland.

Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented on the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendations or Draft Conventions "before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action."

Countries Represented

Of the fifty-seven countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, forty-six countries sent delegations to the 1925

Conference, including Ministers of Labour or members of Governments of ten countries. Over three hundred delegates and technical advisers were in attendance. The forty-six countries represented comprised the fullest representation of any of the annual conferences yet held.

A list of the countries represented follows:

South Africa.
Germany.
Argentine Republic.
Australia.
Austria.
Belgium.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
British Empire.
Bulgaria.
Canada.
Chile.
China.
Colombia.
Cuba.
Denmark.
Spain.
Esthonia.
Finland.
France.
Greece.
Haiti.
Honduras.
Hungary.
India.
Irish Free State.
Italy.
Japan.
Latvia.
Lithuania.
Luxemburg.
Nicaragua.
Norway.
Paraguay.
Netherlands.
Peru.
Poland.
Portugal.
Roumania.
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.
Siam.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Czechoslovakia.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.

Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the Conference is as follows:—

Delegates representing the Government of Canada—

Mr. H. H. Ward, of Ottawa, Deputy Minister of Labour for Canada.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, of Geneva, Switzerland, Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations.

Technical advisers to the Government delegates—

Honourable Dr. Forbes Godfrey, of Toronto, Ont., Minister of Health and Labour of the Province of Ontario.

Honourable Laureat Lapierre, of Quebec, Member of the Executive Council of Quebec.

M. Pierre Beaule, of Quebec, P.Q., President of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

Delegate representing the employers of Canada—

Mr. John Lowe, Jr., of Valleyfield, P.Q., General Manager, Montreal Cotton Company, Ltd.

Technical adviser to the employers' delegate—

Mr. Hugh Macdonald, of Toronto, Ont., Legal Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Delegate representing the workpeople of Canada—

Mr. P. M. Draper, of Ottawa, Ont., Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Technical adviser to the workpeople's delegate—

Mr. Gustave Francq, of Montreal, P.Q. Chairman, Quebec Provincial Executive Committee, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Agenda of Conference

The Agenda of the Conference included the following subjects:—

I. Workmen's Compensation.

II. Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents (final vote on the Draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by a preliminary vote of the Conference at its Sixth Session).

III. Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used (final vote on the Draft Convention adopted by a preliminary vote of the Conference at its Sixth Session).

IV. Night work in bakeries (final vote on the Draft Convention adopted by a preliminary vote of the Conference at its Sixth Session).

In addition to the foregoing it was intimated that a general discussion would be held in the Conference of problems of social insurance and that the Conference would also re-elect a Governing Body of the International Labour Organization to hold office for a period o fthree years.

Officers of the Conference

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:—

President.—Mr. Edouard Benes, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia.

Vice Presidents.—Mr. Emilio Bello Codesido, Government Delegate (Chile); Mr. Ch. Tzaut, Employers' Delegate (Switzerland); Mr. Edward Lawrence Poulton, Workers' Delegate (British Empire).

M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office acted as Secretary-General of the Conference.

The President's Address

Mr. Benes on his election as President delivered a notable address, dealing, among other things, with the relation between the International Labour Organization and the general problems of world peace, the vital importance

of a concerted international advance in social legislation from the standpoint of a progressive country such as Czechoslovakia and the dominant need for the universal adoption, in the present period of social and economic instability, of a policy of pacification, consolidation and reconstruction.

"The Great War", he said, "gave rise to two great opposing tendencies in the sphere of social policy. It led to events which constitute a great social and economic revolution, as well as a great political upheaval. The various countries were thus led to make a great effort towards social reform, the most striking testimony to which is to be found in the discussions of our Conference. No country has escaped this irresistible current.

"At the same time, however, the War created unprecedented social difficulties: markets were destroyed; countries were impoverished; there was a crisis in the exchange rates; international trade was hindered; and the final consequence was the unemployment crisis so greatly feared by the working classes. These conditions have sometimes hindered the great work of social reform which the International Labour Office was undertaking.

"If post-war Europe is to recover, it is necessary for statesmen to reconcile these two opposing tendencies which resulted from the great catastrophe of 1914. A policy of pacification must be carried out with patience and perserverance. I have sometimes expressed the work which we have to do in three words, which I think ought to be taken as a motto by every sincere democrat and every statesman worthy of the name—Pacification, Consolidation, Reconstruction. The true aim of every statesman should be to emulate other countries, not in material expansion but in inventing measures, methods and laws to make citizens of all classes more happy, contented and prosperous. Much is being done here at Geneva to help forward the realization of this aim in modern countries. This is one of the great contributions of your institution to the peace of the world.

"When I consider the present international situation I remain an optimist in spite of everything. The work of consolidation is making good progress. In spite of the checks which have recently been encountered in the work of promoting peace, other ways have been found of achieving this object. Slow but steady progress is clearly evident in all parts of Europe. The two great currents of social life to which I have referred will unite, and will guide our progress toward the realization of the great principles and ideals of social policy of which our institutions are the expression.

"I venture to express not merely the hope, but the certainty that the work of the Seventh Conference will lead to new progress in the direction of the pacification, consolidation and reconstruction of the post-war world."

Appointment of Committees

Committees were appointed to deal with the various subjects before the Conference as follows:—

Credentials Committee.—Three members —one from each group.

Selection Committee.—12 Government delegates, 6 employers' delegates, and 6 workers' delegates, nominated by the respective groups.

First Committee.—Compensation for Industrial Accidents (36 members—12 Government, 12 employers and 12 workers).

Second Committee.—Occupational Diseases (18 members—6 from each group).

Third Committee.—General Problems of Social Insurance (36 members—12 from each group).

Special Committees.—(1) Equality of Treatment (18 members—6 from each group).

(2) Night Work in Bakeries (24 members —8 from each group).

(3) Weekly Suspension of Work in Glass-Manufacture (24 members—8 from each group).

Sub-Committee of Selection Committee on Amendments to Standing Orders.—(9 members).

Dr. W. A. Riddell was chosen as one of the members of the government group, and Mr. P. M. Draper as a member of the workers' group on the Selection Committee.

Mr. H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labour, acted as a substitute for Dr. Riddell at a number of the meetings of the Selection Committee.

Canada was represented on all three groups of the Committee on Compensation for Industrial Accidents. Mr. H. H. Ward was elected as a member of the government group. Mr. John Lowe as a member of the Employers' group and Mr. Gus Francq, as a member of the Workers' group on this committee.

Honourable Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health and Labour of Ontario, was elected as a member of the government group of the Committee on Occupational Diseases.

Mr. John Lowe was elected as a member of the employers' group of the Committee on General Problems of Social Insurance.

Mr. P. M. Draper was elected as a member of the workers' group of the Committee on Suspension of Work in Glass Manufacturing Processes.

Mr. John Lowe was chosen as a substitute member of the employers' group of the Committee on Night Work in Bakeries.

Annual Report of the Director

The annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office, a volume of over 500 pages, was distributed shortly in advance of the opening of the Conference. It contains a comprehensive and detailed survey not only of the activities of the Office during the year 1924, but also of the progress of legislation, national and international, on hours of labour, protection of women and children, and the many other social problems with which the International Labour Organization is called to deal. It contains also a summary of the annual reports received from Governments, in acordance with Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles, on the measures they have taken to give effect to Conventions which they have ratified. These reports constitute, in effect, the reciprocal guarantee given by States which are parties to a Convention that they are actually carrying out their mutual undertakings.

The reader will find in the report a complete picture of the life and work of the Organization during a year which was one of universal economic and social unsettlement. The past year brought solid results, and the smooth and efficient working of the Organization has been demonstrated, proving that it now rests with the States and the individuals who are in control of industry and industrial conditions to enable the Organization to attain its full stature and realize the hopes which went to its creation. In the words of the report the Organization "has now acquired the qualities of regularity, stability and equilibrium. Neither in connection with the competence and working of the Governing Body nor in connection with the constitution of the Conference has any dispute arisen, nor has the regular participation of the countries in the work of these bodies been hampered by uncertainty. There is no more characteristic evidence of this than the genuine effort being made for the despatch of complete delegations to the Conference. Within the Office itself there is no further question of reorganization. The staff as a whole has the guarantees of security for the future which may legitimately be expected. The work seems well adapted to the objects which it has to fulfil. When the Divisions and the Sections of the Office are installed in the new building, which will be completed on simple and rational lines both inside and out within the next few months, they will be able in the new surroundings to continue the work planned in the well conceived programme drawn up five years ago."

The Director, believing that given the active support of the member States the possibilities of the Organization are endless. At the same time he sees the existence of the Organization threatened by the half-hearted support of its members. "What will become of the Organization," he asks, "if the obstacles which perpetually hinder all endeavours to establish international labour legislation cannot be effectively overcome, and if the great States refuse to ratify Conventions? Can the maintenance of the Organization be guaranteed if its activities are confined to the work of information and scientific research? If future possibilities are to be estimated the results hitherto obtained must be more clearly defined."

An important section of the report outlines the labour legislation that has been enacted in the various countries of the world to give effect to Draft Conventions. Fifty additional ratifications were registered between June 1924 and April 1925, bringing the total number up to 146. Still more important however than the number of ratifications is the putting into operation of the system of mutual supervision instituted by the Treaty. A striking fact in 1924 is that a first attempt was made to apply Article 409.

This article is as follows:—

> Article 409. In the event of any representation being made to the International Labour Office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the Governing Body may communicate this representation to the Government against which it is made and may invite that Government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

It is anticipated that the Organization will from this first experience derive fresh vitality. In the first place, it is evident that complaint emanating from an organisation of workers may lead to effective results. In the second place, the Governing Body has found it possible to draw the attention of a State to errors or omissions in application without disturbing its sovereignty or even its legitimate susceptibilities. As a clearer understanding of the machinery of the Organization spreads so it will be possible to make more effective use of it to secure the workers in all countries the social reforms contained in the Treaty of Peace.

Another section treats of the increasing important publications issued by the Office. These

have now attained practically their final form. Regular correspondence has been instituted with Governments, and employers' and workers' organizations have formed the habit of having recourse to its services, showing that in the sphere of international information, as in other departments, the Office has acquired a definite conception of its duties and that it is carrying them out to the satisfaction of those whom it has to serve.

Chapter IV contains an outline of the direct relations maintained by the Office with labour and employers' organisations and with public departments. In this connection reference is made to the schism created by the Communist party who are accustomed to denounce the International Labour Office as a creation of the "capitalist governments," and a device for deceiving the workers. In 1924, however, communist activity in its various forms does not appear to have influenced either the methods or tactics of the great trade union organisations, which have constantly declared themselves in favour of reform as opposed to revolutionary methods. None of the great industrial organizations has so far disassociated itself from the Office, and existing relations have been maintained in a spirit of cordiality and confidence. It is in order to carry out the programme laid down in the Peace Treaty, and to gather round it all those who can help it in this work, that the Office has to develop its relations. It is in this spirit that in the past year, as previously, the Office has carefully studied all movements for social reform and has endeavoured to collect and to retain the assistance, collaboration and sympathy which it needs for its work.

Another section of the Report examines the tangible results so far attained. The quality of the work of the International Labour Organization, it points out, will be judged by the extent to which the principles of the Treaty of Peace have been carried out in law and practice in the various countries, by the number of workers to whom the benefits of social reform have been extended. Once more the bare figures may be quoted: 146 ratifications registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as against 96 immediately before last year's Conference, and as against 73 in 1923. There are Conventions that have now been ratified by 10 States (minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment), by 13 States (Employment of women during the night), by 17 States (Unemployment), and among these States are some of the most important industrially. These are solid results; but the whole effect of the Office's work cannot be expressed by such statistics. The decisions of the Conference have also suggested and inspired new laws and regulations. The principles laid down in the Labour Charter have opened up new perspectives and started new movements; thus, quite apart from ratifications, the Organization exercises unquestionable moral authority, and its inspiring influence grows. These things have been said before, but they cannot be repeated too often. Every page of the Report bears witness to their truth—the paragraphs describing the legislative reforms whose origin can be traced to the Convention, the references to the legislation of the countries created or re-created as the result of the war, the account of the efforts made by India and Japan to carry out the Conventions which they have ratified, the statement of the beneficial results of the Office's action on the Mandates Commission on behalf of those workers whose conditions are still inferior to those of the majority of modern wage-earners, the record of the hesitating but useful efforts that have been made to assist classes of workers unable to defend themselves, as for example women and children, in the various countries. If these parts of the Report are properly considered, they cannot fail to convey the conviction that the seven million francs for which the 56 States have made themselves collectively responsible are not spent in vain.

Discussion of Director's Report

The report of the Director was under discussion in the Conference from May 25 to May 30. An opportunity was afforded in this discussion to the various Governments represented of stating their respective policies with regard to the Conventions and Recommendations which had been adopted at previous sessions of the Conference.

Not unnaturally, the Convention which provided for the adoption of the eight hour day and forty-eight hour week in industrial undertakings took the most prominent part in the discussion. The workers' group at the outset of the proceedings challenged the Government representatives to define their attitude towards this Convention. The requets was complied with and the Conference listened to statements by the Minister of Labour or other Government representatives of Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Denmark, Poland, Japan and India.

The main fact which emerges from the speeches is that without exception the Governments desire to see a general ratification of the Eight Hour Day Convention but that most of the Governemnts, and especially those of the great industrial countries of Europe, are disinclined to take isolated action. It was frankly recognized by most of the

speakers that certain difficulties of interpretation of the Convention and adaption of national laws stand in the way of immediate ratification by this or that country alone. At the same time, there appeared to be no objection to a resumption of the "conversations" which took place last year between Ministers of various European countries with a view to finding an agreed solution of any difficulties that exist and facilitating ratification. The discussion may be said to have clarified the situation by enabling each Government to know where the other Government stood on this subject, and to this extent the ground has been prepared for further efforts to secure a concerted adhesion to the Convention.

Address by Canadian Government delegate

In the course of the debate on the Director's report, Dr. W. A. Riddell, one of the two Government delegates from Canada, availed himself of the opportunity of expressing the greetings of the Canadian Government to the International Labour Conference and of referring to the attitude of the Government of Canada towards the work and aspirations of the Organization. He observed that this attitude was very clearly shown in the following statement which was made by the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in a letter sent to the various provincial governments inviting their attention to the work of the International Labour Organization:—

> "The object sought in the creation of the International Labour Organization is undoubtedly the industrial well-being of the workers of the world, and you will, I am confident, agree that it is one that may well engage the highest efforts of all Governments."

The speaker referred to the special position of Canada as a federal state in which legislative jurisdiction was divided between the federal parliament and the provincial legislatures. The law officers of the Crown in Canada had found that in a number of cases the proposals embodied in Draft Conventions and Recommendations were within provincial jurisdiction. The subject matters in question had accordingly been brought to the attention of the respective provincial authorities and a conference had been held between the Federal Government and the provincial governments in 1923 at which the whole subject had been thoroughly discussed. Dr. Riddell mentioned that in connection with the duties of the position which he formerly held on the staff of the International Labour Office he had personally visited the various provincial governments with the object of explaining the work of the Organization. A study of the existing legislation of the provinces went to show that the same was already in substantial accord with more than one-half of the proposals contained in the Draft Conventions and Recommendations which had been submitted to them from the International Labour Conference. Mention was made of the fact that British Columbia was the first province in Canada to accept the eight hour day and to put it into operation. British Columbia had also accepted two other Conventions, and resolutions had been adopted by the Provincial legislatures of Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia endorsing the proposals contained in a number of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations.

Turning to the attitude of the Federal Government, Dr. Riddell mentioned that since the 1924 Conference legislation had been adopted by the Dominion Parliament accepting four of the Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference affecting seamen. It was hoped that ratification of these four conventions would be registered very shortly with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Other points dealt with were the need for greater representation of overseas countries among the staff of the International Labour Office; an improvement in quality and greater expedition in the dispatch of office publications; the desirability of holding sessions of the Conference only once in every two years; and the quality of representation for countries of immigration and for countries of emigration on the permanent emigration commision of the International Labour Office.

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, replied at length on June 1 to various points which had been raised by speakers in the Conference in connection with his annual report. The Office, he said, had done everything in its power to hasten the progress of ratifications. It had, indeed, been reproached with having gone too far in that connection. It should be remembered that the International Labour Office was not a super-state; the contracting states alone had the right to determine the execution of their obligations. Complaints had been registered by the workers' representatives against the "small number of ratifications" but when they realized the difficulties of procedure and the fact that Governments were over burdened with work relating to their national affairs, was there, he asked, room for surprise that so few ratifications had been obtained. In his concluding remarks the Director declared that international collaboration afforded the

only hope of solution of the present difficulties of the world. The Conference, therefore, should not lose its conviction of the future that belonged to the International Labour Organization for "Only by retaining our faith in peace and social justice will this Organization produce the results of which it is capable, and for which it was designed."

Election of Governing Body of International Labour Office

The Conference re-elected the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for a period of three years. The only change made in its composition was the substitution of Argentina and Norway for Chile and Finland as two of the four States, other than the eight states of chief industrial importance, which have seats on the Governing Body. Six representatives each of the employers and of the workers were re-elected, including Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Under the provisions of the Peace Treaty, the eight countries of chief industrial importance in the membership of the International Labour Conference are entitled to seats on the Governing Body, and four other government representatives are chosen from the other member States. Canada was declared by the Council of the League of Nations in 1923 to be one of the states of chief industrial importance, and therefore retains its seat on the Governing Body. The choice of workers' representatives is made from all the countries which are represented in the International Labour Organization.

The Governing Body as composed at present is as follows:—

Government representatives:— Argentina, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland and Spain.

Employers' representatives:—Sir James Lithgow (Great Britain), Mr. Pinot (France), Mr. Olivetti (Italy), Mr. Carlier (Belgium), Mr. Hodacz (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. Gemmill (South Africa).

Workers' representatives:—Mr.. Jouhaux (France), Mr. Poulton (Great Britain), Mr. Tom Moore (Canada), Mr. Muller (Germany), Mr. Oudegeest (Netherlands) and Mr. Thorberg (Sweden).

Workmen's Compensation for Accidents

A Draft Convention was definitely adopted with regard to workmen's compensation. This provides that workmen who suffer personal injury due to an industrial accident, or their dependents, shall be compensated on terms at least equal to those provided by the Convention. The laws and regulations regarding compensation are to apply to workmen, employees, and apprentices in any enterprise, undertaking or establishment, whether public or private. Exceptions may however be made in respect of casual workers, home workers, members of the employers' family who work exclusively on his behalf and who live in his house, and non-manual workers whose remuneration exceeds a limit to be determined by national legislation.

The Convention does not apply to agricultural workers, who are covered by a Draft Convention adopted in 1921 regarding workmen's compensation in agriculture.

The compensation payable in case of permanent incapacity or death shall be paid in the form of periodical payments; provided that it may be wholly or partially paid in a lump sum, if the competent authority is satisfied that it will be properly utilized.

In case of incapacity, compensation shall be paid not later than as from the fifth day after the accident. Additional compensation is provided when the incapacity is such that the injured worker must have the constant help of another person.

The Draft Convention also deals with the question of the supply and normal renewal, by the employer or insurer, of such artificial limbs and surgical appliances as are recognized to be necessary. It is left to national laws to make provision for ensuring the payment of compensation in the event of the insolvency of the employer or insurer.

Two Recommendations were adopted by the Conference concerning the minimum scale of compensation and concerning jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation. In the first-mentioned Recommendation the attention of Governments is also drawn to the importance of vocational re-education of injured workmen.

Occupational Diseases

A Draft Convention of occupational diseases adopted by the Conference states that compensation will be paid in respect of poisoning by lead (its compounds and alloys), mercury (its compounds and amalgams), and anthrax infection. A list is given of industries, employment in which is held to afford a presumption that the disease is due to the employment in question.

By a recommendation on the same subject States are requested to institute some procedure to facilitate the addition from time to time of further diseases to the schedule given in Article 2 of the Convention.

A Resolution was adopted by the Conference recommending that the International Labour Office should study the question of

occupational diseases in order that the fullest possible information should be communicated to the governments of the various countries which are members of the International Labour Organization.

Social Insurance

The general problems of social insurance were discussed under the following heads: (1) scope of social insurance; (2) benefits; (3) financial resources; (4) financial systems; (5) and (6) social insurance institutions and the unification of social insurance. A number of statements were made by various representatives which provided valuable information on the experience in the different countries regarding social insurance. The Conference decided by unanimous vote to request the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to place the question of general sickness insurance for workers on the Agenda of an early session of the Conference, if possible that of 1927, and on the Agenda of the same or succeeding sessions (due regard being had to the close connection between the various branches of social insurance) the questions of invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance.

Night work in Bakeries

The Conference adopted at its second reading a Draft Convention which had been provisionally adopted at its first reading the previous year, by which provision is made for the abolition of night work in bakeries. The prohibition of night work applies to all persons, including proprietors as well as workers, but not to members of the same household manufacturing for their own consumption. For the purposes of the Convention the term "night" signifies a period of at least seven consecutive hours and must include the interval between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. (or, in certain cases, with the consent of the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, the interval between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.)

Equality of Treatment of Foreigners as regards Workmen's Compensation

Another Draft Convention which had passed its first reading at the 1924 Conference was also adopted on its second reading in 1925, viz., a Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. Each State which ratifies the Convention undertakes to grant to the nationals of any other State ratifying the Convention the same treatment with regard to workmen's compensation, without any condition as to residence.

A Recommendation on this same subject, which has been approved at the 1924 Conference, was also adopted by final vote.

List of Conventions and Recommendations Adopted

Of the five Draft Conventions which were submitted to the Conference, four were adopted on final vote by substantial majorities. This is the first time since 1921 that the list of Conventions has been augmented. Four Recommendations were also passed. Following is a list of Conventions and Recommendations which were adopted by the Conference:—

Conventions and Recommendation adopted provisionally in 1924 and submitted for final vote:—

(1) Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents.

Convention adopted by 125 to 0. (Test vote, 1924, 85 to 1).

Recommendation adopted by 128 to 0. (Test vote, 1924, 85 to 1).

(2) Night work in Bakeries.
Convention adopted by 81 to 26. (Test vote, 1924, 73 to 15).

Other Conventions and Recommendations:

(3) Workmen's Compensation for Accidents.
Convention adopted, final vote, by 83 to 8.
Two Recommendations adopted, final votes, 79 to 24; 85 to 18.

(4) Compensation for Occupational Diseases.
Convention adopted, final vote, 89 to 6.
Recommendation adopted, final vote, 98 to 3.

Proposed Convention regarding Glass Manufacturing Defeated

A proposed Draft Convention providing for weekly suspension of work in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used was passed provisionally in 1924 but did not receive the required two-thirds majority vote in requisite to its final adoption in this year's Conference and, therefore, failed of adoption.

Resolutions adopted

In addition resolutions were adopted on compensation for occupational diseases and on general problems of social insurance as well as on several other questions which did not appear on the formal agenda.

Draft Conventions, Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by International Labour Conference

Text of the Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and having met in its Seventh Session on 19 May, 1925, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, which is included in the second item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention, adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1.—Each Member of the International Labour Organisation, which ratifies this convention, undertakes to grant to the nationals of any other Member, which shall have ratified the convention and who suffer personal injury due to industrial accidents happening in its territory or to their dependants the same treatment in respect of workmen's compensation as it grants to its own nationals.

This equality of treatment shall be guaranteed to foreign workers and their representatives without any condition as to residence. With regard to the payments which a Member or its nationals would have to make outside that Member's territory in the application of this principle the measures to be adopted shall be regulated, if necessary, by special arrangements between the Members concerned.

Article 2.—Special agreement may be made between the Members concerned to provide that compensation for industrial accidents happening to workers whilst temporarily or intermittently employed in the territory of one Member on behalf of an undertaking situated in the territory of another Member shall be governed by the laws and regulations of the latter Member.

Article 3.—The Members who ratify this Convention and who do not already possess a system whether by insurance or otherwise of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents agree to institute such a system within a period of three years from the date of their ratification.

Article 4.—The Members who ratify this Convention further undertake to afford each other mutual assistance with a view to facilitating the application of the Convention and the execution of their respective laws and regulations on workmen's compensation and to inform the International Labour Office, which shall inform the other Members concerned of any modifications in the laws and regulations in force on workmen's compensation.

Article 5.—The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 6.—This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

Article 7.—As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

Article 8.—Subject to the provisions of article 6, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of articles 1, 2, 3 and 4, into operation not later than 1st January, 1927, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

Article 9.—Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

Article 10.—A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Article 11.—At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

Article 12.—The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authenic.

Text of the Recommendation concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventh Session on 19th May, 1925, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, which is included in the second item of the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation, adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

I. In order to facilitate the application of the Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation the Conference recommends that:

(*a*) When a person to whom compensation is due under the laws and regulations of one Member resides in the territory of another Member, the necessary measures be taken to facilitate the payment of such compensation and to ensure the observance of the conditions governing such payment laid down by the said laws and regulations;

(*b*) In case of dispute concerning the non-payment, cessation of payment, or reduction of the compensation due to a person residing elsewhere than in the territory of the Member where his claim to compensation originated, facilities be afforded for taking proceedings in the competent courts of law in such territory without requiring the attendance of the person concerned;

(*c*) Any advantage in respect of exemption from duties and taxes, free issue of official documents or other privileges granted by the law of any Member for purposes connected with workmen's compensation be extended under the same conditions to the nationals of the other Members who shall have ratified the afore-mentioned Convention.

II. The Conference recommends that, where in any country there exists no system, whether by insurance or otherwise, of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents, the Government shall, pending the institution of such a system, afford facilities to alien workers enabling them to benefit by the laws and regulations on workmen's compensation in their own countries.

Text of the Draft Convention concerning night work in bakeries

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and having met in its Seventh Session on 19th May, 1925, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to night work in bakeries which is the fourth item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international Convention,

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1.—Subject to the exceptions hereinafter provided, the making of bread, pastry or other flour confectionery during the night is forbidden.

This prohibition applies to the work of all persons, including proprietors as well as workers, engaged in the making of such products; but it does not apply to the making of such products by members of the same household for their own consumption.

This Convention has no application to the wholesale manufacture of biscuits. Each Member may, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, determine what products are to be included in the term "biscuits" for the purpose of the Convention.

Article 2.—For the purpose of this Convention, the term "night" signifies a period of at least seven consecutive hours. The beginning and end of this period shall be fixed by the competent authority in each country after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, and the period shall include the interval between eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning. When it is required by the climate or season, or when it is agreed between the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and four o'clock in the morning may be substituted for the interval between eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

Article 3.—After consultation with the employers' and the workers' organizations concerned the competent authority in each country may make the following exceptions to the provisions of Article 1:

(*a*) The permanent exceptions necessary for the execution of preparatory or complementary work as far as it must necessarily be carried on outside the normal hours of work provided that no more than the strictly necessary number of workers and that no young persons under the age of eighteen years shall be employed in such work.

(*b*) The permanent exceptions necessary for requirements arising from the particular circumstances of the baking industry in tropical countries.

(*c*) The permanent exceptions necessary for the arrangement of the weekly rest.

(*d*) The temporary exceptions necessary to enable establishments to deal with unusual pressure of work or national necessities.

Article 4.—Exceptions may also be made to the provisions of Article 1 in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *force majeure*, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

Article 5.—Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the prohibition prescribed in Article 1 is effectively enforced, and shall enable the employers, the workers, and their respective organizations to co-operate in such measures, in conformity with the Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Fifth Session (1923).

Article 6.—The provisions of this Convention shall not take effect until 1st January, 1927.

Article 7.—The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 8.—This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

Article 9.—As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

Article 10.—Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

Article 11.—A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Article 12.—At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

Article 13.—The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Text of the Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and having met in its Seventh Session on 19th May, 1925, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to workmen's compensation for accidents, which is the first item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1.—Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to ensure that workmen who suffer personal injury due to an industrial accident, or their dependants, shall be compensated on terms at least equal to those provided by this Convention.

Article 2.—The laws and regulations as to workmen's compensation shall apply to workmen, employees and apprentices employed by any enterprise, undertaking or establishment of whatsoever nature, whether public or private. It shall nevertheless be open to any Member to make such exceptions in its national legislation as it deems necessary in respect of:

(*a*) persons whose employment is of a casual nature and who are employed otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business,

(*b*) out-workers,

(*c*) members of the employer's family who work exclusively on his behalf and who live in his house,

(*d*) non-manual workers whose remuneration exceeds a limit to be determined by national law or regulation.

Article 3.—This Convention shall not apply to (1) seamen and fishermen for whom provision shall be made by a later Convention; (2) persons covered by some special scheme, the terms of which are not less favourable than those of the Convention.

Article 4.—This Convention shall not apply to agriculture, in respect of which the Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session remains in force.

Article 5.—The compensation payable to the injured workman, or his dependants, where permanent incapacity or death results from the injury, shall be paid in the form of periodical payments: provided that it may be wholly or partially paid in a lump sum, if the competent authority is satisfied that it will be properly utilized.

Article 6.—In case of incapacity, compensation shall be paid not later than as from the fifth day after the accident, whether it be payable by the employer, the accident insurance institution, or the sickness insurance institution concerned.

Article 7.—In cases where the injury results in incapacity of such a nature that the injured workman must have the constant help of another person, additional compensation shall be provided.

Article 8.—The national laws or regulations shall prescribe such measures of supervision and methods of review as are deemed necessary.

Article 9.—Injured workmen shall be entitled to medical aid and to such surgical and pharmaceutical aid as is recognized to be necessary in consequence of accidents, the cost of such aid shall be defrayed either by the employer, by accident insurance institutions or invalidity insurance institutions.

Article 10.—Injured workmen shall be entitled to the supply and normal renewal, by the employer or insurer, of such artificial limbs and surgical appliances as are recognized to be necessary; provided that national laws or regulations may allow in exceptional circumstances the supply and renewal of such artificial limbs and appliances, to be replaced by the award to the injured workman of a sum representing the probable cost of the supply and renewal of such appliances, this sum to be decided at the time when the amount of compensation is settled or revised.

National laws or regulations shall provide for such supervisory measures as are necessary, either to prevent abuses in connection with the renewal of appliances, or to ensure that the additional compensation is utilized for this purpose.

Article 11.—The national laws or regulations shall make such provision as, having regard to national circumstances, is deemed most suitable for ensuring in all circumstances, in the event of the insolvency of the employer or insurer, the payment of compensation to workmen who suffer personal injury due to industrial accidents, or in case of death, to their dependants.

Article 12.—The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 13.—This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

Article 14.—As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

Article 15.—Subject to the provisions of Article 13, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, into operation not later than 1st January, 1927, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

Article 16.—Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

Article 17.—A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Article 18.—At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

Article 19.—The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Text of the Recommendation concerning jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventh Session on 19th May, 1925, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation, the first item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals should take the form of a Recommendation, adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national Legislation or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:—

Whereas disputes on workmen's compensation turn not only on the interpretation of laws and regulations but also on questions of an occupational character requiring a thorough knowledge of working conditions, e.g. questions as to the nature of the undertaking, the kind of risk inherent in it, the relation between the workman's employment and the accident, the method of computing earnings, the degree of incapacity for work, the possibility of the workman's adapting himself to some other occupation, etc.; and

Whereas workmen and employers have the necessary knowledge and experience on these questions, and disputes on compensation matters might be more equitably settled if they were Members of or associated with the courts which have to decide such disputes; and

Whereas it is possible in many countries to secure the association of employers and workmen with such courts as Members of or otherwise without departing radically from the existing judicial system;

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization should take the following principles and rules into consideration:

I. That every dispute relating to workmen's compensation should preferably be dealt with by a special court or board of arbitration, comprising with or without the addition of regular judges, an equal number of employers' and workmens' representatives appointed to act as adjudicators by their respective organizations or on the nomination of such organizations, comprising employers' and workers' representatives drawn from other social institutions or elected by separate electoral bodies of employers and workers.

II. That, where disputes relating to workmen's compensation are dealt with by the ordinary courts of law, such courts shall be required, on the request of either of the parties concerned, to hear employers' and workmen's representatives as experts in any case where the dispute involves a question of an occupational character, and in particular the question of the degree of incapacity for work.

Text of the Recommendation concerning the minimum scale of workmen's compensation

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventh Session on 19th May, 1925, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the minimum scale of workmen's compensation, the first item in the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals should take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization should take the following principles and rules into consideration:—

I. Where incapacity for work results from the injury, the national laws or regulations should provide for the payment of compensation at rates not lower than those hereinafter indicated;

(1) In case of permanent total incapacity, a periodical payment equivalent to two-thirds of the workman's annual earnings;

(2) In case of permanent partial incapacity, a proportion of the periodical payment payable in the event of permanent total incapacity calculated in reference to the reduction of earning power caused by the injury;

(3) In case of temporary total incapacity, a daily or weekly payment equivalent to two-thirds of the workman's basic earnings as calculated for purposes of compensation;

(4) In case of temporary partial incapacity, a proportion of the daily or weekly payment payable in the case of temporary total incapacity calculated in reference to the reduction of earning power caused by the injury.

Where compensation is paid in a lump sum, the sum should not be less than the capitalized value of the periodical payment which would be payable under the foregoing paragraphs.

II. Where the injury is such that the workman requires the constant help of another person, additional compensation should be paid to the workman which should not be less than half the amount payable in the case of permanent total incapacity.

III. Where death results from the injury, those entitled to be regarded as dependants for purposes of compensation should include at least the following:

(1) deceased's husband or wife;

(2) deceased's children under 18 years of age, or above that age if by reason of physical or mental infirmity they are incapable of earning;

(3) deceased's ascendants (parents or grandparents), provided that they are without means of subsistence and were dependent on the deceased or the deceased was under an obligation to contribute towards their maintenance;

(4) deceased's grandchildren and brothers and sisters;

(a) if below 18 years of age, or above that age if by reason of physical or mental infirmity they are incapable of earning, and

(b) if they are orphans, or if their parents, though still living, are incapable of providing for them.

Where compensation is paid as an annual pension, the maximum total of the pensions payable to all the dependants should not be less than two-thirds of the deceased's annual earnings.

Where compensation is paid in a lump sum, the maximum sum payable to all the dependents should not be less than the capitalized value of a periodical payment equivalent to two-thirds of the deceased's annual earnings.

IV. Vocational re-education of injured workmen should be provided by such means as the national laws or regulations deem most suitable.

Governments should encourage institutions which undertake such re-education.

Text of the Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and having met in its Seventh Session on 19th May, 1925, and having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, which is the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1.—Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to provide that compensation shall be payable to workmen incapacitated by occupational diseases, or in case of death from such diseases to their dependents, in accordance with the general principles of the national legislation relating to compensation for industrial accidents. The rates of such compensation shall be not less than those prescribed by the national legislation for injury resulting from industrial accidents. Subject to this provision, each Member in determining in its national law or regulations the conditions under which compensation for the said diseases shall be payable and in applying to the said diseases its legislation in regard to compensation for industrial accidents may make such modifications and adaptations as it thinks expedient.

Article 2.—Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to consider as occupational diseases those diseases and poisonings produced by the substances set forth in the list appended hereto, when such diseases or such poisonings affect workers engaged in the trades or industries placed opposite in the list appended hereto, and result from occupation in an undertaking covered by national legislation.

SCHEDULE

List of diseases and toxic substances	*List of corresponding industries and processes*
Poisoning by lead, its alloys or compounds and their sequelae.	Handling of ore containing lead, including fine shot in zinc factories. Casting of old zinc and lead in ingots. Manufacture of articles made of cast lead or of lead alloys. Employment in the polygraphic industries. Manufacture of lead compounds. Manufacture and repair of electric accumulators. Preparation and use of enamels containing lead.
Poisoning by lead, —*Con.*	Polishing by means of lead files or putty powder with a lead content. All painting operations involving the preparation and manipulation of coating substances, cements or colouring substances containing lead pigments.
Poisoning by mercury, its amalgams and compounds and their sequelae.	Handling of mercury ore. Manufacture of mercury compounds. Manufacture of measuring and laboratory apparatus. Preparation of raw material for the hat-making industry. Hot gilding. Use of mercury pumps in the manufacture of incandescent lamps. Manufacture of fulminate of mercury primers.
Anthrax infection	Work in connection with animals infected with anthrax. Handling of animal carcasses or parts of such carcasses including hides, hoofs and horns. Loading and unloading or transport of merchandise.

Article 3.—The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 4.—This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

Article 5.—As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

Article 6.—Subject to the provisions of Article 4, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 into operation not later than 1st January, 1927, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

Article 7.—Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

Article 8.—A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Article 9.—At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

Article 10.—The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Recommendation concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases submitted by the Drafting Committee

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventh Session on 19th May, 1925, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, the first item in the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals should take the form of Recommendation,

adopts the following recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:—

Whereas it is recognized that each State is free to establish under its national legislation a more complete list than that embodied in the Schedule appended to Article 2 of the Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases,

The Conference recommends that:

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention should adopt, where such procedure does not already exist, a simple procedure by which the list of diseases considered occupational in its national legislation may be revised.

Resolution concerning compensation for occupational diseases

Whereas the list contained in the Schedule in Article 2 of the Convention concerning compensation for occupational diseases has been limited to a minimum of occupational diseases recognized as such in an absolutely general manner,

But whereas on the other hand it would seem desirable to complete subsequently this list by the addition of such diseases as shall come to be similarly recognized as meriting inclusion therein,

The Conference recommends that:

1. The International Labour Organization should study the question of occupational diseases and collect the fullest possible information on this subject;

2. The result of such study be communicated to the States Members of the International Labour Organization;

3. The Governing Body be instructed to insert, should the necessity arise, on the Agenda of a future Conference, and if possible in 1926 a new and additional proposed Draft Convention containing the list of occupational diseases which would seem to merit addition to those embodied in the Schedule of Article 2 of the original Convention.

Resolution concerning social insurance

Whereas the maintenance of a healthy and vigorous labour supply is of capital importance, not only for wage-earners themselves, but also for industrial communities desirous of developing their productive capacity,

And whereas this development is only attainable by constant and systematic endeavour to obviate all avoidable loss or diminution in the efficiency or earning capacity of wage earners,

And whereas a system of labour regulation, if true to the principle of social justice, must secure the effective protection of the workers against risks endangering their livelihood, or that of their families,

And whereas this protection can best be attained by means of the establishment of a system of social insurance granting clearly defined rights to the beneficiaries;

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization, having noted that

several States have secured their working class population against occupational and non-occupational risks by establishing systems of social insurance covering almost all workers and their families, and that these systems

(1) give to insured persons the right, when the risks materialize, to claim benefits by way of payments in kind and in money, enabling them to resume their place in the productive life of the community, or failing this assuring them and their families, if not full compensation for the damage sustained, at least a reasonable minimum standard of life as understood in their time and country, or a basis on which to maintain such a standard;

(2) usually derive their income from contributions paid by employers and workers and from grants out of public funds (except in the case of loss resulting from industrial accidents and occupational diseases the responsibility for insurance against which as a rule rests entirely upon employers);

(3) establish through comprehensive mutual insurance institutions administered by the employers and workers directly interested, or by the State in collaboration with them, an organization designed to encourage thrift and to improve the conditions of life of the insured persons;

and desiring not only to remove conditions which may constitute an obstacle to the efforts of Members who desire to expand and improve their system of social insurance, but also to profit by all the valuable experience obtained in various countries, and recalling the decisions taken at previous Sessions, especially those concerning unemployment, employment of women

before and after childbirth and workmen's compensation for industrial accidents,

(1) requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to place the question of general sickness insurance for workers on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference, if possible that of 1927, and on the Agenda of the same or succeeding Sessions (due regard being had to the close connection between the various branches of social insurance) the questions of invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance;

(2) decides that the useful work already performed by the International Labour Office in collecting information with regard to social insurance should be continued, and should include the collection and distribution of information concerning:

(*a*) the progress of legislation and regulations regarding all branches of social insurance;

(*b*) the results obtained in the various countries and for the various branches of social insurance, especially with regard to the classes and number of beneficiaries and insured persons, the nature and extent of the benefits granted, the funds required and the manner of distributing financial responsibility amongst the different classes of contributors, the employment of reserves and the expenses incurred by insurance institutions on account of benefits and costs of administration.

The information furnished by the International Labour Office should give in detail as far as possible, for each country and for each risk:

(*a*) the classes and number of workers covered, i.e. whether independent workers, workers for salaries or wages and others, and also the occupations covered (distinguishing between compulsory and voluntary systems);

(*b*) similarly the classes and numbers not covered by the systems;

(*c*) the benefits (i) nature, i.e. in kind or in cash, (ii) amount, (iii) duration, (iv) conditions attached;

(*d*) how the cost is borne (i) by the State or other public authority, (ii) by the employer, (iii) by the persons covered;

(*e*) the total annual cost under heads (d)—(i), (ii), and (iii), with the proportion of the workers' and employers' contributions to the wages paid;

(*f*) precise methods of administration centrally and locally;

(*g*) the expenditure annually (i) on benefits, (ii) on administration and the numbers who received each kind of benefit, and the economic effects of the system as a whole in each country;

(*h*) the use of social insurance reserves for the improvement of public health.

Resolution concerning the standardization of working condition of miners, submitted by Mr. Mertens, Belgian Workers' Delegate

Considering that the Committee of the International Miners' Federation at a meeting held in Brussels on 28th April, 1925, adopted the following resolution:—

Whereas in certain coal-producing countries economic difficulties are such as to lead to continually increasing unemployment among miners and the lowering of their standard of living;

Whereas these economic difficulties arise very largely from competition and commercial rivalry in the international coal market;

Whereas this competition and commercial rivalry is more acute and embittered by reason of the differences in the working conditions existing in the principal coal-producing countries;

The Committee decides that efforts should be made to secure the standardization of working conditions of miners on an international basis.

Since the Committee desires to be fully informed before it formulates definite and concrete proposals it decides to organize, in agreement with the National Miners' Federations, an international investigation in the principal coal-producing countries. This investigation shall deal with hours of work, annual holidays and wages paid by employers to the various categories of working miners.

In order that the proposed investigation should be as thorough as possible and that the enquiry may be completed with the least possible delay, the Committee also decides to appeal to the International Labour Office for assistance and the co-operation of the means of investigation at its disposal.

Considering that a resolution has been proposed in accordance with the above resolution by Mr. Mertens and submitted in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 7, of the Standing Orders of the Conference;

Whereas it is one of the functions of the International Labour Office as defined by Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace to collect all information upon hours of work, wages, and annual holidays;

And whereas there would be a special value in an international comparative investigation of all the documents already collected by the great public mines administrations, which documents could be still further supplemented by those of the employers' and workers' organizations;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the conditions under which this investigation could be initiated and carried out by the International Labour Office.

Resolution concerning apprenticeship and vocational and technical education, submitted by Mr. Mertens, Belgian Workers' Delegate

Whereas the question of apprenticeship and of vocational and technical education is of capital importance in furthering satisfactory and intensive production throughout the world;

Whereas the Treaty of Peace in the Preamble to Part XIII declares that an improvement in the conditions of labour of the workers is urgently required by the application of a series of measures including "the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures";

And whereas it is therefore consonant with the Treaty of Peace to promote a well-devised organization of apprenticeship and of vocational and technical education, which should enable young workers to acquire improved and indispensable vocational knowledge;

The Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference invites the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to undertake such preliminary work and necessary investigations as it may deem appropriate with a view to the possible discussion of the question at one of the next following Sessions of the International Labour Conference.

Resolution concerning the study of the conditions of work of agricultural labourers, submitted by M. Bunji Suzuki, Japanese Workers' Delegate

Whereas the Labour Part of the Treaties of Peace provides not only for the protection of industrial workers, but also for the protection of agricultural workers, and whereas the International Court of Justice has confirmed this intention of the Treaties;

Whereas by virtue of this decision, and of the general principles of the Labour Part, rural workers must be accurately represented in the various bodies of the International Labour Organization;

And whereas the special nature of agricultural labour and the great variety of categories of agricultural workers in every country render the question of their organization and representation especially difficult and delicate, and whereas it is important to have full knowledge of the facts in order to avoid possible misunderstandings or even disputes;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to prepare and submit as early as possible a report showing what are the various categories of agricultural workers in every country and also the principles upon which they are organized and where necessary represented both in their national institutions and in the International Labour Organization.

Resolution concerning an enquiry into conditions of labour in Asiatic Countries, submitted by Mr. Joshi, Indian Workers' Delegate

The Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference expressed the hope that the International Labour Office will continue to collect and publish all available information regarding the conditions of labour in Asiatic countries; and also requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in consultation with the Governments concerned, to undertake, so far as is possible, a documentary inquiry into the conditions of labour in those countries, more especially in China, India, Japan, Persia and Siam and in the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories in Asia.

Canadian Appointed on Staff of International Labour Office

Professor Mack Eastman, of the staff of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, has been appointed to the position in the Research Division of the International Labour Office, which became vacant through the retirement of Dr. W. A. Riddell, on appointment as Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer (League of Nations) in Geneva. The position in question is that of Chief of General Studies, and it is understood that he will have charge of all research undertaken by the International Labour Office which is not now provided for in the other sections which are concerned with industrial hygiene and safety, unemployment, insurance, and emigration. The duties attaching to Professor Eastman's post will, therefore, comprise the investigation or preparation of studies on housing, vocational guidance, agriculture, and other subjects.

Governing Body

THE twenty-eighth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on June 9. The main business was the election of its officers. Mr. A. Fontaine (Government, France) was unanimously re-elected to the chair, which he has occupied continuously since he was appointed chairman of the first Governing Body elected by the Washington Conference in 1919. Mr. Carlier (employers, Belgium) and Mr. Oudegeest (workers, Netherlands) were re-elected vice-chairmen, representing their respective groups.

Canadian Women's Institutes and Public Health

The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada held a joint Dominion and Provincial convention at Victoria, B.C., in June. The aims of the institutes in their public health and child welfare work were summed up by Mrs. V. S. MacLachlan, national convener, in her report in the following passages:—

"The women's institutes of Canada are backing the public health nursing policies of various provincial departments of health throughout Canada. The ultimate objective of these policies must be the establishment by legislation of a provincial health nursing system so that preventable disease shall be prevented, motherhood raised to a position in keeping with its sacred office, and the nation's babies rescued from poverty, ignorance and neglect in which they perish, or in which those who survive are disabled as they cross the threshold of life."

After dealing in detail with the health work in the various provinces the report continued:

"There are a few outstanding features in the provinces which I would like to call to the attention of the institutes:

"Saskatchewan—The nursing housekeepers, maternity benefits.

"New Brunswick—The plan of dividing the province into health districts.

"British Columbia—The plan of having the nurses' salary put on the school rates, grouping the school districts into public health areas."

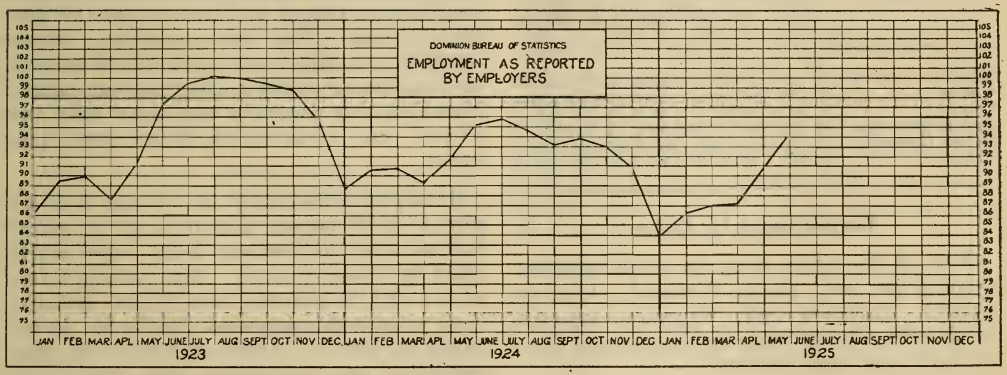
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1925, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THE trend of employment at the beginning of June continued to be upward, the gains being more pronounced than on the same date of last year. What was said in the last issue of the Labour Gazette may be repeated here, that if employment shows the same movement in the next few weeks as was indicated in the same period of last four years, further improvement was to be looked for at the first of July. Statements were received from 5,943 firms employing 778,951 persons on June 1, 1925, as compared with 749,194 in the preceding month. Reflecting this gain of 29,757 workers, the index number rose from 90.8 on May 1, to 94.5 on the date under review. On June 1, 1924, it stood at 95.2, while at this time in 1923, 1922 and 1921 it was 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6, respectively. The accompanying chart reflects the course of employment since 1923.

With the exception of trade, there were general increases in all groups of industries; those in construction, manufacturing and transportation were most pronounced.

Quebec.—Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded the greatest improvement, but logging was much more active on account of river driving operations, and quarries and asbestos mines were also busier. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber, pulp and paper, electric current, brewing, tobacco, food and leather industries registered the largest gains. Trade, however, showed a falling off in employment. Returns were tabulated from 1,264 employers having 222,018 persons on pay-roll, or 13,748 more than in their last report. This increase also exceeds that noted on June 1, 1924, when the index number was slightly lower.

Ontario.—Construction and manufacturing showed the most marked expansion; within the latter group the lumber industry gained very considerably and mineral product, building material, electric current, tobacco, rubber and dairying plants made increases, though on a smaller scale than in lumber. Garment, woollen and iron and steel works, on the other



Employment by Provinces

Maritime Provinces.—Seasonal activity in lumber mills and fish canneries accounted for a large share of the increase in manufacturing. Construction and maintenance, especially of public highways, afforded considerably more employment and quarrying was busier. On the other hand, there were further seasonal losses in transportation anl logging. An aggregate working force of 67,335 persons was reported by the 553 employers making returns who had 64,519 workers on May 1. This increase of 2,816 persons is much larger than that registered at the beginning of June of last year.

hand, showed seasonal inactivity. Transportation, logging and mining registered increases, which, however, were smaller than at the beginning of May. The staffs of the 2,704 Ontario firms making returns rose from 311,822 on May 1 to 319,006 at the beginning of June. The improvement at this time last year was slightly more extensive and the index number then was above its present level.

Prairie Provinces.—Expansion on a larger scale than on the same date of 1924 was indicated in the Prairie Provinces on June 1, when 5,148 persons were added to the working forces of the 769 employers reporting. They had 99,106 workers. Construction and

maintenance, particularly of road-beds, and railway transportation recorded very marked improvement, while manufacturing was also more active. Trade, logging and coal mining, on the other hand, afforded less employment. Conditions in the three Prairie Provinces were not quite as favourable as at the beginning of June of a year ago.

British Columbia.—The additions to staffs in British Columbia were considerably smaller than those registered in the preceding month, but much more extensive than were the increases noted on June 1, 1924. Statements for the date under review were received from 654 firms, who increased their pay-rolls from 70,625 persons on May 1 to 71,486 at the beginning of June. Manufacturing (especially of iron and steel, lumber and food products), logging and construction reported heightened activity, while mining, shipping and trade were slacker. Employment in British Columbia, as may be seen in the accompanying table, was higher than on the same date of last year or of the year before.

Number employed by the Reporting Employers in January, 1920=100

District	Relative weight	June 1, 1925	May 1, 1925	June 1, 1924	June 1, 1923	June 1, 1922	June 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces..	8·7	90·3	86·6	90·0	93·9	87·4	89·5
Quebec.....	28·5	100·6	94·2	99·9	99·1	88·1	83·4
Ontario.....	41·0	89·8	87·7	92·1	96·8	87·8	84·9
Prairie Provinces.....	12·7	93·1	88·0	94·1	95·5	92·8	91·1
British Columbia....	9·1	106·5	105·1	103·4	100·4	96·6	93·3
Canada.....	100·	94·5	90·8	95·2	97·3	89·2	86·6

Employment by Cities

Five of the seven cities for which separate tabulations are made—Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg—recorded heightened activity while in Toronto and Vancouver there were declines.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal continued to increase, the gain of 4,246 persons registered on June 1 being the largest indicated this year; it was, however, rather smaller than that noted on the same date of 1924, when the index number was very slightly higher. The 693 firms reporting for June 1 had 108,769 employees. Shipping showed pronounced seasonal improvement, while construction and manufacturing were also more active. Within the last named division, electric current, boot, shoe and food factories reported additions to staffs. On the other hand, trade was dull, although it was better than on June 1 of last year.

Quebec.—General increases took place in Quebec, of which those in transportation were most noteworthy. Statements were received from 93 employers whose staffs rose from 8,118 on May 1 to 8,490 at the beginning of June.

Toronto.—There were slight declines in Toronto, mainly on account of seasonal losses in garment factories. Other branches of manufacturing, however, afforded more employment and construction was seasonally active. An aggregate pay-roll of 93,726 persons was employed by the 789 firms making returns; on May 1 they had 93,978 employees. This reduction is smaller than that noted on June 1, 1924, when the index number was slightly lower.

Ottawa.—Further improvement was registered in Ottawa, where 123 employers increased their working forces by 852 persons to 10,430 on the date under review. Lumber mills were decidedly busier and building contractors also reported larger pay-rolls. The gains indicated in Ottawa at the beginning of June of last year were less extensive, but the situation then was rather better.

Hamilton.—In contrast with the unfavourable tendency manifested on June 1, 1924, employment gained in Hamilton on the date under review. The firms reporting, 199 in number, had 25,424 persons in their employ, as compared to 25,060 in the preceding month. Manufacturing generally was more fully employed and construction firms were also busier.

Winnipeg.—Practically no change was recorded in Winnipeg, improvement in manufactures and construction being very nearly offset by losses in trade. The working forces of the 287 employers from whom statistics were tabulated aggregated 24,029, as against 24,002 on May 1. Although a larger increase was noted at the beginning of June of last year, the index number was a little lower than at the same period this year.

Vancouver.—There was a contraction in employment in Vancouver that repeated the downward movement noted on June 1 of 1924, when the decreases were greater. Returns compiled from 232 firms showed that they reduced their working force from 22,824 persons on May 1, to 22,485 on the date under review. Shipping, trade and tin-can factories afforded less employment than at the beginning of May, while there were general but slight gains in other industries. The index number was higher than on the same date of last year.

The following table gives index numbers of employment by cities:—

Number employed by the Reporting Employers in January, 1920=100

City	Relative weight	June 1, 1925	May 1, 1925	June 1, 1924	June 1, 1923	June 1, 1922
Montreal	14·0	95·6	91·7	96·2	95·4	85·9
Quebec	1·1	95·7	91·9	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	12·0	86·7	86·9	85·2	89·9	86·6
Ottawa	1·3	100·1	91·8	101·6	109·6	.....
Hamilton	3·3	83·9	82·4	83·1	94·6	.....
Winnipeg	3·1	85·5	85·4	83·6	87·1	92·9
Vancouver	2·9	103·1	104·0	99·3	94·7	97·5

Manufacturing Industries

The tendency in manufacturing as a whole continued to be favourable; although the gains were on a smaller scale than at the beginning of May, they were considerably more than twice as large as on June 1, 1924. The index numbers for the two periods are practically the same. Statements were tabulated from 3,880 manufacturers employing 435,734 operatives, or 8,093 more than in the preceding month; lumber mills, fish canneries and other food preparing or preserving factories, pulp and paper, brewing and tobacco, mineral product, rubber, building material and electric current plants afforded more employment than at the beginning of May. Garment, woollen and chemical works registered the only large reductions in personnel recorded on the date under review.

Animal Products, Edible.—There was continued improvement in all provinces in this industry; the greatest increases were in fish canneries and smoking establishments in the Maritime Provinces, but dairies also gained, especially in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The 214 firms making returns had 15,711 employees or 1,483 more than on May 1. Although this expansion was somewhat smaller than that recorded on June 1, 1924, the index number was higher than at that time.

Leather and Products.—The production of leather boots and shoes afforded a greater volume of employment than in the preceding month, but tanneries and miscellaneous leather goods showed declines. The result was a reduction of 37 in the staffs of the 194 reporting manufacturers who employed 15,305 workers on the date under review. There were increases in Quebec and reductions in Ontario. Employment at the beginning of June last year showed an important loss, but the index number then was above its level on June 1 of the present year.

Lumber and Products.—Extension of seasonal operations in lumber mills caused a further large increase in employment in this industry; furniture, match, container and other wood-using factories, however, showed contractions in personnel. Although the improvement on June 1 of this year affected a smaller number of workers than that noted on the same date in 1924, the situation now is rather more favourable. Increased activity was registered in all provinces, the additions to staffs in Ontario being largest. An aggregate pay-roll of 55,378 persons was employed by the 727 firms from whom statistics were received. On May 1 they had 49,442 employees, or 5,936 fewer than on the date under review.

Plant Products, Edible.—Flour and other cereal mills reported curtailment, but sugar refineries and fruit and vegetable canneries were busier. The result was an increase of 102 persons in the staffs of the 316 manufacturers reporting, who had 25,047 workers at the beginning of June. The largest gains were in Quebec. Practically no change in conditions was indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index number was a little lower.

Pulp and Paper Products.—According to statistics from 458 firms in this division, their pay-rolls rose from 51,157 on May 1 to 51,826 at the beginning of June. Pulp and paper mills in Quebec recorded the bulk of this increase, but printing and publishing establishments were also busier. Larger additions to staffs were noted on June 1, 1924; the index number then stood at 100.6 as compared with 100.9 at the present time.

Rubber Products.—There was an increase of 251 in the number employed by 31 manufacturers of rubber products, who had 12,150 workers on the date under review. Factories in Ontario absorbed practically all these extra workers. At the beginning of June of last year, a minor decline was indicated and employment then was a good deal below its present level.

Textile Products.—The seasonal reductions recorded in the textile industries on June 1 were smaller than on the same date of 1924 or 1923; the index number was over five points higher than at the same time last year, but was slightly lower than in the year before. The firms reporting, numbering 531 employed 68,162 workers on June 1, 1925, as compared with 69,480 in the preceding month. Garment and woollen factories in Ontario registered most of the contraction.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Tobacco works and breweries in Quebec and Ontario afforded increased employment. Statements were tabulated from 102 manufacturers having 11,735 operatives, or 403 more than at the beginning of May. This increase greatly exceeds that recorded on June 1, 1924, when the index number was several points lower.

Chemical and Allied Products.—The production of explosives, fireworks, drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec, showed a falling off, 285 persons having been released by the 115 firms making returns for the Dominion. They employed 6,229 workers on the date under review. This contraction repeats the downward movement indicated on June 1 of last year, but employment then was in somewhat greater volume.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There were further seasonal gains in factories turning out building materials; brick, tile and cut stone works showed most improvement. All provinces shared in the upward movement. The 116 plants reporting employed 8,936 workers as against 8,345 in the preceding month. This expansion was substantially larger than that noted at the beginning of June, 1924, when the index number was much higher.

Electric Current.—Further increases in activity were shown in electric current plants, 89 of which enlarged their working forces from 11,972 on May 1 to 12,262 on the date under review. There were additions to staff in Quebec and Ontario, with declines in British Columbia. On June 1, 1924, more extensive increases were reported, but the index number then was somewhat below the level of this year.

Iron and Steel Products.—Varying conditions in different divisions of the iron and steel industry resulted in a net loss of 120 persons in the staffs of the 640 manufacturers whose statistics were tabulated. They employed 115,646 workers on June 1. Although this decrease is very appreciably smaller than that registered on the same date of last year, the index number was higher than it is now. Steel shipyards and some other divisions recorded improvement on the date under review that was more than offset by reductions in rolling mills, automobile and railway car shops and foundries. Firms in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces showed curtailment of operations, but there was improvement in British Columbia.

Mineral Products.—Gas, petroleum and baking powder works in Ontario were more fully engaged than in the preceding month The 76 firms in the Dominion from whom returns were tabulated employed 10,190 workers as compared with 9,834 in their last report. This gain is rather larger than that indicated on the same date of last year, when the level of employment was slightly lower.

Logging

River driving operations, chiefly in Quebec but also in Ontario and British Columbia, caused a net increase in employment in logging. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces there were further declines. Reports received from 215 employers showed that they enlarged their working force from 18,785 on May 1 to 20,264 at the beginning of June. Although a downward tendency was indicated on June 1, 1924, the situation then was somewhat more favourable.

Mining

Coal.—The production of coal in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia afforded less employment than in the preceding month, while no change was noted in Nova Scotia. The 92 operators making return had 24,045 workers, or 469 less than in May. Employment in the coal fields is much quieter than early in June of a year ago, in spite of the fact that more extensive contractions were indicated then.

Metallic Ores.—Metallic ore mines, mainly in British Columbia, were slacker, 202 persons being released from the staff of the 46 firms reporting; they had 13,545 employees on June 1. On the same date in 1924, large increases were indicated and employment at that time was on a rather higher level.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Further marked improvement took place in these industries at the beginning of June, the gains exceeding those reported at the same period in the preceding year. Statements compiled from 76 employers showed that they had 6,304 persons on pay-roll, as compared with 5,552 in the preceding month. While all provinces shared in the upward movement, the gains in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec were most noteworthy.

Communication

There were comparatively small increases on telegraphs and similar declines on telephones, resulting in an increase of 67 persons in the staffs of 168 communication companies,

which had 22,754 employees on June 1. More important gains took place on the same date of last year, but the index numbers for the two periods are practically identical.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways.—Repeating the movement indicated on June 1, 1924, there was a slight increase in employment in this division on the date under review. A combined working force of 18,807 persons was registered by the 112 reporting employers, who had 18,670 workers at the commencement of May. Improvement in Quebec was partly off-set by losses in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Steam Railways.—Returns were received from 103 employers and divisional superintendents having 73,035 workers, or 2,220 more than in the preceding month. The expansion shown on June 1, 1924, was smaller, but the index number then was a good deal higher. Additions to staffs were indicated in all except the Maritime Provinces; those in the Prairie District were most extensive.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Summer activity in shipping, chiefly in Quebec, caused a pronounced increase which was partly offset by seasonal reductions in the Maritime Provinces. The improvement taking place on the same date of last year affected a larger number of workers and employment then was in greater volume. An aggregate working force of 14,674 persons was employed by the 61 firms making returns, as against 12,086 on May 1, 1925.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—General increases were shown in building construction; 307 contractors increased their working forces from 21,468 at the beginning of May, to 23,312 on the date under review. Although this gain was somewhat smaller than that noted in June, 1924, the index number was slightly above its level at that time.

Highways.—One hundred and ten road and highway construction firms increased their working forces by 5,550 persons to 12,778 on the date under review. There were gains in all provinces, but those in Ontario and east were greater than in the western district. The additions to staffs registered on June 1 of a year ago were on a smaller scale.

Railways.—There were continued important increases in employment in railway construction and maintenance, the improvement being, however, less extensive than on June 1, 1924, when the index number was a few points higher. Statements were compiled from 36 employers having 43,835 employees or 7,762 more than on May 1 of this year. Heightened activity was evident in all provinces, the gains in the Prairie Provinces affecting most workers.

Services

The reopening of summer hotels was largely responsible for an increase of 690 in the staffs of the 167 service firms making returns, although there were also a minor gain in the professional group; 14,138 workers were employed in the service division on June 1, 1925. Rather greater improvement was noted on that date a year ago, but the index number then was lower.

Trade

Retail and wholesale trades were slacker than in the preceding month, although the index number is slightly higher than at the beginning of June of any other year of the record. At this time in 1924, however, increased activity was indicated. The sale force of the 570 trading establishments making returns declined from 56,480 on May 1 to 55,726 at the beginning of the month under review. The largest losses were in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

The accompanying table gives index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of June and May, 1925, as compared with June 1 of the last four years. The columns headed "Relative Weight" in the tables in this article show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1, 1925.

Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Number employed by reporting firms in January ,1920=100

	*Relative Weight	June 1, 1925	May 1, 1925	June 1, 1924	June 1, 1923	June 1, 1922	June 1, 1921
Manufacturing	55·9	88·3	86·6	88·4	93·5	84·2	81·1
Animal products—edible	2·0	101·7	92·2	97·0	95·0	94·7	101·5
Fur and products	·1	78·8	77·0	80·9	90·4	92·8	85·5
Leather and products	2·0	70·3	70·5	76·5	78·1	77·2	75·3
Lumber and products	7·1	109·1	97·7	106·6	112·4	107·0	99·7
Rough and dressed lumber	5·0	135·8	113·9	130·8	134·6	130·0	117·8
Lumber products	2·1	74·2	77·3	75·7	83·3	77·9	77·9
Musical instruments	·3	56·6	58·8	57·2	68·4	59·8	62·2
Plant—products—edible	3·2	89·8	89·4	88·6	90·0	87·6	86·1
Pulp and paper products	6·6	100·9	99·6	100·6	104·4	96·5	94·2
Pulp and paper	3·3	107·5	105·1	106·7	114·7	100·5	97·1
Paper products	·8	89·9	88·0	86·7	91·2	84·7	81·0
Printing and publishing	2·5	97·9	97·2	98·0	96·7	95·6	95·3
Rubber products	1·6	84·9	83·2	75·6	84·3	70·1	69·4
Textile products	8·8	87·9	89·4	82·5	90·6	88·2	78·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	101·4	103·0	88·9	104·0	99·7	87·3
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	91·1	90·9	86·8	96·2	90·9	67·3
Garments and personal furnishings	2·7	71·3	73·2	72·2	75·5	78·1	76·7
Others	1·2	98·7	101·9	94·0	96·3	87·1	77·5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	99·7	96·2	96·0	95·9	93·9	97·5
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	95·8	95·3	105·2	98·6	71·2	80·9
Chemicals and allied products	·8	80·1	83·8	86·4	91·6	88·3	81·7
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	88·9	82·7	92·5	100·3	90·8	89·1
Electric current	1·6	132·4	129·1	129·1	118·2	115·3	104·2
Electric apparatus	1·1	109·7	110·4	111·5	103·0	75·6	95·4
Iron and steel products	14·8	75·0	75·0	79·2	86·7	70·5	70·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	62·0	62·2	69·3	81·8	51·4	63·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	71·0	68·4	70·1	75·1	46·4	70·5
Agricultural implements	·8	57·1	56·4	57·9	66·4	49·0	81·1
Land vehicles	7·0	91·6	92·9	98·6	104·6	89·2	71·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·6	38·0	33·2	32·2	29·3	41·6	57·2
Heating appliances	·6	82·4	82·0	81·6	95·2	85·1	83·0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s	·6	73·7	72·8	85·9	91·7	73·4	79·6
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	74·2	75·7	76·4	92·1	69·7	69·7
Others	1·9	70·3	71·5	72·5	31·1	68·9	74·2
Non-ferrous metal products	1·4	79·8	80·0	84·2	91·1	67·7	68·6
Mineral products	1·3	109·9	105·4	107·5	104·1	96·7	89·6
Miscellaneous	·5	84·6	85·9	85·4	94·6	94·5	88·7
Logging	2·6	51·3	47·4	53·6	52·5	37·5	47·3
Mining	5·6	94·5	94·3	103·7	101·6	92·6	88·7
Coal	3·1	77·0	78·3	89·8	93·8	90·8	91·2
Metallic ores	1·7	151·6	154·8	155·7	126·2	99·2	81·5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·8	100·2	87·6	99·6	105·3	92·4	87·6
Communication	2·9	110·1	109·3	109·8	102·2	100·6	106·1
Telegraphs	·6	110·9	105·8	108·2	102·4	93·1	95·4
Telephones	2·3	109·9	110·2	110·2	102·1	102·5	108·8
Transportation	13·7	105·2	100·3	110·1	109·0	106·2	98·1
Street railways and cartage	2·4	111·9	110·9	114·7	116·1	128·0	105·2
Steam railways	9·4	94·2	91·4	99·2	98·3	92·4	91·4
Shipping and stevedoring	1·9	211·1	174·4	219·3	211·2	222·9	167·2
Construction and maintenance	10·3	155·9	125·6	147·3	140·2	129·5	111·9
Building	3·0	122·7	112·0	118·9	100·1	102·2	80·1
Highway	1·7	1,547·0	908·7	937·9	1,956·6	1,448·8	1,004·3
Railway	5·6	139·4	114·3	143·8	146·6	129·8	112·1
Services	1·8	116·4	109·9	113·8	108·8	100·3	103·8
Hotels and restaurants	1·0	124·0	112·0	121·4	117·3	102·8	109·7
Professional	·2	115·7	113·6	111·5	98·1	96·9	81·0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	105·8	105·7	104·3	100·2	97·7	100·6
Trade	7·2	93·8	95·0	92·5	91·9	90·0	92·5
Retail	4·7	94·2	95·1	91·1	90·2	87·6	89·2
Wholesale	2·5	93·1	94·8	95·2	95·1	94·2	98·3
All Industries	100·0	94·5	90·8	95·2	97·3	89·2	86·6

* The term "relative weight" is explained in the last paragraph of the accompanying text.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR MAY, 1925

THE offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a slight decline in the volume of business transacted during the month of May, 1925, as compared with April, and also a slight reduction as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1923, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined slightly during May, but remained approximately on the same level as that attained during the same period of 1924. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 78.8 and 74.3 during the first and second half of May, 1925 in contrast with the ratio of 78.3 and 72.8 during the same periods of 1924. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review was 71.8 and 71.0 as compared with 74.2 and 70.1 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications during the first half of May was 1,648 as compared with 1,688 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,818 daily during the corresponding period of 1924. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,545 daily, in contrast with 1,524 daily during the latter half of May a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,298 vacancies during the first half, and 1,149 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,423 and 1,131 vacancies during the month of May, 1924. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of April, 1925, averaged 1,371 daily. The Service effected an average of 1,184 placements daily during the first half of May, of which 798 were in regular employment and 386 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,251 daily and 1,323 daily during the first half of May, 1924. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,096 daily (732 regular and 364 casual), as compared with an average of 1,068 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During May, 1925, the offices of the Service referred 29,751 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 28,533 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 19,143, of which 15,567 were of men and 3,576 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,390. Opportunities for employment numbered 21,238 for men and 9,412 for women, a total of 30,650. The number of applications for work was 39,953, of which 29,356 were from men and 10,597 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925 (5 months)	81,398	45,348	126,746

Maritime Provinces

Vacancies listed during May were nearly 20 per cent higher than in April, but about 20 per cent less than during May, 1924. In the latter comparison the most noteworthy declines were in the manufacturing industries and in railway and highway construction, but these reductions were partly offset by increased orders in the logging industry. Placements were 19 per cent higher than in April, but 18 per cent lower than in May, 1924. Increased placements over April were recorded in farming and services, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, increases were also shown in the former province in logging, and in the latter province in construction. Reductions in placements were recorded by Nova Scotia offices in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade, and by New Brunswick offices in manufacturing. There was a nominal change only in the number of placements effected in other industries. Placements in regular employment during May totalled 303 in Nova Scotia, 234 of men and 69 of women, and 202 in New Brunswick, 132 of men and 70 of women.

Quebec

There was an increase of 29 per cent in the number of vacancies listed during May over the preceding month and 18 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. In the former comparison gains in lumber, textile and rubber manufacturing and in building

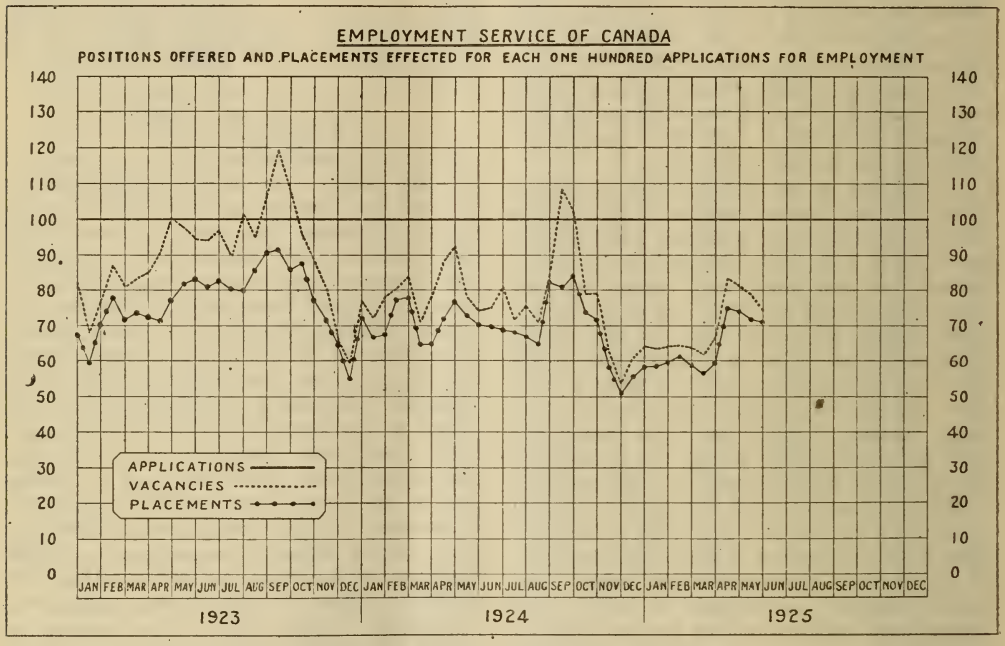
construction and services were mainly responsible, partly offset by seasonal declines in logging operations. In comparison with May, 1924, increased orders were secured for building construction and household workers. Placements were 60 per cent higher than in April and 17 per cent higher than in May, 1924. Industrial groups, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, were manufacturing industries, 171; logging 146; construction 590; and services 912. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,872, 1,133 of men and 739 of women.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment during May were nearly 3 per cent lower than in April, and nearly 9 per cent lower than in the corresponding month of last year. In the latter comparison a reduction in orders for logging and railway construction workers was mainly responsible, but was partly offset by the increased orders for transportation workers and workers in the manufacturing industries. Despite the reduction in orders placements were nearly 3 per cent higher than in April and only 7 per cent less than during May, 1924. Placements effected by industrial groups were manufacturing 1,484; logging, 960; farming, 876; transportation, 574; construction and maintenance, 3,311; services, 4,190; trade, 338; and all other, 146. Of the placements under construction and maintenance 1,948 were in railway and 967 in building. Of the placements in the services group, 2,212 were household workers, of whom 1,556 were in casual work only. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 7,673, of whom 6,606 were male and 1,067 female workers.

MANITOBA

Orders received during May were nearly 29 per cent less than during April and 19 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. The decrease in both comparisons was due to a falling-off in farm orders. Placements were 30 per cent lower than in April and 21 per cent less than in May, 1924. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming, 571; building construction, 153; trade, 119; and services 1,994, of which 1,481 were household workers, and 78 per cent of these positions in casual work only. Placements effected in regular employment during the month numbered 1,402,819 of men and 583 of women.



SASKATCHEWAN

Vacancies listed during the month of May were 50 per cent less than during April and nearly 22 per cent lower than during the corresponding month of last year. A decrease in farm orders was responsible in both comparisons, this being due to farmers placing their

orders somewhat earlier this year than last, orders received during April being particularly heavy. Placements were nearly 45 per cent less than in April and about 24 per cent less than in May, 1924. Placements effected during the month by industrial groups were farming 1,210; construction and maintenance, 608; services, 846; and all other 179. Total placements in regular employment during May numbered 2,166, of which 1,815 were of men and 351 of women.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment during May were nearly 25 per cent less than in April, but almost 17 per cent greater than in May, 1924. Farm orders were responsible for the changes in both comparisons. About the same percentages of change were also recorded in the number of placements effected. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were made were farming, 2,031; construction and maintenance, 681; services, 905; and manufacturing industries, 215. Placements in regular employment during May totalled 3,383, of which 2,969 were of male and 414 of female workers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The number of vacancies listed during May were 14 per cent higher than in April, but 5 per cent lower than in the corresponding month of last year. The increases over April were distributed among all the industrial groups except farming, in which slightly less orders were received. Placements were only 1 per cent higher than in April and about 10 per cent less than in May, 1924. The less favourable percentage of change shown in placements as compared with vacancies was due to large shipments of farm hands to the Prairie Provinces in May, 1924, and April of this year, which were not required during the current month. Industrial groups in which placements were effected were manufacturing industries, 499; logging, 386; farming, 194; mining, 80; transportation, 83; construction and maintenance, 880; services, 1,087; trade, 105; all other, 9. Of the placements in manufacturing industries, lumber and its products received 288 workers. There were 2,142 placements in regular employment effected during May, 1,859 of men and 283 of women.

Movement of Labour

During May 1925 the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 19,143 placements in regular employment of which 11.293 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,155 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 861 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 294 to other provinces.

The Quebec offices issued 317 special transportation certificates, 201 of which were granted to persons going to employment within the province, and 116 to other provinces. Of the former, Montreal issued 66 to saw-mill labourers, and Quebec 135 to construction workers, all travelling to points within their own zones. The interprovincial transfers were all for bushmen, 47 being sent by Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie and 69 from Hull to North Bay. The Ontario offices granted 182 special rate certificates, 142 provincial and 40 interprovincial. Of the provincial certificates 112 were for bushmen and saw mill workers, 27 of whom were sent by Sudbury, one by Peterborough, 4 by Fort William and 34 by Port Arthur to points within their respective zones. From Ottawa 9 travelled to Pembroke, from Toronto 11 to North Bay, and from Pembroke 4 to Sudbury, 3 to Port Arthur and 19 to North Bay. The remainder of those making use of the special ceritficates included one stationary engineer, 1 fire ranger and one cook going from Sudbury, one barber and 6 labourers from Fort William, 4 hotel workers, 4 miners and one construction labourer from Port Arthur to points within their respective zones. Six blasters were sent from Sudbury to Ottawa and from Toronto, one parlour maid to Fort William, one assistant engineer, one survey party man and one carpenter to Port Arthur, and one structural iron worker to Chatham. Of the 40 certificates issued to points outside the province 12 were for river drivers sent to Hull from Pembroke and the remainder were all for farm hands, 19 of whom were trvaelling to Manitoba and 9 to Saskatchewan. The Manitoba transfers numbered 226 of which 171 were for persons going to points within the province and 55 to other provinces. The Winnipeg office issued all the certificates, and those granted to points within the province were mostly for farm hands and domestic and hotel workers. To the Brandon and Dauphin zones Winnipeg sent 111 farm hands, 13 fishermen, 3 building labourers, 4 saw mill hands, one dumpman, 2 hotel workers and 8 domestics. Certificates for points within the Winnipeg zone were issued to 12 farm hands, 7 hotel workers and 10 domestics. The movement from Winnipeg to points outside the province were made up of 31 farm labourers, 5 hosuehold workers, 4 hotel workers and one painter to Saskatchewan offices, 3 farm labourers to Edmonton,

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1925

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1924
					PLACED			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**803**	**125**	**799**	**786**	**303**	**405**	**1,027**	**344**
Halifax	312	34	330	292	24	266	405	102
New Glasgow	295	87	258	288	206	11	397	121
Sydney	196	4	211	206	73	128	225	121
New Brunswick	**789**	**86**	**1,053**	**773**	**202**	**569**	**786**	**343**
Chatham	88	64	83	80	20	60	153	41
Moncton	365	15	440	356	81	274	146	115
St. John	336	7	540	337	101	235	487	187
Quebec	**1,884**	**216**	**3,497**	**2,083**	**1,872**	**53**	**834**	**1,593**
Hull	86	17	267	166	166	0	49	113
Montreal	1,221	84	2,372	1,308	1,223	45	597	1,067
Quebec	281	41	411	263	234	8	65	225
Sherbrooke	169	42	196	167	155	0	19	127
Three Rivers	127	32	251	179	94	0	104	61
Ontario	**13,254**	**2,208**	**15,944**	**12,398**	**7,673**	**4,206**	**7,539**	**9,057**
Belleville	121	0	138	119	88	31	92	57
Brantford	259	9	336	260	112	145	143	87
Chatham	304	10	293	292	112	180	12	85
Cobalt	131	3	180	127	112	7	169	487
Fort William	291	1	384	262	220	40	290	210
Guelph	196	72	193	166	82	60	74	83
Hamilton	862	100	1,202	795	308	486	1,292	424
Kingston	290	19	276	301	114	187	114	137
Kitchener	223	73	326	223	117	89	126	90
London	420	68	407	410	306	66	418	283
Niagara Falls	223	30	245	220	149	60	207	89
North Bay	497	20	552	496	430	66	87	435
Oshawa	178	16	333	141	92	49	104	91
Ottawa	901	288	663	808	565	166	866	706
Pembroke	224	72	239	208	177	31	45	178
Peterborough	145	32	153	147	94	18	107	90
Port Arthur	719	1	696	705	655	50	43	1,114
St. Catharines	457	10	455	464	260	204	243	224
St. Thomas	200	27	180	187	102	85	63	118
Sarnia	278	5	223	264	150	114	120	170
Sault St. Marie	336	303	504	333	224	97	100	281
Sudbury	1,057	88	1,004	970	961	9	10	883
Timmins	126	5	207	129	116	13	66	287
Toronto	4,021	894	5,971	3,607	1,652	1,674	2,475	2,075
Windsor	795	62	784	754	475	279	273	373
Manitoba	**3,215**	**199**	**4,775**	**3,274**	**1,402**	**1,693**	**1,935**	**1,764**
Brandon	270	39	273	247	208	35	16	321
Dauphin	163	6	239	137	90	46	100	78
Winnipeg	2,782	154	4,263	2,890	1,104	1,612	1,819	1,365
Saskatchewan	**3,010**	**250**	**3,222**	**2,865**	**2,166**	**677**	**433**	**3,147**
Estevan	80	4	79	75	70	5	5	88
Moose Jaw	754	107	883	716	548	146	128	743
North Battleford	86	16	67	67	38	29	0	72
Prince Albert	156	6	181	154	99	55	24	107
Regina	773	48	830	729	473	256	110	890
Saskatoon	677	33	700	658	544	114	126	700
Swift Current	182	24	185	184	157	27	4	196
Weyburn	102	9	104	93	68	25	32	113
Yorkton	124	3	117	113	93	20	4	171
Melfort	76	0	76	76	76	0	0	67
Alberta	**4,268**	**330**	**4,954**	**4,061**	**3,383**	**606**	**832**	**2,824**
Calgary	1,437	61	1,999	1,456	1,269	184	335	792
Drumheller	271	5	413	241	188	53	62	183
Edmonton	1,360	105	1,416	1,375	1,021	285	246	1,177
Lethbridge	874	155	679	648	592	56	62	391
Medicine Hat	326	4	447	341	313	28	127	281
British Columbia	**3,427**	**134**	**5,699**	**3,511**	**2,142**	**1,181**	**2,432**	**2,488**
Cranbrook	138	1	414	136	126	10	140	199
Kamloops	226	15	364	232	190	14	162	65
Nanaimo	33	6	42	16	9	7	61	6
Nelson	141	8	119	132	125	5	26	143
New Westminster	121	1	217	113	74	39	108	87
Penticton	103	12	103	82	36	38	30	90
Prince George	202	11	184	184	184	0	0	67
Prince Rupert	124	0	171	119	72	47	78	185
Revelstoke	57	0	105	29	28	1	22	42
Vancouver	1,712	47	3,231	1,879	1,005	777	1,141	1,460
Vernon	34	6	32	34	28	6	25	26
Victoria	536	27	717	555	265	237	639	118
All Offices	**30,650**	**3,548**	**39,953**	**29,751**	**19,143**	**9,390**	**15,818**	**21,569***
Men	21,238	1,293	29,356	21,095	15,567	5,134	12,414	18,286
Women	9,412	2,255	10,597	8,656	3,576	4,256	3,404	3,283

*9 placements effected by offices since closed.

one farm labourer to Medicine Hat, 3 hotel waitresses and one farm housekeeper to Port Arthur and 8 construction labourers to Sudbury. Saskatchewan offices issued 118 special transportation certificates, 112 for points within the province, and 6 to Lethbridge, Alberta. The latter were for 6 sugar beet workers, 2 each being despatched by Estevan, Swift Current and Saskatoon. The provincial transfers included 88 farm workers, 8 domestics, 2 hotel workers, 2 painters, 2 saw-mill hands, 7 teachers, 2 rock pickers and one dumpman, the majority of these going to points in the Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon zones. Alberta offices granted 142 certificates, 132 provincial and 10 interprovincial. Of the former Calgary issued certificates to one farmer, one bushman, one waitress and one domestic to points within the Calgary zone and 73 permits to farm labourers, one kitchen worker and one porter going to the Drumheller, Lethbridge and Edmonton districts. Edmonton placed 47 workers within its own zone, the majority being farm labourers; the movement also included 7 construction, 4 bush and 4 domestic workers. In addition Edmonton sent 2 farm hands to Lethbridge, one to Drumheller, and one marble setter to Calgary. Medicine Hat transferred one farm labourer to Edmonton. Of the interprovincial transfers 9 were for farm workers, 8 going to Saskatoon and one to Regina. One blacksmith was sent by the Edmonton office to North Battleford. From the British Columbia offices 170 certificates were issued, 103 to points within the province and 67 to other provinces. Vancouver transferred 42 farm hands and one household worker to points in Saskatchewan, 11 farm hands, 5 domestics and one engineer to Alberta and two farm hands to Manitoba. Vernon sent one farm hand to Calgary, New Westminster, one to Saskatoon, and Victoria 2 farm hands and one housekeeper to Calgary. Of the provincial movement, Vancouver sent 9 miners, one waiter and one cook to points within its zone, and 58 lumber workers, farm hands, station men, machine miners and engineers to Prince George, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Penticton, Cranbrook, Vernon and Nelson. Prince Rupert sent two saw-mill labourers and one carpenter to points within the zone and one farm labourer to Prince George. Nelson granted certificates to three loggers going to points within that zone. From Prince George 23 bush workers and one cook were despatched to points within the zone and 2 planer-men and one engineer were sent to Prince Rupert.

Of the 1,155 workers who were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 600 were carried by the Canadian National Railway, 546 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and 9 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING MAY, 1925

THERE was a slight increase in the value of the building permits issued in 60 cities during May as compared with April, 1925, and the total was also higher than in the same month of last year, which is the more significant comparison. The building authorized was valued at $15,296,080 during the month under review; this was $253,561 or 1.7 per cent higher than the April, 1925, aggregate of $15,042,519, and $674,980 or 4.6 per cent above the total for May, 1924, of $14,621,100.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they issued nearly 1,700 permits for dwellings estimated to cost over $7,000,000 and about 3,200 permits for other buildings at a proposed cost of more than $6,600,000.

Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with April, 1925. The gain of $334,637, or 105.7 per cent, in Saskatchewan and of $1,107,709, or 15.5 per cent. in Ontario were most pronounced. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, those of $550,209, or 85.5 per cent, in Nova Scotia and of $394,720, or 90.1 per cent, in New Brunswick were largest.

As compared with May, 1924, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia recorded improvement. The greatest increase of $2,363,240, or 40.2 per cent, was in Ontario, although Nova Scotia showed the greatest proportional gain of $30,160, or 47.7 per cent. In the other provinces there were reductions, of which Alberta reported the most marked. In that province, there was a loss of $1,175,725, or 71.1 per cent, during the month under review; the total for May, 1924, was exceptionally high, owing to a permit having been issued for the construction of a Dominion government grain elevator at Edmonton.

In Montreal and Winnipeg, there were decreases in the value of the building authorized as compared with April, 1925, and May, 1924; Toronto showed improvement in both com-

parisons, while in Vancouver the total was lower than in the preceding month, but higher than in the same month of last year. New Glasgow, Fredericton, Shawinigan Falls, Chatham, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Welland, Ford, Sandwich, St. Boniface, Regina, Prince Rupert and South Vancouver registered larger aggregates of permits issued than in either April, 1925, or May, 1924.

The value of the building permits issued in the first five months of this year was $50,011,236, as compared with $45,890,525 in the same period of 1924, $57,852,503 in 1923, $53,918,812 in 1922, $41,320,556 in 1921 and $47,574,581 in 1920. There was, therefore, an increase of 9.0 per cent as compared with 1924, a decrease of 13.6 per cent as compared with 1923 and of 7.2 per cent as compared with 1922, and increases of 21.0 per cent and 5.1 per cent as compared with 1921 and 1920, respectively. The Bureau's weighted index number of wholesale prices of building materials averaged 154.1 during the first five months of this year, as compared with 166.0, 165.7 166.1, 200.8 and 215.9 in 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921 and 1920, respectively.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued in 60 cities during May and April, 1925, and May, 1924. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	May, 1925	April, 1925	May, 1924
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	**5,000**	**6,000**	**1,200**
Nova Scotia	**93,437**	**643,646**	**63,277**
*Halifax	79,412	639,255	38,460
New Glasgow	11,750	645	3,955
*Sydney	2,275	3,746	20,862
New Brunswick	**43,165**	**437,885**	**69,465**
Fredericton	29,200	16,500	7,600
*Moncton	8,465	10,855	36,865
*St. John	5,500	410,530	25,000
Quebec	**3,214,110**	**3,478,381**	**3,881,080**
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	2,140,920	2,343,820	2,800,810
*Quebec	569,905	245,836	661,780
Shawinigan Falls	77,100	28,700	64,015
*Sherbrooke	35,160	58,100	54,000
*Three Rivers	281,650	597,225	66,700
*Westmount	109,375	204,700	233,775
Ontario	**8,245,735**	**7,138,026**	**5,882,495**
Belleville	22,475	37,600	1,000
*Brantford	8,590	15,072	22,561
Chatham	67,200	7,985	14,520
*Fort William	65,925	265,720	163,300
Galt	18,143	28,160	11,002
*Guelph	45,220	56,582	82,881
*Hamilton	310,300	307,800	361,400
*Kingston	27,092	133,954	30,465
*Kitchener	166,588	299,058	170,545
*London	224,880	305,700	271,700
Niagara Falls	172,240	94,105	113,425
Oshawa	76,590	82,790	100,965
*Ottawa	1,875,385	738,122	373,785
Owen Sound	426,425	50,550	20,075
*Peterboro	25,210	55,734	30,015
*Port Arthur	179,785	46,055	179,557
*Stratford	54,278	77,560	154,654
*St. Catharines	52,590	119,452	43,480
*St. Thomas	25,020	14,711	9,433
Sarnia	116,390	73,749	70,450
Sault Ste. Marie	41,715	54,649	50,904
Ontario—			
*Toronto	2,823,972	2,363,910	2,169,997
York Township	446,950	698,350	411,000
Welland	18,720	11,070	17,190
*Windsor	441,650	793,050	606,190
Ford	149,208	133,980	97,553
Riverside	121,500	13,500	121,750
Sandwich	111,130	94,100	100,850
Walkerville	116,000	117,000	65,000
Woodstock	14,564	14,318	16,848
Manitoba	**727,420**	**833,050**	**718,325**
*Brandon	18,500	26,150	11,332
St. Boniface	46,980	34,500	38,493
*Winnipeg	661,940	772,400	668,500
Saskatchewan	**651,347**	**316,710**	**925,117**
*Moose Jaw	12,680	11,025	143,521
*Regina	219,890	200,915	212,960
*Saskatoon	418,777	104,770	568,636
Alberta	**466,295**	**393,948**	**1,642,020**
*Calgary	181,850	122,850	184,370
*Edmonton	270,575	240,310	1,414,100
Lethbridge	13,560	25,448	31,545
Medicine Hat	310	5,340	12,005
British Columbia	**1,849,571**	**1,794,873**	**1,438,121**
Nanaimo	8,300	5,065	12,120
*New Westminster	33,645	45,025	43,645
Point Grey	551,100	608,800	498,000
Prince Rupert	264,864	26,800	27,635
South Vancouver	163,790	125,575	66,610
*Vancouver	795,980	958,307	640,076
*Victoria	31,892	25,301	150,035
Total—60 cities	**15,296,080**	**15,042,519**	**14,621,100**
*Total—35 cities	**12,204,876**	**12,647,240**	**12,645,390**
	1925	1924	1923
Accumulative total for 60 cities—first five months	**50,011,236**	**45,890,525**	**57,852,503**

A Trades and Labour Conference has recently been held at Adelaide, in South Australia, the chief object of which was to link up together the political and trade union bodies representing Australian Labour. This would make possible the formulation of a comprehensive policy embracing the whole of Australia. The delegates declared that the predominance of Labour governments in Australia at the present time (only Victoria has a non-Labour Government) pointed to its being a suitable moment for the socialisation of industries, and they considered the formation of a powerful federation. The immediate proposals under discussion were:—(1) the appointment of a Supreme Labour Council; (2) a pan-Pacific Conference; (3) the legal establishment of a 44-hour week; (4) future international conferences.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing—Clothing

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS OF MONTREAL AND THE UNITED CLOTH HAT AND CAP MAKERS OF NORTH AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 33.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1924, until July 31, 1925.

Only union members are to be employed. Application shall be made to union for help, and after one week same may be obtained elsewhere. If non-union such helpers must join union within four weeks.

The trial period for newly engaged workers shall not exceed two weeks.

Hours per week, 44; overtime, time and one quarter. All work to be on the weekly system.

In dull period work is to be divided equally among employees. Claims of discrimination are to be taken up by the Board of Adjustment, who shall also attend to disagreements over discharge.

No strikes or lockouts during this agreement. Disagreements are to be taken up by the Board of Adjustment. There shall be no change in wages during period of agreement.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION (CLOAK AND SUIT MAKERS' UNION) OPERATORS AND FINISHERS' LOCAL NO. 13, CUTTERS' LOCAL, NO. 19; PRESSERS' LOCAL NO. 61.

Agreement to be in effect from May 19, 1925, until January 15, 1928.

Only good standing members are to be employed. The employer shall maintain a union shop during the life of the agreement, being one that employs not less than 8 operators and sufficient workers in other branches, and complies with union standards and conditions. There shall be a shop chairman to represent the employees. An authorized officer of the union may investigate shop conditions.

Hours: forty-four per week; no overtime in shops when full capacity of workers is not employed, or when workers are out of employment, except to complete work for immediate shipment. Overtime not to exceed 8 hours in any week nor two hours in any day, and to be restricted to first five days of week. Additional overtime in cases of emergency.

Minimum wages per week: cloak and dress cutters, $42; pressers, $44; under pressers, $39; tailors, $30. In factories on weekly basis, operators, $44; finishers, $25; button sewers, $16; on piece work, the above shall be basis for prices.

The employees shall name a price committee to fix piece work prices with the management.

The employer shall not enter into individual agreement with any employee.

No contracting or sub-manufacturing work in the shop shall be permitted; no work may be taken home

The employer shall not deal with manufacturers, contractors or jobbers where a strike is being conducted.

It is agreed that a Joint Board of Sanitary Control shall be established in the cloak industry of Montreal; Board to be composed of an equal number of the employers, the union, and the public, the object being to work out a code of sanitation for the cloak industry, abolishing the present unsanitary conditions.

The union label is to be adopted.

Workers are not to be discharged for misconduct without notice in writing.

Complaints and grievances are to be submitted in writing. The employer and representatives of the union shall jointly investigate the complaints. Decisions shall be binding. If parties fail to agree they shall refer matter to an impartial chairman, who may order an investigation.

Manufacturing—Pulp, Paper and Paper Goods

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—THE PORT ARTHUR DIVISION, PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.

Agreement effective from May 1, 1924, until April 30, 1925, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1924, has been renewed, to be effective until April 30, ~~1925~~ 1926.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ESPANOLA AND STURGEON FALLS, ONTARIO.—THE SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND LOCALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPERMAKERS.

The agreement of May 1, 1924, is to remain in force from May 1, 1925, to May 1, 1926, with certain alterations.

Minimum speed classification for each paper machine is hereby set. Above this minimum speed rates of pay shall increase or decrease according to the papermakers' standard classification.

Minimum rates, per hour—Paper Machine Room—Paper Makers' schedule dated 1923 to apply above these speeds: Soo: Boss Machine tender, $1.64; machine tender, minimum speed 650, per hour, $1.24, $1.19, $1.07; back tender, $1.12, $1.03, 88 cents, 3rd hand, 78 cents, 76 cents, 71 cents.

Espanola: Boss machine tender, $1.50, $1,39, $1.29. Machine tender, minimum speed 650, $1.09, 95 cents; back tender, 91 cents, 76 cents; 3rd hand, 73 cents, 65 cents. Sturgeon Falls: boss machine tender, $1,27; machine tender, minimum speed 650, $1.07; minimum speed 500, 93 cents; back tender, 88 cents, 75 cents, 3rd hand, 71 cents, 65 cents.

When on hanging, news rate at which machine was running plus five cents shall be paid.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ESPANOLA, STURGEON FALLS, ONTARIO.—THE SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND THE LOCALS OF SEVERAL INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

The agreement of May 1, 1924, is to remain in force from May 1, 1925, to May 1, 1926, with certain alterations.

Head riverman, Sturgeon Falls, 47 cents per hour; the two occupations wood handler and block handler combined and called wood loader; tour foreman, wet press sulphite at Sturgeon Falls, 69 cents; weighers at Sturgeon Falls, 50 cents; car cleaner, finishing room, changed to car preparer; weigher helper, Sturgeon Falls, eliminated, and a new occupation, car loader and inspector, added at 50 cents per hour; tour foremen, boiler house, at Sturgeon Falls, 70 cents; steam engineers, Espanola, 77 cents; saw filer at Sturgeon Falls added; the following occupations added to the Mechanical Department: wood room millwright and helper, wet press millwright and paper mill pipe fitter, the last two to Sturgeon Falls only.

Manufacturing—Printing and Publishing

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—FRENCH NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND JACQUES CARTIER LOCAL NO. 145 OF INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Agreement in effect from September 15, 1924, until September 15, 1927.

Only union members to be employed. Learners on composing machines must be typographical workers. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.

Hours, 48 per week; for evening papers, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Night work, 45 hours, between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Overtime, time and one-half and double time. Holiday work, double time for New Year's Day, Epiphany, Ascension Day, Labour Day, All Saints' Day, the Immaculate Conception, Christmas Day, and St. John the Baptist's Day if declared a legal holiday by the provincial government during the period of this agreement.

Workshops must be kept sanitary.

No office must perform work from or for an office where a strike exists.

Wages per week, journeymen, day work, $40; night work, $44. Apprentices, from $14 to $28.50. Apprentices will be examined by a committee of the union. One apprentice to four journeymen, and one additional for every five additional.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, NO. 75.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1925, until April 30, 1927, and for one year more unless 6 months' notice is given.

Scale of wages per week, journeymen, day work, $44; night work, $47; apprentices, from $19 to $33.50.

Hours, eight per day, seven and one-half per night. Six days or nights per week. Overtime to twelve hours on evening papers and eleven on morning, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Crew called back for extras shall receive not less than two hours' overtime.

Only union members are to be employed provided they are furnished as requested. Otherwise a firm may secure its own help, which may then be unionized.

One apprentice to four journeymen.

No pooling of hours.

Disputes over wages or conditions shall be settled by a Board of Arbitration of two members from each party and a fifth appointed by them.

Rate on holidays, time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter, double time. On morning papers, 7½ hours' pay for 5 hours' work.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—JOB OFFICES AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, NO. 75.

Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1925, until April 30, 1927, and for the following year unless six months' notice is given.

Wage scale per week: foreman in charge of one or two cylinder presses, $43; in charge of three or more, $46; in charge of one cylinder and three platen presses, $43; journeyman pressman operating two cylinder presses, $40.35; foreman in charge of offset presses, $46; journeyman offset pressman, $42; offset assistant, $31; cylinder assistant, $29.75; automatic feed operators, $33; cylinder feeders in combination shop and and part time on platens, $23.50. Platen presses: foreman in charge of one to four platen presses, $39; in charge of five or more, $44; journeyman, $38; feeders, at discretion of the foreman.

Foreman or pressman may operate one cylinder and three platen presses.

Platen foreman or pressman may not operate more than five platen presses, one journeyman to four or fraction thereof.

Those receiving higher wages shall not be reduced under this agreement.

Hours per week, forty-four. Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half; after three hours, double time. Night work, $3 above day scale.

Only union members are to be employed when union can furnish same. Foremen must be union members; apprentices may be temporarily advanced when there is not sufficient competent help.

Disputes over wages and conditions will be referred to a Board of Arbitration.

Holiday work, first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. On morning newspapers a night's work of 5 hours shall be paid for as 7 hours' work.

When union fails to supply competent help same may be secured by the employer.

Firms signing the agreement, agree not to do work coming under the jurisdiction of the union for a firm not employing members of the same union; union members not to do same class of work in non-union shops.

VERNON, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—EMPLOYING PRINTERS AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 541.

Agreement in effect for the year 1923 and 1924 and thereafter until terminated by either party by thirty days' notice.

Only union members are to be employed.

Hours per week, forty-four. Overtime, over 8 hours in any one day, or over 4 hours on Saturday, or over 7½ hours if all days are divided equally, time and one-half. Overlapping shifts are to be night rate.

Wages per week—hand compositors, machine operators, and floormen, days, $37.40; nights, $40. Foremen and machinist-operators, $3 extra per week. Overtime and holidays, time and one-half; Sundays, double time.

Machine learners: apprenticeship on machines to be limited to 20 weeks. Wages per week: first four weeks, $18; second four, $21; third four, $24; fourth four, $27; last four weeks, $30 per week. One learner to each office, learners must first be journeymen for three months.

Apprentices: one apprentice to five journeymen; not more than two to an office; provided when apprentice reaches fifth year a junior apprentice may be taken on. Apprentices shall not be less than fifteen years of age and shall serve for five years; they shall not work more hours than journeymen. Apprentices shall be examined by an apprentice committee of the union and the foreman; apprenticeship may be terminated in six months. No apprentice shall leave one office and enter that of another employer without written consent. Apprentices shall be registered by the union secretary.

Disagreements shall be settled by a committee of one from each party and if necessary a chairman appointed by them.

Construction—Buildings and Structures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, OTTAWA BRANCH, MASONS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION, AND BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 7.

The agreement in effect from June 1, 1924, until April 30, 1925, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1924, was renewed, with an added clause that three months' notice of change must be given after April 30 of any year by party desiring change; otherwise agreement is automatically renewed.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—MASTER PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION AND OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 298.

Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1924, until April 30, 1926.

Wages per hour, $1.12½; hours per day, eight, with four on Saturday.

Overtime to ten p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and legal holidays, double time.

Car fare and travelling time to be paid one way, outside the Hamilton Street Railway.

Foremen and men in charge are to receive not less than one dollar a day additional wage.

A firm in business for one year and employing two or more plasterers shall be allowed one apprentice whose indenture shall be four years; a second apprentice with eight men. Apprentices must be 17 years or under; they will be given 3 months' trial, and must be indentured.

Members are not to work with employers using plasterers' tools and not qualifying as practical plasterers.

The original contractor shall complete any job for which he has contract, no journeyman plasterer being allowed to work on job except by permission of the contractor.

No two employers who are recognized by the local as individual contractors or employers shall work in conjunction together.

Violations of agreement shall be referred to an Arbitration Board of three from each party, with full power. This committee shall meet every month for the benefit of the trade in general.

HUMBERSTONE, ONTARIO.—TWO LOCAL FIRMS, AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 1168.

Agreement to be effective from June 1, 1925 until May 31, 1926, and thereafter from year to year unless notice of cancellation or change be given on or before February 1.

Hours per day, eight, with four on Saturdays.

Overtime rate, first four hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wage, per hour, 80 cents; foremen, 85 cents; foremen must be members of the union.

Apprentices may be employed only with journeymen, one to five journeymen; apprentices may work overtime only when with journeymen, and shall receive overtime rate.

Carpenters in mills or shops on supply work, in factories on maintenance (not construction) work, may work nine hours except Saturday when work shall terminate at noon. Minimum wage per hour, 75 cents.

Employers are to hire only union men when available. If these are not supplied by the union after three days' notice, non-union men may be employed, such having 14 days' notice to become members of the union.

Car fare in excess of ten cents per day is to be paid to men sent outside the city to work.

When a job is sub-let the agreement must be kept. The business agent may visit the job at any time.

Journeymen doing job work for other than a contractor shall receive not less than five cents above minimum rate.

In shifts, second and third shifters shall be paid eight hours' time for seven hours' work, men not working more than one shift in twenty-four hours.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—TWIN CITY BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, NO. 25.

Agreement as previously in effect renewed from May 1, 1925 to April 30, 1926, with three months' notice of change in wage schedule.

Minimum wage per hour, $1.

Hours per day, 8 with 4 on Saturday; on shift work, not more than 8 hours in 24; on three shifts, eight hours' pay for seven hours' work.

No overtime work or work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays or holidays, except in cases of extreme emergency, when double time shall be paid.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION AND OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 345.

Agreement summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1923, in effect as from May 1, 1923 until May 1, 1924 was extended to May 1, 1925 and again to May 1, 1926. Rate of wages throughout, $1.50 per hour.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 46.

Agreement to be in effect from May 10, 1924 until May 10, 1926 and from year to year unless one month's notice of change is given.

Hours, eight per day and four on Saturdays.

Minimum wage per hour, $1.

Overtime until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. Absolutely necessary repairs or finishing up a repair job if not taking longer than an hour may be done at regular rate of wages.

Men working out of Toronto shall have fares and board paid; travelling time paid, single time up to 9 p.m. If travelling at night a sleeper is to be provided. In localities where no local union exists the hours of labour may be extended to 10.

Only union members will be employed on work under the local. If local is unable to furnish mechanics they may be hired as required.

No man may work in connection with plumbing, sanitation or city water system, who is not in possesion of a city license.

Members may not work for anyone but a member of the society except where such work is not available.

One apprentice or one helper to a journeyman; not more than one improver to be employed on any job unless where there are more than five journeymen; then one additional improver for each five journeymen. Present apprentice agreement to remain.

A Joint Conference Board of four from each party will meet each month and will deal with questions dealt with formerly by the Apprentice Board. Grievances will be referred to a Joint Arbitration Board of three from each party with full power to settle grievances and appoint an arbitrator if necessary.

In event of a dispute not being settled or any violation of the agreement, before any definite action is taken the matter must be referred to the General Office of the United Association, no strike, stopping of work or lockout taking place before matter has been investigated.

For any work done outside the boundary of the twin cities, walking time shall be allowed at three miles per hour. No time to be lost when a member is sent from one job to another. In out of town work, transportation shall be paid unless member quits of his own accord.

No member may work for sub-contractor on work taken from building contractor for labour only.

Shop steward shall inspect all scaffolds.

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MASTER CARPENTERS AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCALS NOS. 38 AND 2632.

Agreement as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1923 was renewed for one year from May 1, 1924 and again for one year from May 1, 1925.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE BORDER CITIES, AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 552.

Agreement of May 1, 1923-May 1, 1924 was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923, wages per hour being $1.10. The agreement was renewed as from June 1, 1924 to May 1, 1925 with wages per hour, $1.15, and was again renewed at the latter rate to April 30, 1926.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF ESSEX COUNTY AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 494.

Agreement to be in effect from June 11, 1925 until April 1, 1926.

Wages per hour, until November 1, $1; after November 1, wages shall be decreased as agreed upon by a commission consisting of business agent of union, secretary of employers, and if need be, a third party agreed to by them.

If a member is discharged by three contractors for incompetency, he shall be deemed expelled from the union insofar as the contractors are concerned. If union can furnish skilled mechanics, contractors will give union preference.

Hours, 8 per day; 4 on Saturday.

Overtime, 1st 4 hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Pay day to be weekly.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—ASSOCIATION OF DOMESTIC SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 179.

Agreement effective from May 1, 1923 until April 30, 1925 and from year to year until notice is given.

Hours of labour, eight per day and four on Saturdays.

Overtime, from 5 p.m. until midnight and from noon on Saturdays, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wage per hour, journeymen, 90 cents.

Men sent out of town are to have fare and board paid; travelling time to be paid; sleeper provided if necessary.

Men working out of town where there is no local union may work ten hours single time per day.

No member of the union may work at trade for anyone but a registered employing plumber. No employing plumber shall employ any but union members or men eligible to become so. All employees are to be covered by insurance as per the Provincial Act.

Not more than one apprentice to every three journeymen; no fitter to have more than one helper.

Plumbing shall be installed in strict accordance with the by-law of the locality.

Grievances shall be referred to a committee of three local employers and three journeymen, with power to settle grievances. No journeymen shall be dismissed until committee shall have met and rendered decision. This committee shall also consider such matters as changing the agreement.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY CONTRACTORS AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Agreement as in effect from May 1, 1924 to April 30, 1925, and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1924, again effective as from May 1, 1925 to April 30, 1926.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—TRADE RULES OF PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, DOCK AND WHARF BUILDERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, CHARTERED BY THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Verbally agreed upon and in effect as from January 1, 1925.

Hours of work, eight per day and four on Saturday; all time outside of hours to be overtime, and paid

double time. No rearrangement of hours will be permitted or evasion of the 8-hour day and the 44-hour week.

On road jobs outside a radius of 25 miles from Victoria or Vancouver, 48 hours shall constitute a week's work except in cities.

In work of two or more shifts, 7½ hours at 8 hours' pay. Double time for work in more than one shift in 24 hours. In case of more than one shift being worked, 4 hours to be worked on Saturday.

Wages, per hour—Pile drivers—foremen, $1.12½; boommen, 93¾ cents; crew, bridgemen, wharf carpenters, 87½ cents.

Double time on Saturday afternoons and holidays; no work on Labour Day unless life or property in danger.

Foremen must be union members. Members ordered to report and not put to work shall be paid at least two hours' time unless weather etc. prevents working.

Travelling time and transportation are to be paid for. Provisions made for bedding at camps, or arrangements for board and room. The steward shall take charge of those injured in accidents.

Sympathetic strikes will not be considered a violation of rules. Members will not work in an open shop with non-union men, or under police protection or where an injunction has been issued against maintaining union principles. No bonus system or piecework.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL 844.

Working rules, accepted verbally by certain employers, and in effect from April 1, 1925.

Hours per day, eight. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time; no work on Labour Day except to save life or property. Transportation and travelling time to be paid. An hour's time to be allowed for raising steam.

Scale of wages—steam shovel, drag lines, dredges and ditchers: engineers, $200 per month and board; cranesmen, $150 per month and board; firemen, $110 per month and board; watchmen, $95 per month and board. Where board is not furnished $45 per month will be allowed.

Per day, clam shell, orange peel, derrick, pile drivers, locomotive-crane and aerial cable engineers, $8; concrete mixers, pulsometers, pumps, tower hoists, dinkey and road roller engineers, $7 per day. All unspecified work—minimum of $7 per day. Firemen and oilers, per hour, 62½ cents.

No deviation from rules except by permission of the business agent or local secretary.

No member may take charge of boiler for a non-union engineer. Engineers on steel construction are to be paid union workers' scale. An engineer laid off shall be paid for at least a quarter of a day. Business agent to be allowed on the job. Engineers leaving positions must notify business agent. Hours per week on building work 44. Members may not break in a non-union man without permission of the local.

Transportation and Public Utilities—Street and Electric Railways

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.—CIVIC BY-LAW TO REGULATE RATES OF WAGES, WORKING HOURS AND OTHER MATTERS RESPECTING THE MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAY OF THE CITY OF SASKATOON.

To be effective from June 8, 1925 until January 1, 1926.

The following insertions were made in the by-law as in effect for the previous years: Motor conductors temporarily employed or any motor conductor granted leave for more than 30 days in 1924 may have one day's holiday for each 25 days worked in the previous year, not to exceed 12 days in any one year. This applies also to employees in the mechanical department.

The following rates of wages have been added: per hour—arc welders, 80 cents; armature winders, 77½ cents; senior pitman, 63 cents; night foreman, $140 per month.

Transportation and Public Utilities—Water Transportation

AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO.—DREDGE OWNERS AND INTERNATIONAL SURFACE ROCK AND DRILL BOAT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1925 until March 31, 1926.

Wage scale was agreed upon as under terms of an existing agreement entered into from April 1, 1919, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1920.

The wage scale is as follows, per day: licensed engineer, blaster, $7.12; driller, blacksmith, $6.87; fireman, $6.37; driller's helper, blacksmith's helper, $6.02.

Overtime, time and one-half for actual time worked.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR DEEP SEA WORK IN THE PORT OF VICTORIA AND PORTS SERVED BY LABOUR FROM VICTORIA.

In effect from October 1, 1924.

Wages per hour, 80 cents; overtime, $1.20. Ten cents extra per hour for double winch drivers; donkey drivers; hatch tenders; siderunners; holdmen and winch drivers working on lumber and piles from water; on creosoted products; on coal, ballast, ore, sulphur, bulk grain, fertilizer, bone dust, lime, cement in bags, and nitrate in lots of 50 tons or over; on sacks weighing 125 pounds or over in lots of 50 tons or over; to men actually working in refrigerators or below deck with refrigerators when cargo is being discharged or loaded.

Twenty cents per hour above the base wage shall be paid to: boom-men and sling men working on lumber and piles from water. In none of these but the last shall the employer pay a double premium.

Work with high explosive, straight time, $1.20 per hour; overtime, $1.80. Rate for damaged cargo, handling part badly damaged or offensive, $1.20 and $1.80. Salvage work, $1.50 straight or overtime; 75 cents straight or overtime while travelling or standing by. Free meals on board when impossible to go ashore.

Straight time: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Men to be enabled to vote on election day.

Special rates are paid for work done during meal hours, and for standing by.

When men are ordered to work at outside points their fare shall be paid and half cost of board and lodging, men's share not to exceed $1 per day.

Half time for travelling and standing by; for travelling continuously, half straight time rate between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

In case of disputes, matter may be referred to arbitration, to a member of the men's organization and one of the employers', and if they fail to agree they shall refer matter to a third party whose decision shall be final; no suspension of work.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JUNE. 1925

DURING June the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to eleven fair wage contracts. Ten of these contracts contain the usual fair wage clause as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

The remaining contract contains a fair wage schedule, the following clause being included in regard to labour conditions:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or fail at any time to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour wages according to the rates set forth in the schedule or fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour hereunder regarding overtime and classification, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of a public building at Revelstoke, British Columbia, name of contractor, The Interior Construction Company of Kamloops, British Columbia. Date of contract, May 4, 1925. Amount of contract, $41,000. The fair wage schedule inserted in the contract is as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rate of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
Bricklayers and masons...Per hour	1 15	8
Carpenters and joiners.... "	0 80	8
Carters..... " (Driver supplying own horse and cart).	0 75	8
Carters..... " (Driver supplying two horses and wagon).	0 95	8
Concrete workers..... "	0 55	8 and 9
Electrical workers..... "	0 85	8
Lathers.....Per yard	0 07	.....
Labourers.....Per hour	0 45	8, 9 and 10
Marble setters..... "	1 25	8
Painters and glaziers..... "	0 75	8
Plasterers..... "	1 25	8
Plumbers and steamfitters "	1 00	8
Roofers..... "	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers..... "	1 00	8
Structural steel workers... "	1 00	8
*Terrazzo layers..... Per day	7 00	8
* " " helpers... "	4 00 to 5 00	8

*Usually this work is done by contract at so much a square yard.

Reconstruction of the River Breakwater for a length of 600 feet at Goderich, Ontario. Name of contractor, Messrs. A. E. Farley, of Ottawa, Ontario, and Percy R. Grant, of Hazeldean, Ontario. Date of contract, June 19, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $17,726.37.

Construction of transformer house at Esquimalt, British Columbia. Name of contractors, Hodgson, King and Marble, of Vancouver, British Columbia. Date of contract, June 18, 1925. Amount of contract, $8,985.

Construction of mooring wharf at Goderich, Ontario. Name of contractor, Jackson Construction Company, Limited, Sorel, Quebec. Date of contract, June 22, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $21,698.55.

Dredging channels at Bowmanville, Cobourg, Toronto (Eastern Channel), and Toronto (Western Channel), Ontario. Name of contractor, National Sand and Material Company, Limited, Welland, Ontario. Date of contract, May 29, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "B," 52 cents per cubic yard place measure, for Bowmanville; Class "B," 50 cents per cubic yard scow measure, for Cobourg; Class "B," 40 cents per cubic yard, scow measure, for Toronto (Eastern Channel); Class "B," 40 cents per cubic yard, place measure, for Toronto (Western Channel).

Dredging channel at Berthierville, Quebec. Name of contractor, Les Chantiers Manseau of Sorel, Quebec. Date of contract, June 11, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A" $5 per cubic yard, scow measure, Class "B" 42 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. .

Dredging mooring basin at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. Name of contractor, Acadia Contractors, Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, June 17, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "B," 52 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Dredging Harbour at Collingwood, Ontario. Name of contractor, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 20, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A" $14.12 per cubic yard, place measure, Class "B" 90 cents per cubic yard, place measure.

Dredging River St. Lawrence, Doucet's Landing, Quebec. Name of contractor, The National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, Quebec. Date of contract, June 18, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A" $8 per cubic yard, scow measure. Class "B" 49 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Dredging Harbour and Channel at Goderich, Ontario. Name of contractor, W. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ontario. Date of contract, June 20, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A" $3.17 per cubic yard, scow measure. Class "B" 45 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Dredging channel and between entrance piers at Kincardine, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 23, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A" $5 per cubic yard, scow measure. Class "B" 53 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in June, 1925, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system; the securing of payment to working men and women of fair wages, and the performance of work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	661 82
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	204 37
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	7,782 73
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	475 07
Mail bag fittings	11,257 50
Scales	26 00

Mr. J. H: Turner, safety inspector at Laurentide, Quebec, in an article appearing in *Pulp and Paper* states that one of the outstanding causes of lost time is the hand tool, through its misuse or lack of attention in keeping it in a proper state of repair. Hand tools should be of sound material and properly fitted on heads; if they become cracked they should not be wired up or replaced. Accidents have been frequently caused through files or tongs having no handles and many eye hazards occur through the use of mushroomed tools. Out-of-condition tools should be handed promptly to the foreman who should see that they are properly repaired or replaced.

About 190 post offices in the Union of South Africa are to be used as subsidiary labour exchanges in towns where no inspector of labour is stationed.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1925

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the index number of wholesale prices, however, moved to slightly lower levels.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.44 at the beginning of June as compared with $10.48 for May; $9.86 for June, 1924; $10.23 for June, 1923; $10.18 for June, 1922; $11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.79 for June, 1918; and $7.49 for June, 1914. Prices of milk, butter, cheese, sugar, potatoes, mutton and pork were slightly lower and the decline in the cost of these items in the budget more than offset the increases in the cost of eggs, beef, bacon, rolled oats, rice and beans. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $20.67 at the beginning of June as compared with $20.73 for May; $20.22 for June, 1924; $20.72 for June, 1923; $20.58 for June, 1922; $21.74 for June, 1921; $26.81 for June, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.36 for June, 1918; and $14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the importance of the commodities, declined slightly to 158.8 for June as compared with 159.1 for May; 152.3 for June, 1924; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.5 for June, 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920; and 201.7 for June, 1919. Thirty-eight prices quotations were lower, forty-four were higher and 154 were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material five of the eight main groups were higher, two were lower, while one was practically unchanged. The vegetables and Their Products group and the Iron and Its Products group both declined. In the former, declines in the prices of grains, tea and potatoes more than offset the increases in the prices of flour, rubber, foreign fruits, and sugar. The decline in this group was more than sufficient to offset the movement in all the groups which advanced. The groups which rose were: Animals and Their Producst due to higher prices for hogs, western cattle and eggs; Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products because of advances in the prices of cotton, silk and wool; Wood, Wood Products and Paper due to slight increases in ground wood pulp, British Columbia fir and in shingles; Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products mainly because of higher prices for lead, zinc, and solder; and Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products because of increases in the prices of gasoline and anthracite coal. The Chemical and Allied Products group was practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods advanced while producers' goods declined. In the former group prices of flour, coffee, smoked meats, eggs, cheese, sugar, coal and gasoline were higher. In the latter group higher prices for rubber, sugar, flour and textiles were more than offset by the declines in grains, furs, painters' materials, materials for the metal working, the chemical and the meat packing industries.

In the grouping according to origin, raw or partly manufactured goods fell due mainly to the decline in grains, which more than offset the advances in the prices of lemons, raw sugar, rubber, hogs, eggs, coal and textiles. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods advanced, due mostly to higher prices for flour, smoked meats, butter, cheese and gasoline. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin, were substantially lower, while articles of forest origin advanced slightly. Articles of mineral origin were practically unchanged.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 149 for May as compared with 148 for April; 153 for March; and 143 for May, 1924. Grouped by origin, domestic goods advanced while imported goods declined. Grouped by stage of manufacture raw materials rose while both producers' goods and consumers' goods declined. Export goods were substantially higher.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913, and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to

date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1924.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924; the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and the fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were again higher in most localities, sirloin steak averaging 29.7 cents per pound in June, as compared with 29.3 cents in May, round steak averaging 24.2 cents per pound in June and 23.8 cents in May. and shoulder roast 16.2 cents per pound in June and 15.8 cents in May. Veal, roast. was up from an average of 17.9 cents per pound in May to 18.3 cents in June. Mutton declined slightly, averaging 29.4 cents per pound, increases in some localities being more than offset by declines in others. Fresh pork, roast, was also slightly lower, averaging 28.2 cents per pound in June as compared with 28.4 cents in May. Salt pork was slightly lower at 25.6 cents per pound. Breakfast bacon rose from an average of 38.6 cents per pound in May to 38.9 cents in June. Boiled ham was slightly higher at an average of 60.7 cents per pound. Both fresh and salt cod fish declined slightly, the former averaging 18.1 cents per pound and the latter 20.8

* LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.

cents per pound. Finnan haddie advanced from an average of 19.4 cents per pound in May to 20.4 cents in June. Higher prices were reported from most localities.

Eggs were slightly higher, fresh averaging 35 cents per dozen in June as compared with 34 cents in May and cooking 31.6 cents per dozen in June and 30.3 cents in May. Milk declined from an average of 11.9 cents per quart in May to 11.5 cents in June. Lower prices were reported from New Glasgow, Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Brantford, Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Regina, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Fernie, New Westminster and Vancouver. Butter prices declined somewhat, dairy averaging 36.1 cents per pound in June as compared with 36.8 cents in May and creamery 40.6 cents per pound in June and 40.9 cents in May. Cheese was down from 31.5 cents per pound in May to 30.7 cents in June. Lower prices were reported from many localities.

An increase in the price of bread was reported from Sorel, Fernie and Vancouver. Flour was unchanged in the average. Soda biscuits were steady. Rolled oats was slightly higher at 6.2 cents per pound. Rice and tapioca showed little change. Canned corn rose from an average of 19.2 cents per can to 19.5 cents. Beans were slightly higher averaging 8.4 cents per pound. Onions showed a general advance, averaging 8.6 cents per pound in June as compared with 5.9 cents in May. Potatoes were slightly lower, averaging $1.31 per 90 pounds in June as compared with $1.37 in May. Evaporated apples fell from 20.7 cents per pound in May to 20.5 cents in June. Prunes and raisins showed little change. Raspberry jam was down from an average of 89.7 cents per four pound tin to 88.3 cents. Canned peaches were slightly lower. Marmalade declined from 78.2 cents per four pound tin in May to 77.6 cents in June. Sugar again averaged slightly lower, granulated being 8.5 cents per pound in June as compared with 8.7 cents in May and yellow 8.1 cents per pound in June and 8.3 cents in May. Coffee and tea showed little change.

Anthracite coal was practically unchanged in the average, being $16.49 per ton. Slightly lower prices were reported from Brockville, Kingston and Owen Sound, while increases were reported from St. Hyacinthe and Peterborough. Bituminous coal showed a slight decline, averaging $10.12 per ton in June as compared with $10.25 in May. Hard wood, four feet long, was down from an average of $12.28 in May to $12.19 in June. Coal oil was unchanged in the average.

No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Prices for most grains declined during June. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.71 per bushel as compared with $1.82⅛ in June. The high price for the month of $1.84¼ per bushel was reached near the beginning and the low, $1.61⅝, near the end. At the beginning of the month the government crop report indicating that the United States would have very little surplus tended to keep prices up. Later in the month, however, favourable weather conditions and good crop reports from other countries led to a reversal of sentiment, this with the lessening of foreign and domestic demand tended toward lower prices. Most coarse grains also were lower, western barley being down from 88⅝ cents per bushel to 88 cents; flax seed from $2.44 per bushel to $2.37; American yellow corn at Toronto from $1.30 per bushel to $1.28⅝ cents. Oats advanced from 60⅞ cents per bushel in May to 64¾ cents in June. Flour advanced from an average of $9.80 per barrel in May to $10.02 in June. The price toward the end of the month, however, declined. Raw sugar advanced from $3.89 per hundred in May to $3.96 in June. Coffee advanced slightly. Potatoes were again lower, being 65 cents per bag at Toronto as compared with 80-90 cents in May. Lemons advanced from $4.50-$5 per case to $10. This was said to be due to the increased demand caused by the hot weather. Raw rubber continued to advance, a grade of Ceylon being up from 67 cents per pound to 76¾ cents. Linseed oil fell from $1.25 per gallon to $1.19. Choice steers at Toronto were down from $7.62½ per hundred in May to $7.50 in June. Choice sheep at Toronto fell from $8.90 per hundred in May to $6 in June. Hogs at Toronto were up from $12.58 per hundred to $13.07. Bacon was also slightly higher at 32-34 cents per pound. Finest creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 35 cents per pound to 36 cents. Cheese rose 2 cents per pound to 27 cents. Fresh eggs advanced from 34-35 cents per dozen to 37-39 cents. Raw cotton at New York advanced from 23½ cents per pound to 24 cents. Raw silk was up from $6.15 per pound to $6.25. Wool showed an advance of 2 cents per pound. Foundry pig iron at Montreal fell from $28 per ton to $27.25. Steel sheets were slightly lower. Shingles at Toronto were slightly higher at $5.20 per M.

Some non-ferrous metals advanced somewhat, lead being up from $8.10 per hundred to $8.45; zinc from $8.45 per hundred to $8.60; and silver from 68¼ cents per ounce to 68⅘ cents. Anthracite coal at Toronto again advanced, being $13.22 per ton as compared with $13.12 in May. Gasoline at Toronto advanced 1 cent per gallon to 24¼ cents.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	June 1922	June 1923	June 1924	May 1925	June 1925
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**109·9**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**152·7**	**155·5**	**152·3**	**159·1**	**158·8**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	130·2	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	155·9	150·4	147·4	176·9	174·2
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	104·4	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	130·5	126·9	119·1	131·3	132·5
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	100·2	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	176·0	201·2	205·4	192·7	194·4
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	164·3	179·8	170·4	158·9	159·2
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	107·2	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	149·3	174·4	161·0	152·8	151·7
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	108·6	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	98·9	98·2	93·4	102·5	103·1
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	96·4	102·2	126·0	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	185·7	182·3	184·6	176·6	177·4
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	107·4	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·2	163·9	167·4	157·9	157·8
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	124·1	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	141·5	128·3	129·4	158·1	154·3
II.—Marine	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	148·0	135·7	145·1	150·7	141·0
III.—Forest	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	164·3	179·8	170·4	158·9	159·2
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	101·9	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	156·6	158·7	157·1	151·7	151·8
All raw (or partly manufactured)	127	104·2	113·9	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	150·8	147·3	144·0	157·8	156·0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	110·9	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	154·1	158·3	153·1	159·5	160·4
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).	**98**	**101·3**	**105·9**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**152·5**	**148·6**	**147·5**	**151·9**	**153·2**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	74	105·6	111·0	132·3	177·1	193·3	207·6	244·4	170·7	143·9	141·1	138·4	149·1	150·3
Beverages	4	101·7	119·4	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	195·0	222·3	235·0	248·5	242·6
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	130·1	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	151·6	136·2	131·9	189·0	192·9
Chocolate	1	102·0	104·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	148·0	135·8	133·9	150·7	141·0
Fruits	8	101·6	111·7	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	261·0	209·4	183·0	213·6	216·6
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	101·5	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	153·6	136·8	120·2	148·3	148·3
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	108·9	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	119·7	127·1	124·8	127·5	129·0
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	148·5	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	148·9	243·5	184·1	148·7	148·7
Vegetables	10	122·9	98·6	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	144·3	170·0	225·8	125·7	119·7
Eggs	2	104·4	96·5	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	99·9	98·1	100·0	103·6	114·2
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·9	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	100·0	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	172·4	159·1	161·0	151·0	151·1
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	24	96·0	99·3	105·8	124·8	146·9	171·6	203·1	179·2	163·2	154·3	159·0	155·4	156·7
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	107·6	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·2	166·3	157·2	152·0	151·7
Household equipment	13	93·0	96·7	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	164·2	150·5	159·6	156·5	158·3
Furniture	3	102·8	104·7	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	120·3	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	364·8	317·3	274·7	321·6	322·7
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	96·5	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	162·7	149·0	158·7	155·3	157·1
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**114·2**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**150·6**	**150·2**	**143·9**	**159·3**	**157·9**
(C) Producers' Equipment	15	94·4	96·4	101·1	126·3	146·0	164·6	197·1	206·5	185·7	184·3	188·7	179·9	180·7
Tools	4	98·1	96·8	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	216·0	222·0	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	96·4	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	186·0	183·8	188·1	179·4	180·4
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	97·1	133·2	190·4	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	177·1	192·3	198·4	188·9	183·9
(D) Producers' Materials	131	104·4	116·1	133·9	182·9	200·3	210·7	246·8	163·0	146·8	146·5	139·0	157·1	155·4
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	90·3	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	161·8	168·4	161·4	154·4	154·1
Lumber	14	91·1	83·4	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	159·8	170·6	160·4	149·3	149·7
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	119·8	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	180·2	205·7	194·2	214·2	205·4
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	103·3	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·1	168·1	161·2	162·3	160·8
Manufacturers' Materials	99	106·8	121·9	140·8	194·9	211·7	218·8	254·0	158·4	143·4	141·1	134·3	158·2	156·2
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	100·5	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	180·2	209·0	212·5	193·3	196·9
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	50·0	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	316·4	314·4	219·9	248·9	231·5
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	114·0	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	93·8	98·7	89·6	98·5	98·4
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	107·4	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	112·4	123·7	113·4	116·0	115·6
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	123·5	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	162·8	155·3	153·0	150·8	150·4
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	108·8	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	128·1	110·0	101·8	120·4	116·6
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	145·2	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	149·8	131·9	128·9	199·9	189·9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	123·2	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	153·3	155·5	143·0	154·6	157·9

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cnets	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·7**	**24·2**	**23·9**	**16·2**	**12·4**	**18·3**	**29·4**	**28·2**	**25·6**	**38·9**	**42·9**	**60·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·5**	**24·4**	**22·4**	**17·1**	**13·5**	**15·0**	**25·1**	**26·3**	**25·7**	**37·9**	**41·5**	**59·4**
1—Sydney	31·8	25·1	24·2	18·2	15·5	14·5	25	30·2	27·1	37·5	41·1	60·8
2—New Glasgow	27·6	24·5	20	14·9	12·3	15·3	22	25·4	24·7	35·1	40	59·4
3—Amherst	24	22·5	16·2	14·2	12·7	15	25	25	24·4	37·8	39·5	60
4—Halifax	34·4	24·4	27·2	17·1	14	15·1	28·3	29·3	24·6	34·7	38·1	57·7
5—Windsor	30	25	22	20	12	15	25	23	.....	40	45	60
6—Truro	35	25	25	18	15	15	.....	25	27·5	42·3	45	58·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	27·4	26	24·6	17·7	14·1	13·3	25	25	23·6	33·6	37·5	51·6
New Brunswick (average)	**30·0**	**24·6**	**22·8**	**17·9**	**12·8**	**16·0**	**23·1**	**27·6**	**25·1**	**35·7**	**41·3**	**59·0**
8—Moncton	30	23·6	20·2	16·8	12	20	.....	30	25·2	36·2	41·9	59·3
9—St. John	33·3	24·6	28	17	12·2	14·2	26·2	28·6	24·5	35·5	39·6	60·6
10—Fredericton	31·6	26·6	25	22·5	14·8	14·6	20	28·3	25·5	33·3	40·7	63·7
11—Bathurst	25	23·7	18·1	15·1	12	15	.....	23·5	25	37·6	43	52·5
Quebec (Average)	**26·1**	**23·1**	**23·0**	**15·2**	**11·4**	**14·1**	**25·6**	**25·6**	**25·3**	**36·4**	**38·4**	**58·6**
12—Quebec	25·4	24	21·9	17·1	11·5	15·4	26·7	25·1	25·2	37·5	.....	56·6
13—Three Rivers	26·9	23·9	25	17·1	12·4	14·6	22·6	25	28·2	40	.....	58
14—Sherbrooke	35	27·6	33	20·4	14·7	15·7	30	26·7	26·1	37·3	41·3	58·6
15—Sorel	22·5	22·5	19	12	11	15	.....	22	25·5	36	40	58·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·3	18·7	18·5	12·7	9·4	13·5	20·7	23·2	21·3	35·7	36·5	55
17—St. John's	25	23	25	14·3	11	13	30	26	23·3	38	40	61·7
18—Thetford Mines	19	18	14	14·5	12	17·5	19	.....	26·6	32	35	.....
19—Montreal	31·9	26·7	28·4	14·4	10·4	9·4	28·6	28·4	26·1	36·9	39	60·7
20—Hull	27·8	23·8	22·5	14·5	10	12·5	27·5	28·1	25·3	34·5	36·8	60
Ontario (Average)	**30·6**	**24·9**	**22·9**	**16·8**	**12·6**	**20·4**	**28·4**	**29·5**	**26·2**	**36·9**	**40·8**	**61·3**
21—Ottawa	27·5	23·5	21·7	16·3	10·6	16	30·3	28	24·8	36·2	41·7	61·4
22—Brockville	31·7	25	25	14·7	12·3	16	28	30	25	37	41·5	59·4
23—Kingston	30·5	23·8	23·8	17	11·5	12·8	26·4	29·8	24·3	35·8	39·3	58·1
24—Belleville	28	23·2	24·7	16	12·3	20	31	30	25	40·5	42·2	62·1
25—Peterborough	30·7	25·8	22·2	16·6	12·6	20·1	28·3	28·8	30	38·8	42·1	60·4
26—Oshawa	29·6	24·2	21·6	15·5	12·3	21·4	24	30·2	26	33·8	37·3	60
27—Orillia	27·9	24·5	21·7	16·3	12·5	20·8	24·2	27·6	27·4	37·7	39·4	58·9
28—Toronto	32·6	24·7	25	15·1	12·9	20·2	31·8	29·1	25·2	37	42·1	61·4
29—Niagara Falls	30·7	25·4	23·8	17·1	11·1	23·3	32·5	31	27	35·5	39·4	62
30—St. Catharines	31·2	25	24·2	15·3	11·3	20	27·5	30·8	22·8	35	38·6	61·8
31—Hamilton	33·5	25·9	25·3	17·5	14·3	21·6	24	32·7	27·5	36·6	40·2	63
32—Brantford	33	26·8	23·9	17·7	13·4	21·9	30	31·9	30	36·4	39·4	61·5
33—Galt	27·3	24·3	22·6	15·3	12·7	22·6	26·5	30·6	30	36·1	39·6	62·3
34—Guelph	26·2	21·2	19·5	15·5	13·2	20·1	25	26·5	30	34·4	37·5	58·2
35—Kitchener	29·2	26	20·1	17·8	14·9	22·9	30·8	28	.....	34·8	38·1	61·6
36—Woodstock	33·3	25·9	23·7	16·9	13·1	20 3	30·7	26·7	23	36·3	39·1	61·9
37—Stratford	30	25	21·3	19	13·6	22·6	23·5	27·6	27	40·7	45·5	62·7
38—London	31·4	25·5	24·5	17	11·9	20·5	28·5	29·6	26·6	36·6	40·2	61·5
39—St. Thomas	31	25	21	17	12·9	19	30	31	22·5	37·5	40·3	62·5
40—Chatham	30·6	25·3	22·6	16·6	12·5	22·3	28·7	28·3	26·3	37·3	41·2	63·8
41—Windsor	29·7	24·8	23·2	15·8	11·7	21·5	39·5	29·2	22·4	37·8	41·1	63·8
42—Sarnia	30	23·8	23·8	18	12·9	22·5	25	31·3	25	36·7	40·8	62·5
43—Owen Sound	29·3	25	21	17·5	13·3	20·8	23·8	25·5	25	36·3	39·8	62
44—North Bay	36·1	30	26·5	17·4	11·6	21	30	31·3	24·9	35·2	40·7	62·9
45—Sudbury	31·5	25·8	23·5	18·5	12·3	21·1	27·5	31	26·7	39	43·1	60·9
46—Cobalt	31·7	26·8	25·9	19·2	12	20·8	.....	30	27·2	37	43·3	64·5
47—Timmins	27·7	23	19	15·2	11	20·3	26·7	29·3	26	34·5	39·3	54
48—Sault Ste. Marie	32·1	27	22·6	18·4	12·8	22·1	25·6	30·4	27	38·1	42·6	58·4
49—Port Arthur	32·8	22	21·6	16	14·1	18·7	33·8	29·3	28·5	40	46·5	64·1
50—Fort William	32·6	24	23·1	17·9	13·8	20	31·4	31	28	39·1	41·4	60·7
Manitoba (Average)	**28·7**	**22·2**	**20·9**	**14·4**	**11·6**	**15·3**	**30·8**	**24·4**	**23·0**	**37·5**	**41·5**	**59·7**
51—Winnipeg	29·9	22·1	21·5	13·5	11·9	14·3	29·9	25·3	23·9	38·5	43·5	57·3
52—Brandon	27·5	22·2	20·2	15·2	11·3	16·3	31·6	23·4	22	36·4	39·4	62·1
Saskatchewan (Average)	**29·4**	**22·5**	**19·9**	**15·2**	**11·0**	**16·5**	**32·1**	**24·7**	**23·1**	**46·8**	**49·0**	**64·1**
53—Regina	30·3	22·1	19·6	13·8	11·6	14·9	29·7	24·3	20	44·8	50	66·5
54—Prince Albert	27·5	22·5	19	15	11	16·5	35	23·5	23	50	.....	62·5
55—Saskatoon	26·4	20·6	19·6	15·3	9·8	16·6	31·6	26	24·3	40·5	45	57·9
56—Moose Jaw	33·3	24·8	21·3	16·8	11·6	18·1	32	24·8	25	48·5	52·1	69·6
Alberta (Average)	**26·9**	**20·9**	**18·8**	**13·5**	**10·7**	**16·1**	**33·0**	**26·3**	**24·0**	**44·2**	**49·8**	**59·3**
57—Medicine Hat	26·3	18·8	20·8	15·1	11·1	17·5	34·5	26	27·5	45·6	50·7	58·1
58—Drumheller	30	25	18	12·8	11·3	17·5	35	30	25	50	55	65
59—Edmonton	25·6	19·5	19·4	12·7	9·7	15	34·4	28·1	23	42·2	48·1	57·1
60—Calgary	25·4	19	18·2	12·7	10·2	15·7	28·6	25·9	21	41·5	46·8	58·9
61—Lethbridge	27	22	17·6	14·2	11·1	14·8	32·6	21·7	23·6	41·5	48·5	57·5
British Columbia (Average)	**32·1**	**25·4**	**23·8**	**16·0**	**13·5**	**22·6**	**37·5**	**31·7**	**27·2**	**46·0**	**51·5**	**62·8**
62—Fernie	30·7	24	24	15·2	10	17	35	31	29·3	40	47·5	61
63—Nelson	32	25	22	18	14·3	22	40	33·5	25	47	53·8	63
64—Trail	31·3	25	21·3	17	13	23	38·3	33·3	25	48·7	55	63·7
65—New Westminster	30·3	26·7	23·3	14·3	12·5	22·7	36·7	27·3	29·9	43·2	47·5	60·3
66—Vancouver	33·9	25·8	24·2	14·9	13·7	25·2	39·7	30·8	27·3	45·3	50	63·3
67—Victoria	31·8	23·7	23·9	14·6	13·8	26·2	35·7	29·8	26·7	47·4	52·6	60·3
68—Nanaimo	32·1	25·7	24·4	18·3	15·8	25	36·8	32·5	23·3	45·4	49·6	63·6
69—Prince Rupert	35	27·5	27·5	16	15	20	37·5	35	31	51	56·3	67

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1925

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin (kind most sold)	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·1	**29·6**	**20·7**	**13·7**	**58·0**	**20·8**	**20·4**	**31·9**	**24·4**	**35·0**	**31·6**	**11·5**	**36·1**	**40·6**	
13·2	**28·1**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**18·2**	**16·4**	**25·6**	**24·7**	**37·7**	**33·5**	**11·2**	**37·8**	**43·6**	
10	30	.....	.....	60	17·9	15·6	27·8	25·6	42·4	39	b 12–14	37	43·7	1
12	30	.....	.....	60	17	16·1	27·3	24	34·2	33	12	38·1	43·4	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18	15	23·8	23·7	34·2	31	9	36·2	40·9	3
14	30	.....	.....	50	17·5	17·2	24·8	25·1	38·1	35·2	a 13·3	35·9	43·7	4
15	25–30	.....	.....	50	20	18	.....	25	37·5	27·5	10	40	45	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·6	.....	24·5	25	40	35·3	10	39·5	44·6	6
12	35	.....	.....	60	18·1	.....	36·2	24·5	31·4	26·5	9–12	33·6	38·2	7
12·0	**35·0**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**18·0**	**17·7**	**30·5**	**24·2**	**32·1**	**29·8**	**11·8**	**37·2**	**42·0**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·5	17·6	33·1	25	35·2	32·3	10–12	39·5	44·4	8
.....	35	.....	.....	60	17	15	30·6	23·7	35·1	31·8	12	38·3	42·5	9
12	35	.....	.....	50	18·4	17·7	33·1	24	32	30	12	37·8	41	10
12	.....	.....	.....	45	18	20·5	25·	24	26	25	12	33·3	40	11
15·1	**30·5**	**21·3**	**9 ·3**	**59·2**	**19·1**	**21·5**	**27·9**	**23·8**	**34·8**	**32·8**	**10·6**	**34·4**	**37·1**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	21·2	30·5	24·3	36·4	33·9	10–12	33·4	37	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	17·5	25	28·9	26·2	36·1	34·7	13	.....	36·1	13
15	35	.....	.....	.....	20·6	20	29·4	22·8	35·8	34·5	a 10	36	38·7	14
.....	30	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	22·5	24	32·4	.....	8	.....	36·1	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	22·6	31·1	.....	8	.....	35·9	16
.....	.....	20	10	60	.....	.....	35	24·3	33·8	31·7	10	36	37·5	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	21·7	23·8	30·6	30	13	32·3	35·8	18
18	33	25	.....	75	19·7	20·7	30·9	23·2	41·6	35·5	12	35·1	38·8	19
15	30	.....	.....	60	17·7	20·5	30·8	23·3	35·2	29·2	10	33·8	37·9	20
19·1	**30·6**	**22·6**	**10·8**	**63·1**	**21·0**	**20·0**	**33·3**	**23·8**	**34·7**	**32·1**	**11·4**	**36·5**	**40·0**	
18	32	.....	10	.....	20·1	23·8	34·9	24·3	37·6	34·7	10	38·3	40·3	21
17–18	32–35	25–28	10	75	21·4	17	31·9	24·6	32·4	31	10	36·5	39·6	22
15	30	22	10	.....	16·2	19	29·8	22·2	32·6	29·5	10	33·8	37·8	23
.....	25	25	10	.....	20	18	31·3	23·7	29·5	26	a 9	39·5	39·3	24
.....	35	.....	.....	.....	25	25	30·7	24	30·7	25·7	10	35	37·5	25
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	18	29·9	23·2	33·6	.....	11	36	37·8	26
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	18·6	19	29·3	24·3	30·7	29·3	10–11·5	36	40·8	27
15	28	20	10	72	20·8	16·5	33·7	23·5	38·3	33·8	a 11·8	36·2	40·4	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	20	20·6	35·8	24	36·3	.....	12	37·5	41·2	29
20	35	25	15	.....	20	20	32·5	22·7	34·2	.....	12	37·3	39	30
20	35	.....	.....	.....	20	20	36·5	23	37·6	34·4	a 11·5	37·4	39	31
18	28	25	.....	.....	21·7	20	28·8	22·8	32	31·7	11	37	38·4	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	22·5	31·6	22·6	31·5	.....	a 11·8	37·2	38·7	33
.....	30	25	.....	.....	22·5	.....	32·1	23	35·7	33·6	11	36	39·5	34
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	25	.....	28·9	21·8	32·2	30	a 11·8	35·3	39·1	35
20	30	22	.....	.....	18·3	23·3	33·5	21·9	32	31	8	35·3	37·6	36
.....	35	25	10	.....	21·6	20	31·4	23·1	31·6	29	12	34·7	38·8	37
18	25	20	.....	60	20·2	16	33·9	23·8	34·6	29·3	8	36·2	38·7	38
20–25	30	25	10	50	19·4	18	36·7	24·5	31·7	31	10	38·9	40·3	39
18	30	20	12	.....	21·3	21·5	34·9	23·9	27·6	27·2	12	37·8	39·8	40
22	32	25	12	.....	22·7	25	37·6	23·8	36·5	34	13	40·3	40·5	41
22	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	20	40	25	33·8	.....	a 12	38·7	42·3	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·1	22·9	30	28	11	36·9	37·8	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·3	26	38·4	35·8	12	35	40·2	44
.....	30	24	10	60	17·5	19	33·6	24·9	38·9	37·7	12	34·5	40·8	45
.....	30	.....	.....	70	23·8	22·7	37·8	25·3	40·9	39	15	.....	43·8	46
.....	25	20	.....	.....	20·3	20	27	24·3	44·3	37·3	a 16·7	.....	42·5	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	22·5	.....	36	22·6	39·3	34·9	11	33·3	40·7	48
18	30	18	9	.....	20·8	15·5	34	25·6	38·8	35	12·5	38·3	43·6	49
.....	30	16–18	.....	50–60	25·8	20	40·9	25·6	38·7	34	12·5	32·5	42·9	50
.....	**30·0**	**19·0**	.....	.....	**21·8**	**19·5**	**32·2**	**24·1**	**33·0**	**29·6**	**11·0**	**33·7**	**39·6**	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	23·6	17·9	34·5	24	35·5	31·4	12	35	39·4	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20	21	29·9	24·1	30·4	27·7	10	32·4	39·8	52
24·7	**29·4**	**14·3**	.....	.....	**22·5**	**22·4**	**31·8**	**25·2**	**28·8**	**26·4**	**12·0**	**31·4**	**40·7**	
23–25	30	.....	.....	.....	20	23	35·7	25·9	31·9	27·6	12	31·9	40·9	53
.....	25–30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	.....	24·6	27·5	22·5	10	27·5	40	54
25	30	15	20	.....	25	21·7	30·2	25·8	28·8	28·3	12	33·1	39·2	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	.....	22·5	29·5	24·6	27·1	27·1	14	33	42·5	56
22·4	**27·8**	**16·0**	**18·0**	.....	**23·9**	**22·9**	**34·1**	**24·7**	**33·5**	**26·9**	**10·5**	**33·3**	**40·9**	
25	30	20	20	.....	25	26·3	37·1	24·3	32·5	22·7	10	33·1	42·2	57
25	30	15–20	.....	.....	25	25	29·2	25·5	33·3	28·3	a 12·5	35	42·5	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	25	22·1	32	25·3	34	30	10	33·9	39·3	59
25	30	15	20	.....	22·1	20·3	35·5	25	35·7	29·1	10	31	40·4	60
18	25	15	20	.....	22·3	20·8	36·8	23·5	32·1	24·5	10	33·4	40	61
19·0	**24·9**	**20·0**	**17·8**	.....	**22·5**	**22·8**	**33·6**	**26·5**	**40·9**	**36·4**	**13·9**	**39·8**	**43·9**	
20–25	25	.....	18	.....	24·4	25	34·1	25	37·5	33·3	a 12·5	.....	40	62
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	29	28·3	38·2	.....	a 17	40	44·2	63
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	32·9	26·2	40·4	.....	15	38·3	45	64
.....	.....	.....	15–18	.....	19·1	21·5	38·1	25·8	40·6	35	10	43·1	43·7	65
14	19	.....	15	.....	20·7	18·1	33·1	25	39·5	37	10	38·4	44·8	66
15	25	.....	20	55	23·8	20·4	32·3	24·7	42·1	38·9	a 12·5	41·3	45·2	67
12·5	25	.....	.....	.....	20	22	37·4	27·4	37·7	35	14	37·5	43·3	68
.....	20	.....	15	.....	22·5	25	31·7	29·4	51·4	39	20	40	45	69

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese, per lb. (kind most sold)	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb. (kind most sold)	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb. (kind most sold)	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·7**	**7·9**	**18·2**	**5·8**	**6·2**	**10·9**	**13·9**	**20·1**	**18·8**	**19·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·4**	**8·5**	**18·4**	**6·5**	**6·7**	**10·0**	**14·8**	**22·7**	**20·4**	**20·7**
1—Sydney	32·3	8	18·7	6·8	6·7	10·7	15·4	21·7	21·1	22
2—New Glasgow	31·1	8	17·5	6·4	6·3	10·7	15·4	22·2	19·9	20·6
3—Amherst	30·4	10	18·5	6·3	6·7	9·1	13	23·4	20·7	19·4
4—Halifax	32·3	8	18·1	6·2	6·4	9·7	15·4	22·6	19·5	20·5
5—Windsor	32	8·3	20	6·9	8	10	15	25	22	.....
6—Truro	30·4	8·7	17·3	6·5	6·2	9·8	14·6	21·5	19·3	20·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·1	7·4	18·6	6	5·9	10·2	17·3	21·5	18·4	19·4
New Brunswick (average)	**30·8**	**8·9**	**18·4**	**6·3**	**6·3**	**11·0**	**15·2**	**20·7**	**18·3**	**19·4**
8—Moncton	33·1	9·3	19·2	6·6	6·6	11·9	15	21·8	19·5	20·3
9—St. John	29·7	8·7	18·6	6·2	6·6	10·1	14·1	19·6	17	18·9
10—Fredericton	30·5	8·7	17·7	6·5	6·1	12	15	20·6	17·8	19
11—Bathurst	30	8·7	18	6·	6·	10	16·5	20·8	18·7	19·2
Quebec (average)	**28·9**	**7·0**	**17·6**	**6·0**	**6·8**	**9·8**	**14·7**	**18·7**	**19·3**	**19·0**
12—Quebec	30·5	8·5	17·6	6·3	6·4	10	14·3	19·8	18·9	19·7
13—Three Rivers	30·6	6	18·9	6	7·5	10·3	16·7	19·6	20·4	19·7
14—Sherbrooke	29·4	8·7	17	5·6	6·6	9·6	14·3	18·6	19·3	18
15—Sorel	26·5	6	17·6	5·8	6·5	9·7	14·4	17·5	20·9	17·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	28·6	6	17·7	5·5	6·5	10·4	14·7	19	19·2	18·8
17—St. John's	30	6	17·8	5·8	7·5	10·2	15·3	18·4	20	18·9
18—Thetford Mines	26·8	6·7	16·8	6·2	6·8	8·4	14·3	18·7	19·3	18·4
19—Montreal	29·6	8	17·6	6·1	5·9	10·5	13·2	18·9	18·1	22·3
20—Hull	28·4	6·7	17·7	6·3	7·1	9·1	15·1	17·4	17·4	17·6
Ontario (average)	**30·6**	**7·4**	**17·6**	**5·5**	**5·8**	**11·5**	**14·3**	**19·7**	**17·7**	**18·3**
21—Ottawa	31·7	8	18·3	6·5	6·5	11·2	13·4	19·4	18	19
22—Brockville	27·5	6·7	17·9	5·7	5·7	9·6	14·1	19·2	17·8	18·1
23—Kingston	29·2	6·7	15·9	6·	5·3	10·6	13·4	18·6	15·9	17
24—Belleville	26·7	6·7	17·7	5·3	5·1	11·1	13·2	19·1	17·8	18·3
25—Peterborough	25·6	7·3	18	5·3	5·4	10·7	14	19·3	16·8	16·5
26—Oshawa	33·3	7·3	15	4·7	5·5	12·2	12·8	19·7	17	18
27—Orillia	30·8	6·7	19·1	5	5·4	11·7	13·4	19·5	18	19·1
28—Toronto	33·5	7·3	18	5·5	5·6	10·8	12·9	19·2	16·8	17·4
29—Niagara Falls	32·7	7·3	18·2	5·5	5·9	13·1	15·2	20·7	18·3	19
30—St. Catharines	27·4	7·3	16·2	4·9	5·7	11·2	13·8	18·7	16·6	18
31—Hamilton	35	7·3	16·7	4·9	5·8	11·1	13·5	18·4	16·3	17·9
32—Brantford	28·7	7·3	16·7	4·9	5·4	11·8	13·4	18·6	16·4	17·6
33—Galt	31·5	6·7	18·4	5·4	5·6	12·2	14·3	19·2	16·7	17·8
34—Guelph	28·8	7·3	18	4·9	5·6	11·8	11·5	18·8	16	18
35—Kitchener	30·6	7·3	18·1	4·9	5·4	12	14·7	18·6	17·4	18·1
36—Woodstock	29·2	7·3	16·9	4·7	5·	11·4	13·8	19·2	17·1	17·7
37—Stratford	30·9	7·3	18·5	5·4	6·4	12·3	13	20·5	18	18·3
38—London	30·5	7·3-8	18·6	5·1	5·5	11·7	14·5	19·4	17·6	18·2
39—St. Thomas	29·4	7·3	18·8	5·7	5·8	12·4	14·7	20·7	18·1	19·4
40—Chatham	30·6	6·7	18·9	5·6	6	11·4	15·5	20·1	18·4	18·1
41—Windsor	29·7	8	17·4	5·7	5·7	11·4	15	20·1	18·3	18·9
42—Sarnia	29·2	6	18·3	4·8	5·2	11·1	15	20	18·7	18·7
43—Owen Sound	32	6·7	18·4	5·2	5·8	11·6	15·8	19·6	17·6	18·3
44—North Bay	31·4	8	15·5	5·9	6·5	12·4	16·5	19·9	17·9	19
45—Sudbury	31·7	8	16·5	6·1	7·5	11·4	17·3	20·7	19·9	18·7
46—Cobalt	35·2	8·7	18	6·6	6·8	12·3	16·6	22·5	19·8	19·8
47—Timmins	32·1	9·3	15·5	7·1	5·5	9·7	15	20·6	18·8	19
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·2	8	18·6	5·5	6·7	12·5	15·4	19·7	17·6	17·6
49—Port Arthur	29·7	7·3	18·8	5·9	5·6	10·8	14·6	20·1	18·7	18·9
50—Fort William	30·8	7·3	17·7	5·7	6·3	10	13·6	22·1	19	19·3
Manitoba (average)	**30·4**	**7·7**	**17·0**	**6·1**	**6·2**	**11·6**	**13·9**	**21·7**	**20·1**	**21·2**
51—Winnipeg	31·6	8	16·2	5·8	6·1	12·3	13·2	21·8	19·5	21·1
52—Brandon	29·2	7·3	17·7	6·3	6·2	10·9	14·5	21·6	20·7	21·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·1**	**8·5**	**19·0**	**6·0**	**5·8**	**10·4**	**13·7**	**21·0**	**20·1**	**22·1**
53—Regina	30·3	8·4	16·8	5·8	5·5	11·8	12·9	22	20·1	21·8
54—Prince Albert	27·5	8·8	20	6·2	6·1	8·5	13·5	20	20	23·3
55—Saskatoon	29·7	8·8	19·7	5·7	5·9	10·8	14·7	20·2	19·9	23·2
56—Moose Jaw	33	8	19·5	6·1	5·5	10·4	13·8	21·7	20·4	19·9
Alberta (average)	**32·5**	**8·8**	**18·5**	**6·0**	**6·1**	**11·3**	**12·9**	**20·2**	**20·6**	**22·3**
57—Medicine Hat	31·1	8	19·2	6	6·4	10·9	12·8	20·2	21·2	21·6
58—Drumheller	35	10	20	6·7	6·9	12·5	15	21	.....	25
59—Edmonton	31·7	8	18	5·8	5·5	10·2	11·3	19·8	21·4	21·6
60—Calgary	33·8	8	19·2	5·9	6	11·4	13	19·9	19·9	22·2
61—Lethbridge	30·8	10	16·2	5·8	5·6	11·5	12·3	20	20	21·1
British Columbia (average)	**32·1**	**9·3**	**20·5**	**6·1**	**6·8**	**10·8**	**10·3**	**19·5**	**19·6**	**20·3**
62—Fernie	32	8·1	17	5·9	5·5	12·5	10·8	19·2	19·2	19·2
63—Nelson	34·1	10	19·8	6·5	7	11·6	11·7	20	20·8	20·8
64—Trail	31·6	9·3	17	6·5	6·5	10	10	18·6	20	20
65—New Westminster	31·4	7·5	22·3	6	6·1	9·4	9·3	19·2	19·2	22
66—Vancouver	30·0	8·9	22·5	6·1	6·2	9·5	9·5	19·4	18·8	21·1
67—Victoria	31·2	8·9	20·4	5·9	7·2	9·9	10·5	19·6	19·6	19·6
68—Nanaimo	33·7	8·9	23	6	7·7	11·9	10	19·7	19·7	20·3
69—Prince Rupert	32·5	12·5	21·9	6	8	11·9	10·6	20·6	19·4	19·4

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1925

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·4	8·6	1·309	26·2	31·1	20·5	15·6	16·2	19·0	·883	29·5	·776	48·6	
8·1	6·9	1·107	23·0	.....	19·2	15·4	17·4	19·7	·946	31·2	·865	51·3	
9	5	1·29	26·3	.....	22	18	19 8	22·5	1·04	32·3	·875	.....	1
7·5	7·2	1·18	23·1	.....	18·4	16	16·8	20·2	·921	31·3	·752	52·5	2
8	6·1	·75	15·4	.....	20	14·6	16·7	21·6	·90	31·6	1·00	45	3
7·5	7·6	1·05	25	.....	16	15·6	15·8	17·2	·865	29·7	·732	57·5	4
9	8	1·20	25	.....	20	13	18	18	1·00	.....	1·00	.....	5
7·6	7·4	1·17	23	25	19	14·9	17·3	18·6	·95	31	·833	50	6
8	6·4	·705	13·4	17·6	20	14·2	14·8	19·3	·938	32	·85	56·6	7
8·1	7·4	·784	17·9	39·8	19·8	16·9	16·1	19·3	·876	32·2	·863	48·1	
8·9	7·7	1·01	19·8	.....	20	15·5	16·3	20	·812	34·4	·80	50	8
7·7	5·8	·812	19·3	35	18·3	18·2	16	18	·725	30·5	·80	45	9
7·6	8·1	·646	16	44·5	20	18	16	18	·817	31·9	·85	47·2	10
8	8	·666	16·6	.....	21	16	16	21	1·15	32	1·00	50	11
7·9	7·5	·988	20·5	35·6	19·7	16·3	17·9	20·0	·954	29·7	·835	46·5	
8·3	7·4	·783	19·5	.....	19·3	18·3	18·6	19·5	·893	30	·877	46·4	12
8	9·3	1·14	22·5	30	20	16·7	20·2	20·8	1·04	28	·90	46·9	13
7·6	6·9	1·04	19·9	35·7	21·1	15·8	16·5	20	1·01	32·1	·78	50·6	14
7·8	6·3	1·10	21·9	.....	18	16·5	16	23·8	1·08	27	.....	43·9	15
7·9	7·4	1·06	20	.....	18·3	15	15·7	17·5	·967	32·3	·875	45·5	16
8	.....	·81	17·5	.....	22·5	.....	22·5	25	·90	32·5	·95	51·7	17
7·1	6·8	1·04	20·5	.....	20·7	17	18·6	15·4	·90	32·5	·85	47·1	18
8·2	7·4	1·00	20·6	44·2	19·3	14·8	16·9	19·6	·939	26·7	·712	47·1	19
8·5	8·6	·915	22·2	32·5	18·3	16·4	16·3	18·6	·86	26	·738	49	20
8·6	8·5	·939	20·4	30·1	19·9	15·3	15·3	18·1	·863	27·9	·733	45·9	
9	9·5	1·05	21·5	40	21·3	16·3	15·1	20·6	·858	30·9	·70	47·3	21
7·4	6·7	·71	15·1	35	20	15·4	14·8	17·5	·948	29·7	·708	45	22
8·6	8·7	·807	18·7	25	18·6	14·4	16·1	17·8	·899	27·6	·725	44	23
9·6	10	·815	17	22·5	.....	13·9	13·6	17·9	·849	26·6	·764	45·3	24
8·9	6·9	·773	16·8	23·8	20·3	13·8	14·6	17	·848	25·7	·711	43	25
8·4	10	·688	14·6	22·5	15	13·8	14·5	16·5	·875	22·5	·725	49	26
8·6	9·9	·641	15·2	.....	21·6	14·4	15·4	17·8	·898	25·6	·764	45	27
9	5·8	·83	16·9	36·6	17·5	13·3	14·3	17·2	·813	25·6	·678	44·5	28
9·1	9·6	1·18	23·6	.....	.....	17·4	15·7	17·7	·91	31·6	·80	48·1	29
8·8	10·1	·913	19·4	.....	.....	15·4	14·4	15·3	·858	25	·645	45	30
8·6	8·9	·889	19·9	25	20	13·8	14·5	16·1	·799	24·5	·666	43·4	31
7·3	8	·74	16·3	.....	20	13	13·7	14·9	·726	24·7	·664	41·6	32
8·6	9·1	·817	18·5	.....	.....	15·3	14·3	17	·804	26·2	·712	44·2	33
7·6	7	·83	17·8	25	16·5	13	13	15·4	·742	25·7	·69	43·4	34
8·1	6·9	·91	18·3	25	.....	15·1	14·4	17·3	·773	25·5	·69	41·9	35
7·8	7·4	·805	17·5	.....	.....	14·5	14·6	16·3	·79	28·5	·697	45	36
8·6	7·4	·827	20	.....	17·5	15·9	14·6	17·8	·899	27·8	·775	45	37
8·2	8·4	·768	16·1	25	.....	14·6	15·7	17·8	·866	29	·75	45·3	38
9·1	10·6	·93	19·9	32·5	.....	15·6	16	17·7	·918	28·2	·83	46·1	39
7·9	5·6	·91	18·1	.....	.....	16·3	13·7	17·2	·831	31	·747	46·3	40
8·7	8·8	1·06	19·3	34	22	16·3	14·6	17·6	·911	28·4	·74	45·2	41
8·1	7	·833	17·5	.....	.....	16	16	18	·943	27·5	·80	45	42
8	8	·657	14·6	.....	.....	15·1	14·7	17	·772	29	·725	44·3	43
8·8	9·7	1·09	29·3	.....	22·5	14	14·6	18·2	·875	32·5	·775	48·6	44
9·1	9·8	1·10	26·6	.....	18	18·2	17·2	22	·943	32·2	·73	47·1	45
9·5	11·9	1·27	28·7	.....	23	17·6	20·2	24·2	·983	30	·80	54·2	46
9·6	7·6	1·49	30	35	22·3	14·3	18·7	20	·95	26·7	·80	50	47
9·1	9·4	1·07	22·9	34·3	19·5	16	16·3	20	·892	26·4	·761	45·7	48
8·5	7·2	1·36	30·6	40	22·1	17·6	15·4	20·7	·861	30·7	·693	48·6	49
8·4	8·2	1·41	31·4	.....	20·8	17·3	18·5	23·3	·865	31·7	·738	49·4	50
8·4	8·3	1·375	26·9	.....	22·2	16·5	16·2	20·5	·823	31·3	·735	48·1	
8·3	8·6	1·69	32·1	.....	21·8	17·4	15·8	20·3	·805	29·6	·729	47·1	51
8·4	7·9	1·06	21·7	.....	22·5	15·6	16·5	20·6	·84	33	·74	49	52
8·5	11·2	1·968	40·4	.....	21·2	15·5	17·9	21·2	·876	31·6	·730	53·3	
9·1	10·8	2·08	40	.....	19·7	16·5	16	23·1	·865	30·4	·716	53	53
8·6	13·3	1·84	39·2	.....	20	14·4	20	20	·883	33·3	·70	51·2	54
8·5	10·4	1·96	40·6	.....	25	14·6	17·9	21·7	·869	32·5	·764	53·8	55
7·8	10·1	1·99	41·6	.....	20	16·5	17·5	20	·887	30	·74	55	56
8·3	11·7	2·070	38·1	.....	22·6	15·9	17·9	19·3	·862	30·3	·785	54·7	
8·1	11·4	2·11	42·1	.....	25	16·3	18	18·1	·816	30	·825	53·6	57
8·5	12·5	2·50	.....	.....	20	16	20	20	·95	30	·75	60	58
8·4	10	1·27	22·9	.....	22	16·2	17·8	20·6	·814	30·3	·746	53·6	59
8·8	12·5	2·38	45·3	.....	23·8	15	16·6	18·9	·859	30·5	·788	54·5	60
7·8	12	2·09	41·9	.....	22·4	16·1	17·1	19·1	·871	30·7	·814	51·7	61
8·4	9·5	2·725	49·1	.....	22·0	15·2	15·5	18·6	·858	31·0	·783	52·2	
9·7	5	2·87	45	.....	20	15·8	15·8	19·2	·90	30	·75	50	62
8·8	10·6	2·83	50	.....	23·3	15·5	15·8	18·7	·908	34	·767	52·5	63
8·2	8·1	2·85	55	.....	25	15·8	15	17·6	·866	35	·816	53·3	64
7·8	9·6	2·29	43·2	.....	21·8	13·3	14·8	.....	·794	29·7	·767	47·5	65
7·7	9·3	2·56	46·8	.....	16·9	14·5	14·8	18·3	·81	27·8	·721	50·4	66
8·2	11·8	2·78	54·1	.....	20	15·9	14·4	18·8	·85	30·6	·76	50	67
7·9	10	2·81	48·6	.....	23·8	14	15	19·1	·85	29·4	·831	56	68
8·5	11·3	2·81	50	.....	25	16·9	18·1	18·3	·888	31·3	·85	57·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**8·5**	**8·1**	**60·3**	**71·6**	**27·2**	**15·4**	**3·7**	**42·4**	**62·9**	**12·4**	**7·6**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**9·0**	**8·5**	**64·7**	**71·3**	**29·7**	**12·0**	**3·9**	**43·1**	**50·3**	**13·6**	**8·1**
1—Sydney	9·4	9	64·4	72·1	31·2	14·9	4·4	53·5	54·5	13	8·1
2—New Glasgow	9·2	8·8	66	70·9	30·5	11·8	3·7	40	45	13·8	8·2
3—Amherst	8·9	8	65	70·6	29·3	10·5	3·9	40	.....	13·7	7·9
4—Halifax	8·2	7·8	60·1	71·6	29·3	13·2	4·2	42	54·4	13	8·1
5—Windsor	9	9	.....	70	28	12	.....	40	60	15	8
6—Truro	9·1	8·3	68	72·5	30	10·5	3·5	43·3	37·5	13	8·2
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	8	7·5	60·6	68·1	27·5	14·8	4	47·7	47	13·1	7·1
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·7**	**8·3**	**63·1**	**71·8**	**26·3**	**12·0**	**3·9**	**44·8**	**43·6**	**12·5**	**7·5**
8—Moncton	9·3	8·6	69·4	75·5	28·7	12	4·1	49	45·5	14·4	8·3
9—St. John	8·6	8·2	58	62·3	24	11·1	3·8	49·6	50·5	12	8
10—Fredericton	8·5	8·4	60	76·2	24·7	11·6	3·6	40·5	38·2	11·5	6·7
11—Bathurst	8·5	8	65	73·1	27·6	13·3	3·9	40	40	12	7
Quebec (Average)	**8·0**	**7·5**	**59·0**	**69·8**	**26·7**	**14·3**	**3·7**	**43·5**	**67·9**	**11·1**	**7·4**
12—Quebec	7·9	7·4	59·8	70·7	26·4	16·3	3·5	41·3	68·6	11·1	7·8
13—Three Rivers	8·4	7·6	59·1	71·1	26·1	14·8	4·1	46	76·7	11·5	7·8
14—Sherbrooke	7·9	7·6	60·6	68·8	27·3	13·8	3·2	40·6	58·8	10·6	7·1
15—Sorel	7·9	7·4	52·1	67·9	26·6	14·1	4·3	42·9	66·7	10·6	7·6
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·9	7·4	59·6	66·4	27·8	13	4·3	41	80	10	7·1
17—St. John's	8·3	8·2	63·3	73·8	26·7	15·3	3·6	50	65	13·5	7·5
18—Thetford Mines	8·2	7·7	60	71·4	25·7	14	3·6	40·6	62·1	11·5	7·2
19—Montreal	7·4	7·1	60	69·3	25·5	14·7	3·3	43·4	65·4	11·3	6·9
20—Hull	8	7·5	56·7	68·6	28·3	12·6	3·8	45·8	67·5	10	7·7
Ontario (Average)	**8·3**	**8·0**	**61·1**	**71·4**	**26·1**	**13·4**	**3·5**	**40·5**	**61·5**	**11·6**	**7·5**
21—Ottawa	7·8	7·4	62·2	71·7	26·8	12·7	3·6	46·6	61·1	11·4	7·2
22—Brockville	8	7·6	59·3	71·3	25·7	13·3	3·9	35·7	61·3	11·1	6·9
23—Kingston	7·7	7·5	55·5	68·2	24·8	12·3	3·7	39·4	51·5	10·5	7·1
24—Belleville	8·3	7·9	61·3	69·8	25·9	12·9	3·2	38·3	62·1	11·2	7·1
25—Peterborough	7·7	7·6	62·2	69·3	25	13·7	3·2	37·2	53·6	10·7	7
26—Oshawa	8	7·8	65	70·5	25	12·8	3·5	40	60	12·3	7
27—Orillia	8·3	7·9	63·7	68·3	25·6	13·8	3·4	39	56·1	11·8	8·2
28—Toronto	7·9	7·7	62·4	71·5	24·8	11·9	3·4	40·2	53·1	10·2	6·7
29—Niagara Falls	8·3	8	62·5	75·3	25·7	13·4	3·7	44	57·8	11·2	7·4
30—St. Catharines	8·3	8·1	60	69·6	24·6	11	3·2	39·2	57·8	10·7	6·6
31—Hamilton	7·7	7·6	60·7	70·5	24·9	12·2	3·1	32·7	59·9	10·3	6·2
32—Brantford	7·5	7·2	54·8	71·2	23·6	11·5	2·9	38	62·3	11·2	6·6
33—Galt	7·8	7·6	62·3	69·4	24	13·2	3·6	45·8	57·6	10·4	6·7
34—Guelph	8·9	8·6	59	71·4	24·2	12·9	3·5	39·4	58·4	11·3	6·2
35—Kitchener	8·2	8	52·7	68·9	24·8	12·7	3·6	37·2	54·9	11·1	6·8
36—Woodstock	7·6	7·4	61·4	70·6	24·3	11·7	3·1	36·7	55·6	11·4	6·6
37—Stratford	8·1	7·9	59	71·5	24·7	12·7	3·3	42·5	55	11·4	7·9
38—London	8	7·7	63·5	72·5	25·3	13·5	3·5	39·5	59·6	11·2	7·5
39—St. Thomas	8·7	8·5	65·7	73·7	27·1	13·9	3·7	42·3	63	12	8·2
40—Chatham	7·9	7·7	56·9	68·3	25	12·7	3·4	39	67·7	11·6	8
41—Windsor	7·8	7·6	57·7	70·8	26·4	12·3	3·3	36·1	59·8	10·1	7·3
42—Sarnia	8·7	8·2	65	71·7	26·7	13·2	3·3	36·7	68·3	11·3	8·4
43—Owen Sound	8·1	7·4	65	72·2	25	12·3	3	35·9	54·8	12·2	8·3
44—North Bay	8·9	8·7	65	75·5	30	15·8	3·9	50	75	12·5	8·2
45—Sudbury	9·1	8·6	64·3	74·7	29	16·6	3·7	49·3	80	13·4	7·9
46—Cobalt	9·6	9·3	66·7	74·5	31	14·6	4·2	45	65	14·1	9
47—Timmins	9·3	8·5	64	71	24·3	16·7	4·2	.....	.....	15	8·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·7	8·2	57·6	73·5	29·3	15	3·7	44·1	67	12·2	8·3
49—Port Arthur	8·2	8·2	56·4	71·9	27·9	15·4	3·4	41·4	73·3	10·8	8·2
50—Fort William	8·6	8·4	61·3	74·1	31	14·1	3·5	42·5	72	12·9	8·4
Manitoba (Average)	**8·8**	**8·5**	**58·4**	**70·5**	**28·4**	**13·9**	**3·8**	**39·7**	**67·9**	**12·6**	**7·9**
51—Winnipeg	8·5	8·2	56·8	72	27·3	12·8	3·6	41·4	61·7	12·1	7·7
52—Brandon	9	8·8	60	69	29·5	15	4	38	74	13	8·1
Saskatchewan (Average)	**9·1**	**8·7**	**61·5**	**74·4**	**28·8**	**20·9**	**3·9**	**42·0**	**80·6**	**14·6**	**7·9**
53—Regina	9·1	8·7	61	73·9	28·5	k 20·5	3·5	38·9	75	14·3	7·5
54—Prince Albert	8·8	8·8	62·5	76·2	31·6	k 20·8	3·9	43·3	.....	15	8·8
55—Saskatoon	9·3	8·9	58·8	73·4	29	k 23·4	3·9	45·7	86·7	16·7	7·3
56—Moose Jaw	9·2	8·2	63·7	74·2	26	k 19	4·1	40	80	12·5	8·1
Alberta (Average)	**9·6**	**9·1**	**57·7**	**73·9**	**29·1**	**20·4**	**4·1**	**40·9**	**69·9**	**14·1**	**7·9**
57—Medicine Hat	9·7	9	60	73·8	29·4	k 22·5	3·9	41·3	79·5	13·5	8·3
58—Drumheller	9·5	9	50	73·3	30	k 25	4·3	35	80	15	8
59—Edmonton	9·7	9·2	54·8	74·4	29·1	k 16·7	3·9	42·1	67·5	14·5	7·4
60—Calgary	9·4	8·7	66·7	74·3	27·5	k 17·8	4·2	45·5	68·6	13·2	7·6
61—Lethbridge	9·9	9·4	62·9	73·9	29·2	k 20	4·1	40·8	54	14·2	h 8
British Columbia (Average)	**8·4**	**7·9**	**56·2**	**72·1**	**28·7**	**23·1**	**4·1**	**47·5**	**69·8**	**13·5**	**7·3**
62—Fernie	8	7·7	58·3	68·3	25	k 18·3	4·1	50	65	13·3	h 6·3
63—Nelson	9·1	8·5	57·5	74·4	28	k 28·5	4·1	47·5	71·3	15	h 8
64—Trail	8·6	8·1	55·8	76·6	29·3	k 30	4·2	45	75	13·7	h 8
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·4	53·9	69·9	29·4	k 18·9	3·7	47·5	69·4	12·8	h 7·5
66—Vancouver	7·9	7·5	57·2	70·2	26·8	k 21·3	4	43·9	62·1	13·2	h 7
67—Victoria	8·1	7·8	56·1	65·9	28·9	k 20·3	3·7	42·8	56	12	h 7
68—Nanaimo	8·5	8·4	57·9	73·8	30·7	k 20·1	4·1	46·2	72·5	13·8	h .....
69—Prince Rupert	8·9	8	52·5	77·5	31·3	k 27·5	4·5	56·7	86·7	13·8	h 7·5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bars 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1925

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Rent		
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
16·488	**10·117**	**12·186**	**14·379**	**8·842**	**10·785**	**10·366**	**30·5**	**13·8**	**27·596**	**19·614**	
17·583	**9·347**	**9·250**	**10·000**	**6·583**	**6·950**	**7·713**	**32·8**	**14·8**	**22·300**	**14·600**	
.....	a 7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
.....	a 7·25	b 8·00	b 8·00	b 8·00	b 8·00	b 9·14	30–32	14	22·00	14·00	2
o 17·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
n15·50–20·00	11·00	14·00	14·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
18·00	11·00	10·00	11·00	5·50	6·75	.....	35	15	.....	.....	5
.....	9·75–11·50	8·50	10·00	4·00	5·00	.....	32	.....	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
18·50	10·50	12·50	13·50	7·00	8·00	b 7·50	30	15	20·00–27·00	10·00–15·00	7
16·500	**11·033**	**10·625**	**12·125**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**31·6**	**14·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
.....	11·00–12·75	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30–32	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
14·50–16·50	8·50–13·50	13.00–16.00	14.00–17.00	6.00– 8.00	7·50–10·00	b 8·00–9·00	28–33	15	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
17·00	8·50–12·00	10·00	11·00	7·00	.....	b 4·80–6.40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
17·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	15	18·00	15·00	11
15·500	**10·000**	**13·239**	**15·398**	**9·000**	**10·948**	**11·188**	**28·9**	**14·4**	**23·000**	**15·000**	
16·00	10·00	b 14·67	b 14·67	b 12·00	b 12·00	b 12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
15·00	n 9·50–12·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	b 8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
15·00–15·50	12·00	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
14·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
14·50	.....	.....	b 17·33	.....	b 13·33	.....	28	.....	20·00	12·00	16
15·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	b 10·00	b 12·00	27–28	15	p23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
18·00–18·50	.....	.....	b 12·75	.....	b 9·75	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	18
15·50	7·50– 9·00	16·00	17.00–18.00	10.00–12.00	12·00–13·00	b 16·00	30	13	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
16·00	.....	b 16·00	b 17·33	7·00	9·00	b 9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
15·829	**10·361**	**13·432**	**15·815**	**10·038**	**12·690**	**11·457**	**28·0**	**12·6**	**29·098**	**20·987**	
16·00	9·00	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00	8·00	10·00	9·00	27–30	15	25.00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
15.50–16·00	10·50	.....	b 16·00	.....	b 11·20	.....	28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
15·50	8·50–10·00	15·50	16·00	10·50	13·00	b 14·00	25–26	14	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
15·50	10·50	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	25–28	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
15·25	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	25
15·50	.....	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	b 13·00	25–28	13	s20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	26
15·50–15·75	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	b 7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
15·00	8·50–11·50	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	25–30	10	35·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	28
14·00–14·50	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
15·00	11·00	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
15·00	7·25– 9·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
15·00	11·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	b 10·00	30	10	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	32
15·00	8·00–10·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	b 12·00	26	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
15·25	.....	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	b 12·00	27	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
15·00–15·50	11·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
15·00	8·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	b 13·33	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
15·00	12·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	b 12·00	25	15	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
15·50	7·50–11·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	b 15·00	26	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
15·50	9·00–10·50	14.00–15.00	.....	.....	15·00	b 16·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
16·00	10·00–12·00	.....	b 20·00	.....	b 18·00	b 9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
15·50–16·00	10·00	c.....	b c26·00	c.....	b c 20·00	b c 18·00	25	15	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
15·75	12·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
15·50	8·00–10·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00– 9·00	28	11·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
16·00	12·00	.....	11·00	.....	8·00	b 4·75– 6·75	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
17·50	11·00–13·00	.....	15.00–19.50	.....	10·50–15·00	b 12·75	30	15	x.....	25·00	45
19·00	14·00	13·00	b 15·00	13·00	b12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
19·50	15·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	r.....	25·00–35·00	47
15·50	6·75– 8·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	b 6·50	28–30	12	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
17·50	8·50–13·00	10·00	b 12·00	9·00	b 10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
17·00	8·00–12·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
21·000	**12·500**	**11·000**	**12·250**	**7·750**	**9·000**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
19·00	11·50–12·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·00	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
23·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
23·625	**10·375**	**7·750**	**12·500**	**8·333**	**11·375**	**12·333**	**33·1**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
23·00	9·00–12·00	.....	f 14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	30	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
.....	d 8·00–10·50	f 6·00	f 7·50	5·00	6·50	.....	35	15	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
23·00–25·50	d10·00–11·00	f 9·50	f 10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
.....	11·25	.....	f b 18·00	.....	b 18·00	b 14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
.....	**7·000**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**15·0**	**28·125**	**19·500**	
c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	c.....	15	25·00	17·50	57
.....	d 6·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	w.....	.....	58
.....	d 5·00– 6·00	.....	.....	8·00	b 6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
.....	d 6·00–12·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	b 13·00	35	.....	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	60
.....	7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	30·00	18·00	61
.....	**10·283**	.....	.....	**8·700**	**10·758**	**5·368**	**g36·0**	**15·1**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
.....	6·25– 6·75	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	.....	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
.....	10·25–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	12·00	.....	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
.....	9·50–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·25	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
.....	10·25–11·25	.....	.....	6·00	7·50	6·00– 8·00	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
.....	10·00–11·00	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	35	16	29·00	25·00	66
.....	10·15–11·00	.....	.....	7·50	b 10·10	b 4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
.....	a 8·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	.....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
.....	12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

price for Welsh coal. o. Welsh coal. p. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses $20: others $40–$60. s. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. w. Company houses $10–$20: others $35–$40. x. Houses with conveniences, not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	June 1915	June 1916	June 1917	June 1918	June 1919	June 1920	June 1921	June 1922	June 1923	June 1924	May 1925	June 1925
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	39·8	41·6	44·4	48·8	52·0	63·2	76·8	79·8	83·0	70·2	63·2	58·6	58·6	58·6	59·4
Bee, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	27·8	28·0	29·6	33·6	35·0	43·6	55·6	55·8	54·2	42·6	35·0	31·6	31·2	31·6	32·4
Veal, roast	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	14·0	14·4	15·7	17·5	18·8	22·6	27·9	27·6	27·7	22·5	19·1	18·2	17·8	17·9	18·3
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	18·0	17·8	19·1	21·5	24·2	28·5	36·3	36·8	38·4	30·7	29·3	28·5	29·1	29·6	29·4
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	17·8	17·5	19·5	19·3	22·2	30·1	37·7	39·8	40·4	32·7	31·3	26·6	23·4	28·4	28·2
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	33·0	33·2	35·2	35·8	40·2	54·0	69·6	72·0	72·2	58·8	53·6	50·2	45·0	51·4	51·2
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	23·8	22·5	24·7	25·3	28·9	39·0	50·7	54·3	55·8	48·2	41·3	39·1	32·1	38·6	38·9
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	36·0	35·6	38·4	35·8	40·2	62·2	73·8	80·4	76·4	45·8	44·0	45·2	41·2	49·0	48·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	32·6	34·3	33·7	24·6	28·6	42·5	44·8	53·7	56·0	33·5	33·5	31·5	30·0	34·0	35·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	27·9	31·2	28·1	24·3	26·2	36·6	38·7	45·4	50·1	30·8	31·7	29·5	26·7	30·3	31·6
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	49·2	49·8	51·6	52·8	51·0	58·8	71·4	79·2	88·8	81·0	69·0	68·4	71·4	71·4	69·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	53·0	58·4	58·0	57·8	61·2	83·4	92·0	108·6	119·4	65·0	71·4	72·2	68·4	73·6	72·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	31·5	31·7	33·9	33·8	35·1	46·8	51·7	61·1	66·8	38·0	42·0	40·0	38·5	40·9	40·6
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	19·2	20·1	20·5	24·6	25·5	34·0	33·5	39·3	40·4	36·8	29·8	§31·2	§29·1	§31·5	§30·7
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	17·8	19·5	19·1	22·8	23·8	32·0	30·5	37·3	38·2	30·6	26·1	§31·2	§29·1	§31·5	§30·7
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	64·5	60·0	61·5	73·5	70·5	111·0	117·0	118·5	144·0	123·0	103·5	102·0	100·5	118·5	118·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	34·0	32·0	42·0	37·0	73·0	68·0	67·0	84·0	64·0	50·0	§45·0	§41·0	§58·0	§58·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	21·0	22·0	22·0	26·5	24·0	31·5	40·5	37·0	42·5	30·0	28·0	27·5	27·0	30·5	31·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	10·6	11·6	11·4	11·8	13·0	16·0	23·0	24·4	33·6	21·0	19·6	§20·6	§20·8	§21·6	§21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	10·4	11·6	12·4	14·4	19·8	30·4	34·4	23·4	24·0	17·4	17·8	17·6	16·8	16·6	16·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	13·8	13·5	12·0	11·9	13·5	15·4	22·8	23·4	29·2	21·1	24·1	18·8	19·5	20·7	20·5
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	12·2	12·9	11·9	13·1	13·2	15·1	17·6	21·2	27·5	18·3	19·7	18·5	16·2	15·4	15·6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	24·0	26·0	23·6	31·6	38·0	40·0	43·6	47·6	90·4	50·0	31·2	50·4	42·4	34·8	34·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	12·0	11·0	14·6	17·6	19·0	20·4	22·2	42·0	24·0	14·6	24·0	20·4	16·6	16·2
Tea, black, medium	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	11·5	14·5	15·7	16·5	13·8	13·7	§16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9
Tea, green, medium	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·4	9·5	9·3	9·9	10·7	11·3	13·9	15·4	16·9	14·9	15·0	§16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9
Coffee, medium	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·2	9·3	9·4	9·8	9·9	10·1	11·1	13·1	15·2	1·37	13·5	13·5	13·6	15·1	15·1
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	44·6	46·3	36·0	30·0	60·5	127·0	60·7	70·7	216·9	36·6	45·7	49·0	55·9	45·5	43·6
Vinegar, white wine	⅛ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·14	$ 7·34	$ 7·34	$ 7·78	$ 8·51	$ 11·89	$ 12·79	$ 13·72	$ 15·92	$ 11·16	$ 10·18	$ 10·23	$ 9·86	$ 10·48	$ 10·44
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·9	c. 4·7	c. 4·7	c. 4·9	c. 4·5	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	48·8	51·9	55·0	51·5	54·4	67·3	71·8	73·5	101·6	109·9	107·4	108·1	104·8	102·8	103·1
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	35·0	37·5	38·7	37·0	37·8	53·9	58·1	61·3	72·6	77·6	68·2	70·3	65·9	64·0	63·2
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	41·4	41·3	42·5	34·1	41·8	51·9	67·4	76·4	81·7	87·9	76·9	79·8	77·8	76·7	76·2
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·0	30·0	30·6	31·3	30·2	39·4	49·6	56·4	62·1	64·6	57·4	59·8	57·7	56·2	55·3
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·1	21·0	23·7	23·5	23·0	25·4	27·6	28·7	36·6	36·3	31·2	30·3	30·8	30·5	30·5
Fuel and light‡		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·78	$ 1·82	$ 1·91	$ 1·77	$ 1·87	$ 2·38	$ 2·75	$ 2·96	$ 3·55	$ 3·76	$ 3·41	$ 3·48	$ 3·37	$ 3·30	$ 3·28
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·05	$ 4·60	$ 4·75	$ 4·11	$ 4·04	$ 4·36	$ 4·77	$ 5·22	$ 6·39	$ 6·77	$ 6·95	$ 6·97	$ 6·95	$ 6·90	$ 6·90
Grand Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 13·00	$ 13·79	$ 14·02	$ 13·69	$ 14·46	$ 18·67	$ 20·36	$ 21·95	$ 26·81	$ 21·74	$ 20·58	$ 20·72	$ 20·22	$ 20·73	$ 20·67

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	6·78	7·17	7·29	7·72	8·53	11·89	12·65	13·99	17·04	11·43	10·30	10·81	10·31	10·62	10·60
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	5·80	6·11	6·34	6·62	7·43	10·04	.....	12·40	15·08	10·28	9·50	9·53	9·23	9·67	9·60
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	6·84	7·13	7·04	7·57	8·43	11·71	12·51	13·32	16·24	11·46	10·29	10·46	10·20	10·38	10·51
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·46	6·97	6·87	7·21	8·10	11·58	12·51	13·14	15·99	10·41	9·54	9·74	9·17	9·80	9·78
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	6·67	7·25	7·20	7·48	8·49	12·18	12·74	13·52	17·12	10·85	10·08	10·03	9·78	10·27	10·22
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·41	7·88	7·87	8·05	8·08	10·89	12·45	14·07	16·83	11·30	9·89	9·72	9·43	10·13	10·20
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·08	8·16	8·25	8·21	8·54	11·32	12·74	14·29	16·47	11·53	10·03	10·25	9·50	10·77	10·60
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·08	8·15	8·33	8·16	8·48	11·89	13·15	13·99	17·12	11·16	10·02	9·89	9·69	10·72	10·72
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	8·79	9·03	9·13	9·16	9·02	12·30	13·65	15·00	18·18	12·68	11·48	11·31	10·83	11·86	11·92

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Wholesale prices have continued to fall in almost every country, as may be seen from the tables, exceptions to this movement being seen in France and Italy. This is true also of retail prices and the cost of living, the upward tendency being noticeable in the above mentioned countries and also in South Africa and New Zealand. In this connection, the *Statist* for June commented as follows:—

"It will be observed that the American price-level, which, according to Bradstreet's had been falling since the end of December last, showed a recovery (of 2.3 per cent) last month. The fall in our own price-level also, which has now been in progress for five months, at last shows signs of coming to an end, and this month should see the beginning of a recovery. The May decline in the American price-level is also repeated in two others of the gold standard countries, Canada and Sweden, while the Dutch price-level shows no change on balance. This position indicates a strong situation for sterling in the gold Exchanges. Of interest also is the fresh upward turn in prices in France and Italy, denoting internal depreciation in the franc and the lira."

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 159.0 for May, as against 162.5 for April, a decline of 2.2 per cent. Foods declined 0.9 per cent, cereals rising slightly while meat and fish and other food declined. Materials declined 2.8 per cent, all groups falling, the principal change being a fall of 8 per cent in cotton.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, base period 1867-77) declined in May for the fifth month in succession, being 1.3 per cent below the level at the end of April and nearly 10 per cent lower than at the end of December last. For the month under review foodstuffs recovered slightly, due mainly to higher meat and grain prices, but materials declined 2.4 per cent, textiles being chiefly responsible for the weakness.

The *Economist* index number of wholesale prices on the base 1901-5=100, declined 2.4 per cent to 197.8 in June. The principal change was a decline of 7.3 per cent in cereals and meat. Other foods showed a slight decline; textiles fell 2.1 per cent, minerals fell 1.2 per cent and the miscellaneous group—rubber, timber, oils, etc., rose slightly.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 159.1 at the end of May, 2.2 per cent below the figure at the end of April. The total decline in five months was 10.7 per cent. During May food prices declined 0.5 per cent; materials declined 3.2 per cent. All groups were lower except "meat and fish," and "other metals and minerals," both these groups increasing slightly.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, rose one point at the beginning of July to 173. This was due to an increase in the index of the food element to 167, one point above the June level. Other elements of the budget showed no change.

Belgium

The official index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, was 538 in April, a decline of 1.5 per cent. The principal group to show a decline was tobacco. Other groups showing slight decreases were food, fuel, tar, metals, oils, chemicals, fats, textiles, and construction materials. Resin and raw rubber each increased 6 per cent and other groups showed no change.

Retail Prices and Cost of Living.—The official index number of retail prices for the Kingdom, on the base April, 1914=100, was 502 in May, showing a steady series of declines since the beginning of the year. The index number of cost of living of a family with moderate income, on the base 1921=100, declined 2.4 per cent to 128.24 in May. Foods and heat and light declined and other elements of the budget remained unchanged. The index number for a working class family of the lowest category declined 2.3 per cent to 131.14 in April. The only notable changes were declines in food and heat and light.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, rose in May 1.5 per cent to 531. Foods rose 4.6 per cent to 470 and materials fell

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
Description of Index	29 foods — 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles, Brussels	Foods	Foods, fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910	July 1914
1910	(d)$ 6.95	(d)94	(e)96						
1913	7.34	99	102					(b) 135	
1914—Jan.	7.73	105							
July	7.42	100	100	100	1	1		137	100
1915—Jan.	7.97	107	118	113					
July	7.74	104	132	125				(b) 163	
1916—Jan.	8.28	112	145	135					
July	8.46	114	161	148					
1917—Jan.	10.27	138	187	165					
July	11.62	157	204	180					
1918—Jan.	12.42	167	206	188					
July	13.00	175	210	203					
1919—Jan.	13.78	186	230	220			639		
July	13.77	186	209	208			354	(b) 1536	
1920—Jan.	15.30	206	236	225			410		
July	16.84	227	258	252			479	2252	
1921—Jan.	14.48	195	278	265			477		1830
July	10.96	148	220	219			393	2413	1303
1922—Jan.	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409		1467
July	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	388	(b) 3186	1430
1923—Jan.	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	405		941
July	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	(b) 3311	921
1924—Jan.	10.78	145	175	177	13527	11740			917
April	10.16	137	167	173	13838	11977	522	3526	907
July	9.91	134	162	170	14362	12391	521	3686	909
Oct.	10.31	139	172	176	15845	13307	544	4026	916
1925—Jan.	10.77	145	(m)178	(m)180	16446	13762	555	4224	899
Feb.	10.93	147	176	179	16618	13895	548	4390	911
Mar.	10.74	145	176	179	16225	13660		4311	904
April	10.56	142	170	175	15830	13432	537		
May	10.48	141	167	173			531		
June	10.44	141	166	172					

slightly to 584. Vegetable foods and animal foods advanced and sugar, coffee, and cocoa, fell slightly. Textiles fell considerably and minerals and metals and the miscellaneous group rose slightly.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 =100 (gold prices) rose 0.7 per cent in May to 131.9. Foods rose 2.1 per cent and materials fell 1.6 per cent. Goods produced rose 1.8 per cent while goods imported fell 3.0 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number fell 0.9 per cent in May, to 135.5 on the base 1913-14=100. Foods fell 1.9 per cent to 141.4; heat and light fell slightly to 137.9; rent rose slightly to 79.4; sundries rose slightly to 180.3 and clothing was at 173.4.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, rose slightly in May to 619.36, as against 616.39 in April. Foods declined 0.5 per cent to 606.75 and materials rose 0.8 per cent to 624.74, the highest level reached since the record was begun.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the City of Milan, on the base July, 1920=100, fell slightly in April to 132.45. Foods fell slightly and other elements of the budget were unchanged.

Poland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Central Bureau of Statistics on the base January, 1914=100, fell 1.8 per cent in April to 119.4. Wheat and vegetable products fell 2.7 per cent, animal products fell 5.7 per cent,

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Netherlands		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles, 6 towns	Cost of living, The Hague (c)	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1913	July 1920
.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 116	.....	.....	.....
100	100	100	100	1075	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1295	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
128	116	.....	.....	1288	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1439	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....
146	136	.....	.....	1387	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1491	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
166	155	.....	.....	1971	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	182	.....	.....	2210	.....	.....	.....	(b) 228	.....	396·1	.....
186	190	.....	.....	2665	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 388·3	.....
212	211	.....	.....	2811	.....	.....	.....	(b) 239	.....	(a) 362·3	.....
251	242	898·2	819·4	3119	295	.....	.....	258	99·4	383·8	.....
253	262	981·8	911·0	4006	363	12·7	10·7	275	102·3	451·8	100
276	264	1173·9	1065·4	4404	338	14·2	11·8	236	95·3	541·6	.....
236	237	1277·8	1139·0	3292	295	14·9	12·5	192	94·1	501·3	.....
197	212	1123·2	1055·1	3424	291	24·6	20·4	187	92·9	576·5	117·54
184	199	1105·4	1118·4	3188	289	68·4	53·9	177	79·6	527·3	113·69
180	198	1079·5	1132·8	3321	324	1366	1120·3	167	78·2	541·6	115·05
188	204	968·2	1090·1	3446	331	46510	37651	164	79·5	518·0	113·21
194	209	1061·0	1138·2	.....	365	†127	†110	170	83·7	527·3	114·20
.....	.....	1000·1	1100·1	4089	366	123	112	172	83·1	526·7	116·42
200	214	1016·2	1132·3	3870	367	126	116	170	82·3	538·1	116·23
.....	.....	1120·3	1197·4	4117	377	134	122	174	81·1	555·6	123·37
215	221	1100·4	1180·9	4390	385	136·6	124·0	176	.....	609·1	129·32
.....	.....	1089·0	1173·0	4410	.....	145·3	135·6	177	.....	609·1	131·48
.....	.....	1119·1	1190·7	4457	.....	145·8	136·0	177	78·7	.....	133·05
.....	.....	1099·3	1178·2	4392	.....	144·2	136·7	175	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4491	.....	141·4	135·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

hides and leather fell 2 per cent, metals and coal fell 2.1 per cent, construction materials fell 1.5 per cent and chemical products fell 1.3 per cent. Textiles rose 0.6 per cent and colonial products and sugar showed no change.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the Central Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1914=100, after remaining steady for four months declined in May 2.2 per cent. Foods declined 3.7 per cent and fuel and light declined 4 per cent. Other elements of the budget showed no change.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base respective months of 1913=100, fell in April 3 per cent to 163, after having been steady for three months. The most marked declines were shown by vegetable foodstuffs, animal foodstuffs, feed and forage, fuel and lubricating oils, and metal products. Slighter declines were shown by textiles, hides and leather, and chemicals. Other groups showed no change.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Board of Social Welfare, having as base July, 1914=100, declined one point at April 1 to 177 as against 178 at January 1. Fuel and light declined 2 points to 179; taxes declined 8 points to 162, the miscellaneous group declined one point to 182. Food, housing, and clothing showed no change.

China

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai, on the base February, 1913=100, was 157.8 for May, 1 per cent lower than the

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada					Great Britain					Austria
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce		U. S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office
No. of Commodities	238	40	24 Exports	24 Imports	70	150	44	45	60	65-70	42
Base Period	1913	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913	1st half 1914 =
		(h)				(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)		
1900							110·5	75			
1905							103·3	72			
1910			97·02	100·38			113·3	78			
1913	100		102·77	107·81	100	100	122·3	85	100	100	
1914—Jan.			103·96	99·05			119·0	83·5			
July			105·86	97·18			116·6	82·4			
1915—Jan.			109·90	101·29			136·5	96·4			
July			115·41	114·77			149·1	106·4			
1916—Jan.			123·75	128·07			174·5	123·6			
July			131·52	141·26			191·1	130·5			
1917—Jan.			162·40	166·07			225·1	159·3			
July			187·26	210·52			254·4	176·9			
1918—Jan.			199·13	202·98			262·9	186·2			
July			207·16	221·14			278·5	193·1			
1919—Jan.	205·3	223·2	188·91	217·54	196		265·9	190·7		227	
July	202·3	245·7	222·14	221·08	207		293·2	206·4		242	
1920—Jan.	232·8	265·1	239·98	233·23	239	296·6	353·1	245·3	330·4	305	
July	256·1	269·4	270·12	271·96	274	316·9	358·0	254·6	332·8	326	
1921—Jan.	201·7	214·2	199·02	186·69	199	245·9	255·3	197·2	228·9	244	
July	163·4	174·3	158·47	150·25	163	194·1	218·1	158·2	186·5	196	
1922—Jan.	149·8	165·2	147·17	147·88	144	164·0	194·7	132·5	158·6	170	
July	151·8	165·3	154·23	161·68	154	160·3	199·8	134·0	158·8	171	
1923—Jan.	150·9	171·9	151·97	165·29	148	157·0	196·5	130·2	159·7	165	16,986
July	153·6	176·4	154·77	166·57	151	156·5	190·1	124·8	155·6	168	17,893
1924—Jan.	156·7	178·3	149·81	165·29	146	165·4	211·9	137·2	173·8	178	18,748
April	151·1	173·9	145·82	163·87	143	164·7	210·8	136·8	168·0	181	19,465
July	153·3	175·6	145·98	161·17	147	162·6	211·7	138·4	167·5	174	19,133
Oct.	157·0	174·0	150·69	161·74	148	170·0	220·3	146·1	176·8	175	20,086
1925—Jan.	165·2	182·3	160·85	169·37	156	171·1	216·7	144·8	175·6	178	21,181
Feb.	164·5	180·0	161·36	166·57	158	168·9	216·9	143·1	172·8	178	21,081
Mar.	161·6	176.7	161·89	166·35	152	166·3	212·7	140·1	166·6	175	20,550
April	156·5	174.7	154·79	163·64	148	162·5	206·8	137·5	162·7	171	20,060
May	159·1	172.5	153·27	163·25	149	159·0	202·6	135·7	159·1	166	
June	158·8	171.5	152.92	163.97			197·8				

previous month. Fuels fell most; "other foods" rose sharply owing to the change in prices of pork and eggs. The index for May was the first published since the revision of the table of prices in Shanghai. The Bureau began in May the publication of import and export prices index numbers, classified according to stage of manufacture, instead of by chief component material as in the case of the wholesale price index number. The total import price index number was 15.33 and the export 147.3 for May, on the base average market quotation in February, 1913=100. In the export index raw materials were highest, then producers' goods, while consumers' goods were lowest. In the import index, raw materials were highest, consumers' goods next, and producers' goods lowest. In comparing the two index numbers exports were higher than imports in producers' goods; whereas in raw materials and consumers' goods imports were higher by 8.7 per cent and 11.8 per cent respectively. Quoting the official report, "These index numbers indicate that although the general price level in this country has risen since the world war, yet export prices are low as compared with import prices. On the other hand, foreign goods are selling higher than native produce, notwithstanding the drop of prices in foreign countries after the war. These points are worthy of note, for those who are interested in the foreign trade of this country."

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Ministry Ind. and Labour	Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Board of Customs		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfurter Zeitung
130	—	126	33	Imports	Exports	45	70	38	98
April, 1914	1913	July, 1914	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914	1913	1913	1914
			(g)			(h)		(j)	(g)
								88	
								87	
								91	
	100			100	100		100	100	
	(b)121								(b)100
		100				100		(b)106	
			134						
	(b)185							(b)142	
			149						
								(b)153	
	(c)268		206						
								(b)179	
	(c)667		284						
								(b)217	
	(c)830		292					262	
								339	
	1739		340				447	1256	1965
	1947		383				520	1366	
	2392		341	1475	1626		414	1439	2130
(d) 347	1721		253	1311	1285		334	1428	
366	2172	1675	178	1083	1364	320	306	3665	4217
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	332	328	10059	9102
434	2657	1003	181	940	1294	395	346	278476	
504	2408	968	207	939	1157	415	391	7478700	
580	2711	990	210	899	1157	505	445	117·3 (l)	138,246*
555	2798	1008	228	939	1127	459	428	124·1	144,570*
566	2737	953	220	941	1102	491	440	115·0	129,710*
555	2988	999	234	947	1098	507	442	131·2	139,330*
559	3275	1045	234	1123	1105	525	456	138·2	145,030*
551	3309	1048	234	1150	1118	526	457	136·5	145,300*
546		1034	230	1175	1122	524	463	134·4	144,400*
538			220			523	460	131·0	142,300*
			216			531	467	131.9	
			216						

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13=1000, declined 0.5 per cent in April to 1802. Agricultural produce declined 3.3 per cent and the group wool, hides, tallow, butter and cheese declines 1.2 per cent. Flour, etc., rose slightly and other groups declined slightly or showed no change.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices of foods, on the base 1909-13=1000, showed no change in April. Groceries declined 1.2 per cent and dairy produce rose 2.3 per cent. Meat showed very little change.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1913=100, declined slightly to 155.2 in May, as compared with 156.2 in April. All groups except housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities were lower than in April. In only one group, metals and metal products, was the decrease over one per cent. Housefurnishing goods showed no change and miscellaneous commodities (in-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Netherlands	Italy		Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa
Authority	Central Bureau Statistics	Bacchi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Okonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Gotebergs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	48	100	125	93	53	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914=1	1913	July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913–July, 31 1914	1910=1000
		(j)					(c)				
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000
1913	100	100	100	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	1125
1914—Jan.	.....	102	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)109	93	.....	.....	.....	(b)101	.....	.....	100	.....	(b) 1090
1915—Jan.	.....	105	.....	(c)115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)146	131	.....	.....	.....	(b)119	(b)145	.....	.....	(b)120	(b) 1204
1916—Jan.	.....	184	.....	(c)159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)226	193	.....	.....	.....	(b)141	(b)185	.....	.....	(b)124	(b) 1379
1917—Jan.	.....	230	.....	(c)233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)276	304	.....	.....	.....	(b)166	(b)244	.....	.....	(b)168	(b) 1583
1918—Jan.	.....	363	.....	(c)341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)373	429	.....	.....	.....	(b)207	(b)339	.....	.....	(b)207	(b) 1723
1919—Jan.	.....	326	.....	339	.....	.....	369	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)304	362	.....	(c)314	.....	(b)204	320	.....	.....	(b)225	(b) 1854
1920—Jan.	.....	507	.....	333	.....	.....	319	347	326	318	.....
July	292	604	.....	409	.....	(b)221	364	374	.....	283	(b) 2512
1921—Jan.	.....	642	.....	344	.....	219	267	274	238·0	214	2064
July	182	520	466·06	300	.....	186	211	215	178·6	164	1688
1922—Jan.	163	577	549·94	260	592	180	170	181	175·6	169	1472
July	164	558	524·54	232	1,016	174	165	173	161·3	138	1423
1923—Jan.	157	575	523·52	220	5,447	170	156	163	175·0	141	1470
July	145	566	538·65	235	30,699	170	157	162	179·0	123	1395
1924—Jan.	156	571	543·09	250	2,521,677	178	152	161	183·2	133	1478
April	154	579	550·54	267	2,423,220	184	156	161	182	134	1420
July	151	567	544·88	271	(e)102·3	182	148	157	173	132	1404
Oct.	161	602	563·19	276	116·4	186	162	167	169	156	1491
1925—Jan.	160	657	612·06	279	119·5	191	164	169	171	157	1463
Feb.	158	660	623·88	281	121·2	192	164	169	170	161	.....
Mar.	155	659	625·63	276	121·6	193	164	168	171	155	.....
April	151	658	616·39	267	119·4	190	160	163	166	154	.....
May	.....	660	619·36	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	163	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from

cluding cattle feed and rubber) increased 2 per cent.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $13.8526 at July 1, 1.7 per cent over June 1. The increase was due to higher prices of three groups of commodities—miscellaneous products, notably rubber; textiles, especially wool; and provisions, mostly hog products. There was weakness shown in six groups, mostly in breadstuffs and vegetable oils.

Dun's index number (showing the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities) showed a very slight upward movement at the beginning of July, being $195.899, which was 0.4 per cent above the figure for June 1. There was a decline of 9.7 per cent in breadstuffs, due chiefly to lower prices of wheat and corn, resulting from improved crop prospects. To offset this there was an advance of 13.1 per cent in meats and advances in other foods. A rise of 2.0 per cent occurred in the clothing class and one of 1.4 per cent in miscellaneous

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Concluded)

except where noted)

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Annalist
75	43	—	56	62	92	100	—	404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	—	1890-1899
(j)			*(j)*		*(h)*			*(j)*	*(j)*	*(g)*	*(g)*		*(e)*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 7·8839	$ 93·355	44·2	99·388
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·0987	99·315	47·3	110·652
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1003	.....	984	.....	.....	8·9881	121·301	59·3	137·172
.....	.....	.....	*(b)*132·2	100	1088	.....	1051	100	100	9·2076	118·576	58·1	139·980
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1085	.....	*(a)*1045	98	.....	8·8857	124·528	58·2	142·452
100	100	.....	*(b)*126·3	.....	*(a)*1185	.....	*(a)*1073	97	.....	8·6566	119·708	58·9	144·879
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1387	.....	*(a)*1221	98	.....	9·1431	124·168	64·7	150·95
(b) 112	.....	.....	*(b)*127·8	.....	*(a)*1822	.....	*(a)*1304	100	.....	9·8698	124·953	64·4	147·29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1502	.....	*(a)*1323	113	.....	10·9163	137·666	65·6	153·68
(b) 125	.....	.....	*(b)*154·9	.....	*(a)*1506	.....	*(a)*1403	123	.....	11·5294	145·142	71·9	170·11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1525	.....	*(a)*1450	153	.....	13·7277	169·562	87·4	213·410
(b) 142	.....	.....	*(b)*196·4	.....	*(a)*1715	.....	*(a)*1593	188	.....	16·0680	211·950	116·4	267·114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1877	.....	1677	184	.....	17·9436	222·175	118·9	278·696
(b) 178	*(b)* 237	.....	*(b)*259·0	.....	*(a)*1954	.....	1808	196	.....	19·1624	232·575	123·3	285·474
.....	.....	.....	283·2	.....	1959	.....	1888	199	201	18·5348	230·146	119·7	299·142
(b) 198	*(b)* 222	*(b)*132·7	326·8	.....	2008	.....	1788	212	216	18·8964	233·707	127·9	307·763
218	231	.....	398·0	.....	2311	2359	1999	233	248	20·3638	247·390	130·4	294·935
209	220	*(b)*140·0	316·6	.....	2671	2700	2262	241	254	19·3528	260·414	141·9	307·680
178	191	.....	265·8	176	2233	2255	2233	170	168	12·6631	198·600	81·9	199·867
183	199	144·9	259·8	178	1813	1903	2065	141	145	10·7284	159·833	71·6	167·719
178	190	148·5	272·5	191	1673	1771	1918	138	142	11·3725	164·444	64·3	164·311
181	188	143·9	266·0	192	1789	1833	1828	155	165	12·1069	173·743	72·9	193·672
179	177	152·7	243·7	176	1855	1847	1763	156	166	13·6665	192·944	75·6	181·030
170	173	155·4	254·5	182	2052	2039	1814	151	159	13·0895	188·711	72·5	170·954
172	188	155·8	279·0	205	1984	1948	1807	151	163	13·2710	189·930	74·2	177·175
174	184	153·7	273·4	201	1893	1859	1841	148	158	12·6574	186·780	76·5	178·682
179	184	151·5	258·4	191	1855	1852	1859	147·0	156	12·2257	185·485	77·5	183·207
181	181	152·8	281·8	206	1861	1843	1866	151·9	159	12·9087	190·878	83·7	194·436
171	173	159·9	282·7	208	1863	.....	1835	160·0	168	13·9347	202·565	92·5	211·051
172	173	159·2	277·9	204	1854	.....	1804	160·6	167	13·8852	204·592	92·9	211·628
168	.....	160·3	.....	.....	1826	.....	1811	161·0	169	13·8353	201·947	93·8	221·240
169	.....	159·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	156·2	164	13·6854	194·537	88·5	212·940
.....	.....	157·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155·2	163	13·3173	193·281	88·4	209·993
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·6177	195·165	.....	212·196

(e) Middle of month. *(g)* First of month. *(h)* End of month. *(j)* Monthly average. *(k)* New index number is joined to old January, 1922, 100 quotations. *(l)* Gold Prices hereafter on the base 100. *In milliards.

products. Metals declined 1.5 per cent. Foodstuffs as a whole showed considerable advance over a year ago.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life on the base 1913=100 showed practically no change for May, standing at 161.2. Foods showed an increase of 0.2 per cent owing to higher prices of meats, potatoes, vinegar and onions. There was a small decrease in the clothing section and other elements of the budget showed no change.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board remained at 165, on the base July, 1914=100, for the four months February to May inclusive. In May foods and clothing each rose one point, fuel and light declined 2 points and other groups showed no change from the previous month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.

(Base figure 100

Country	Norway	Poland		Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Foods, heat, light, Co-operative stores
Base period	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910								
1913								
1914—Jan.								
July	100	(b) 1	(b) 1	(b) 100	100		(a) 100	(a) 100
1915—Jan.					(c) 113			(a) 107
July				(b) 108	(c) 124			(a) 119
1916—Jan.	143				(c) 130			(a) 126
July	160			(b) 116	(c) 142			(a) 140
1917—Jan.					169	(a) 139		(a) 149
July	261			(b) 125	177			(a) 180
1918—Jan.					221	192		(a) 197
July	279			(a) 155	268	219		(a) 229
1919—Jan.	279				339	267		(a) 252
July	289			(b) 175	310	257		238
1920—Jan.	295				298	259		244
July	319			(b) 191	297	270		246
1921—Jan.	334	251	141		283	271	226	243
July	292	457	257	(b) 189	232	236	203	214
1922—Jan.	257	736	469	179	190	216	185	189
July	233	1,298	788	179	179	190	157	158
1923—Jan.	214	4,931	3,527	180	166	183	154	161
July	218	24,197	20,936	172	160	174	163	168
1924—Jan.	230	(l) 165·1	(l) 120·5	178	163	176	166	170
April	240	151·5	126·5	195	159	173	164	169
July	248	139·1	127·2	182	159	171	168	
Oct.	264	181·3	150·0	185	172	174	167	169
1925—Jan.	277	175·4	150·0	188	170	178	167	171
Feb.	283	177·4	150·8	189			168	168
Mar.	284	179·1	151·3	190	171		168	169
April	276	174·5	150·5	189	170	177		169
May		168·0	147·2					167
June								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913–December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget. (l) Gold †Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Employer Liable for Injuries Caused by Unforeseen Circumstance

A youth employed on construction work in the Province of Quebec met with an accident which resulted in his death. The accident resulted from the falling of a crane caused by the breaking of one of the iron rings on the supporting chains. There had been however no mishandling of any material by those on the job, but the employer had furnished these materials, erected the crane, and it was in his shops that the ring had been forged and soldered. The deceased had been in the habit of paying over his wages to his father, but as he was not his father's principal support, the latter could not claim compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which contains this limitation in respect to the payment of compensation to ascendants. The father therefore claimed damages under common law to the sum of $2,000. This claim was disallowed by the Superior Court at Roberval on the ground that the accident was due to an "inanimate object" not within the employer's control. An appeal was taken against this decision in the Court of King's Bench at Quebec. The appeal court in giving judgment, found that the defendant had not proved that the circumstances attending the accident were beyond his control, but, on the contrary, it was evident that he could have prevented it by more careful work in the shop. The decision of the lower court was reversed, and damages for $2,000 and costs were allowed.

—(Quebec—Marcoux versus Quebec Development Company, Limited)

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

except where noted)

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods 9 towns	Foods Bombay	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	59 foods — 25 towns	Foods Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living Massachusetts
1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000	1909-13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
			(*f*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*i*)		
1,000	.....	.....	.....	(*h*) 991	93	.....	.....	.....
1,163	.....	.....	1,106	(*h*) 1,037	100	100	.....	100
(*b*) 1,148	.....	.....	1,099	.....	104	.....	.....	101·8
..... 100		100	1,164	1,070	102	.....	100	102·1
(*b*) 1,228	.....	.....	1,240	1,177	103	(*a*) 103·0	.....	102·9
.....	.....	.....	1,522	1,200	100	.....	100·5	101·7
(*b*) 1,275	.....	.....	1,504	1,236	107	(*a*) 105·1	.....	105·1
.....	.....	.....	1,516	1,276	111	.....	108·7	109·9
(*b*) 1,418	.....	.....	1,453	1,359	128	(*a*) 118·3	.....	119·6
.....	.....	.....	1,470	1,357	146	.....	131·3	129·3
(*b*) 1,437	.....	.....	1,505	1,426	160	(*a*) 142·4	.....	144·6
.....	.....	.....	1,523	1,491	167	.....	(*a*) 152·2	155·1
(*a*) 1,559	.....	.....	1,627	1,553	185	(*a*) 174·4	.....	167·5
..... 187		186	1,714	1,539	190	.....	172·2	171·5
(*b*) 2,049	.....	183	1,862	1,688	201	(*a*) 199·3	190	192·0
..... 188		190	2,260	1,791	219	(*a*) 216·5	205	202·6
(*c*) 1,904	163	169	2,167	1,906	172	(*a*) 200·4	181	179·6
(*c*) 1,556	174	177	1,876	1,752	148	.....	163	160·8
1,391	169	178	1,651	1,574	142	(*a*) 174·3	161	157·3
1,335	160	165	1,725	1,537	142	(*a*) 166·6	155·6	156·2
1,348	151	156	(*a*) 1,695	1,483	144	(*a*) 169·5	158	157·1
1,330	148	153	(*a*) 1,883	1,520	147	(*a*) 169·7	161·9	159·1
1,372	154	158	(*a*) 1,817	1,600	149	(*a*) 173·2	165·0	160·1
1,406	143	150	(*a*) 1,769	1,605	141	(*a*) 170·4	161·8	157·7
1,339	151	156	(*a*) 1,732	1,587	143·3	(*a*) 169·1	162·0	157·8
1,376	156	160	(*a*) 1,692	1,557	148·7	(*a*) 170·6	165·0	160·3
1,381	152	157	(*a*) 1,716	1,576	154·3	.....	167	161·5
1,382	152	157	.....	1,561	151·4	.....	165	160·6
1,390	155	159	.....	1,600	151·1	.....	165	161·6
1,419	153	158	.....	1,601	150·8	.....	165	161·1
.....	151	156	.....	.....	151·6	.....	165	161·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. *(e)* Beginning of month. *(f)* Base is average for six capital towns. *(g)* 15th prices hereafter, 1914=100. *(m)* From Jan., 1925, end of previous month.

Employees under a Government Contract may recover "Current Wages."

The Court of King's Bench at Montreal, in appeal, in a judgment given on June 29, found that the judgment of a lower court was in error in holding that a workman has no right of action against his employer for the difference, if any, between the wages he received while employed under a provincial government contract, and what he would have received had his rate of pay been in conformity with the "Current Wages" clause in the employer's contract with the government. Further particulars of this case will be given in the next issue.

—*(Quebec—Jacques versus Archambault.)*

Wages Due to Employee of Canadian National Railways may be Attached

A writ of attachment was served on the Canadian National Railways Company in respect to the wages of one of the employees of the Intercolonial Railway, now part of the Canadian National System. The company claimed that as the system belonged to the Crown no writ of attachment issued against it was valid. The claimant, on the other hand, contended that the wages in question could be attached, as the Canadian National Railways was an incorporated company. The Superior Court at Quebec maintained the right of the claimant, and an appeal was taken by the company. The case was heard by the Court of King's Bench (in appeal), the question at issue being whether the wages of an employee of the former Intercolonial Railway continued to be attachable after the absorption of the company in the Canadian National system. The Appeal Court sustained the judgment of the lower court, pointing out that the act of 1919 (chapter 13) reconstituting the Canadian National Railways, provided in section 15 that actions might be brought by or against the company. This section enabled employees to sue the company for wages. This being so, it followed logically that the

wages of an employee of the company could be attached. It was often claimed that a writ of attachment was a method of executing judgments and therefore could not be enforced against the property of the Crown. That claim was held by the court to be unfounded. the judgment under which a writ of attachment for wages is issued being executed against the property of a wage-earner. A writ seeks only to substitute the creditor for the wage earner in the matter of payment. The Canadian National Railways was a corporation, a legal entity, able to sue or be sued in respect to its rights and obligations in the administration of all the railways under its control.

—(Quebec—Canadian National Railways and Croteau versus Cliché.)

Injury to Workman While Taking Lunch in Workroom is Compensable

The leather cutters employed by a Montreal firm were allowed by their employer to take their noon meal in the workshop. They were in the habit of making use of the work tables to sit upon, as there were no chairs in the room but one which was reserved for the foreman. One of the men fell while leaving his table to procure a can opener, setting his foot on a moveable extension which broke under his weight, with the result that he sustained injuries to the leg, causing partial paralysis. He claimed $3,750 in compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, alleging that his disability amounted to 40 per cent, and that he was totally incapacitated for one year. The company denied any liability, on the ground that the accident had not occurred to the claimant in the course of his work, but during the lunch hour, which was outside his working hours. The case was heard in the Superior Court at Montreal, the finding of the court being that in accordance with Canadian and French law an injury sustained by a workman who takes his dinner at his place of employment with the employer's consent, was compensable under the act. The claimant's disability rate was estimated at 20 per cent, and he was awarded damages at $1,771 with costs, including compensation for total disability for twenty-eight weeks.

—(Quebec—Caron versus L. H. Packard and Company, Limited, Montreal.)

Master is Liable for an Employee's Unauthorized Manner of Doing Work

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council recently heard an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, in a case which involved the question of the liability of a master for the consequences of a servant's negligence and unauthorized manner of performing authorized work. In the course of the hearing certain questions of fact were submitted to the Judicial Committee, who stated that in cases where the local trial and appeal courts have agreed in their findings on such questions the Judicial Committee will rarely advise that such findings should be reversed.

The case concerned the act of certain employees in a plantation near Singapore, who trespassed on adjoining property, setting fire there to rubbish that had been transferred for this purpose from their employer's estate, and thereby causing damage to neighbouring property. Lord Phillimore, in giving judgment, said that all cases involving the question of an employer's liability for his employee's actions fall under one of three heads: "(1) The servant was using his master's time or his master's place or his master's horses, vehicles, machinery or tools for his own purposes; then the master is not responsible. Cases which fall under this head are easy to discover upon analysis. There is more difficulty in separating cases under heads (2) and (3). Under head (2) are to be ranged the cases where the servant is employed only to do a particular work or a particular class of work, and he does something out of the scope of his employment. Again, the master is not responsible for any mischief which he may do to a third party. Under head (3) come cases like the present, where the servant is doing some work which he is appointed to do, but does it in a way which his master has not authorized, and would not have authorized had he known of it. In these cases the master is nevertheless responsible."

—(Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Lee Kim Soo versus Goh Choon Seng.)

Compensation not due if Workman Assumed Unnecessary Risk

The case of *Mackenzie versus the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company*, involving the question whether or not compensation is due to a workman who assumes unnecessary risk, has been followed in its various stages in this section of the GAZETTE. The trial court had denied the workman's claim (LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1924), but when an appeal was taken the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal inclined to allow the claim, but the appeal was adjourned to enable both parties to submit evidence to show whether or not the company actually acquiesced in the dangerous practices which caused the accident

(Labour Gazette, February 1925). The circumstances in the case were as follows: The employee, who was a mechanic, having finished his shift, was proceeding to his home by a route which led across the railway tracks belonging to and controlled by his employer, the railway company. This was the customary route followed by himself and his fellow-workers and there was no prohibition against its use. On one of the tracks, the lead track, which he had to cross in following this route, a freight train was standing, and he endeavoured to climb and pass through between two adjoining cars. As he was about to do so the train moved, presumably without any signal, and he was permanently injured in one of his feet. There was another route by which he could have gone home but it was much longer and also necessitated the crossing of the lead track, and there was no evidence of a workman ever going that way.

When the hearing of the appeal was resumed the court found that the plaintiff had not materially strengthened his case by the further evidence submitted. That evidence only showed that it was a not uncommon practice of certain of the defendant's employees to climb over or between cars standing on the track when the cars remained there for any considerable length of time; but there was no evidence establishing the company's knowledge of, or acquiescence in, anything like a general custom on the part of the employees. The appeal was dismissed, one judge dissenting, the majority of the court finding that "in doing what he did the plaintiff exposed himself to a voluntary risk which was not incidental to his employment."

(Saskatchewan—Mackenzie versus Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company).

Company Agent Acting as Pedler must have Pedlers' License

The agent of a company which had paid the tax imposed under the Corporations Taxation Act of Saskatchewan was convicted by a justice because he had neglected to take out the license required by a municipal by-law providing for the licensing of hawkers and pedlers. The agent appealed in the Court of King's Bench, citing section 35 of the Corporation Taxation Act (Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1920, Chapter 31) which reads as follows:—

"Where a company pays the tax by this Act imposed no similar tax shall be imposed or collected by any municipality in this province, and no company made liable to taxation by this Act, nor any of its agents shall require any license, authorization or permit of any municipality for doing business in the municipality or for establishing agencies therein."

It was stated that the company carried on its business in the province only through agents, who solicited orders from door to door and afterwards delivered the goods ordered. The court, in giving judgment, pointed out that all corporations doing business through hawkers and pedlers do so through licensed agents, and that it would be a peculiar conclusion to find that a corporation which paid a tax of $20 a year under The Corporations Taxation Act could send its agents to hawk and peddle through the province without restrictions, while other persons and corporations, who undertake a much heavier burden of taxation, were not so privileged. Section 35 must be construed that where a company pays the tax imposed by the Act, its agent, in the capacity of agent for it, cannot be similarly taxed nor required to take out a license qua agent of the company so taxed. If this person, who happens to be the agent of the company desires to follow an occupation which under any other legislation or regulations has imposed upon it any restrictions such as the obtaining of a license, he must obtain the license and observe the regulations, not as being the agent of the company, but because he engages in an occupation concerning which the legislature has seen fit to single it out for special legislation and regulation. The purpose of section 35 was to free companies and their agents from liability to the payment of a double tax, and was not to confer upon them the general capacity to engage in businesses otherwise forbidden. The conviction of the agent was confirmed.

(Saskatchewan—Rex ex rel Kyte versus Aune).

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has upheld the validity of an amendment made in 1923 to the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State, providing that, in death cases where there are no dependents, employers shall pay into the State treasury a proportion of the money that would have been payable to the dependents. The fund thus created is used to provide additional benefits to the orphaned children of employees who have been fatally injured.

The Supreme Court of California has ruled that when a workman, in consequence of an industrial accident, suffers pain of sufficient severity or frequency to interfere with his ability to pursue his calling, the pain becomes a factor in the calculation of the amount of compensation to which he is entitled.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THE improvement noted last month in the employment situation in Canada was continued during the month of June, general conditions being better in comparison with those of the previous month and of the corresponding period last year. Reports from the Employment Service of Canada showed a slight contraction in the volume of business transacted during the month as compared with May, indicating more stable conditions of employment. At the beginning of July the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 6.1 as compared with percentages of 7.0 at the beginning of June and with 5.8 at the beginning of July, 1924. The number of local unions from which reports were tabulated was 1,543, with an aggregate membership of 157,268 persons. Reports from 5,940 firms showed that they were employing 797,463 persons on July 1 as compared with 778,951 on June 1, while the employment index number, which is based on the number of workers employed on January, 1920, as 100, stood at 96.8, as compared with 94.5 in the preceding month, and with 95.9 on July 1, 1924.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.49 at the beginning of July, as compared with $10.44 for June; $9.91 for July 1924; $10.17 for July 1923; $10.27 for July, 1922; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920, (the peak); $13.00 for July 1918; and $7.42 for July 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 declined slightly to 158.4 for July, as compared with 158.8 for June; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920, and 202.8 for July, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes was greater in July than in the previous month, or in July, 1924. Sixteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 12,882 employees and resulting in a time loss of 320,433 working days. Corresponding figures for June, 1925, were as follows: 19 disputes, 13,906 employees, and 313,179 working days; and for July 1924, 19 disputes, 8,701 employees, and 210,736 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

The dispute noted in the last issue between the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and certain of its employees terminated in July, as a result of fresh negotiations which had been undertaken through the mediation of a special representative of the Department. It was therefore unnecessary to proceed with the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in compliance with the employees' request.

Minimum wage Board appointed in Quebec

By an order in council signed by the Lieutenant Governor on July 24, a Women's Minimum Wage Board was created in the Province of Quebec, rendering effective the Women's Minimum Wage Act, Statutes of 1919, chapter 11, amended at the recent legislative session (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, page 564). The act as originally passed made no provision as to the chairman's salary, and as this official would be required to devote his whole time to the work it was found impossible to make any appointment under such a condition. The recent amendment permitted the payment to the members of the Board of such salaries as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The salary of the chairman has since been fixed at $3,000, and that of the other commissioners at $800 a year. The members of the Board are as follows:—Mr. Gustave Francq, of Montreal, Chairman; Messrs. Eugène Richard, Victoriaville, Charles Griffin and Omer Brunet, Quebec City, commissioners; with Mr. Alfred Crowe, secretary. Mr. Francq is chairman of the Quebec provincial executive committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and has been associated for many years with labour interests in the province, and particularly in Mont-

real. He acted as technical adviser to the Canadian work-people's delegate at the Seventh International Labour Conference held at Geneva in May and June this year. Mr. Brunet is one of the leaders of the National Catholic Union, and Messrs. Griffin and Richard are employers who are connected with industries in which female employees are numerous. The Commission will have its head office in the Parliament Buildings at Quebec.

Shortly after his appointment was announced Mr. Francq said: "The first thing we have to do is to look over the work of minimum wage boards in other Canadian provinces and in some of the United States. That will give us an idea of the best manner of proceeding. We can select what we think is the best from the experience of all the other boards whose reports we have, and from them we hope to be able to serve the province of Quebec in the most advantageous manner. As I interpret the act at present, we shall have no suggestions to make as to wages in any particular industry or establishment unless there is a complaint on the part of employers or employees. If such a complaint is made, it is our duty to call the parties together, secure some disinterested individuals and form a kind of adjustment board to make an agreement on the point at issue. The commission then has the power to accept, amend, or reject the agreement reached. And after us comes the ratification of the Minister of Labour of the province. The commission should be a protection both for employer and employee. If an employee really is being paid starvation wages, then the board offers a medium for remedy. The employer, too, can secure an opportunity to abolish unfair competition based on sweat-shop conditions."

Minimum wages and mothers' allowances in New Brunswick

The commissioners who were appointed in New Brunswick towards the end of 1923 to investigate and report upon the subjects of Mothers' Allowances and Minimum Wages for Women laid their reports before the Legislative Assembly of the Province during the late session (the appointment of this commission was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1924, pages 457 and 481). The full reports have not been distributed, but the recommendations with which they conclude may be quoted.

In regard to Mothers' Allowances the commissioners state: "Your commissioners have given as careful and as thorough an investigation of this subject as was reasonably possible for them and necessary for the discharge of their duty. They sincerely trust that their conclusions, unanimously arrived at, may commend themselves to your Government and may lead to the enactment of the legislation that is herein recommended."

The legislation recommended by the commission is in the form of a proposed bill which follows closely the Ontario Mothers' Allowance Act of 1920. Under the latter act the administration of Mothers' Allowances is intrusted to a commission. Allowances are made under certain conditions to the mothers or other guardians of two or more children of school age, the local authorities being called on to contribute one-half of the amount paid in respect to beneficiaries within their territory.

The report on Minimum Wages concludes with the following recommendations:—

"Your commissioners find that there is serious need of better legislation dealing with hours and conditions of labour for minors and females. We recommend that the Factory Act be revised and improved and made to apply to a larger number of industries, and that such legislation be extended to shops and stores; and that more adequate inspection of industries and business premises be provided.

"Your commissioners favour the principle of minimum wage legislation administered by a Commission or Board which fixes a minimum for any trade or industry after a careful consideration of all the conditions of the industry. We are of the opinion that such rate-fixing should be exercised much as is done by the Board in the Province of Ontario. In that province, as already shown, the legislation has won the unanimous support of all representatives of employers and employees alike, and has always carried with its decision the support of the trade regulated. We have suggested methods by which a Board might be constituted to regulate wages for females in this province, but we do not think the province is justified in establishing expensive machinery for the administration of an Act which will not concern a large number of workers or industries of the province.

"Your commissioners have been able to reach an unanimous conclusion, and we humbly submit our report for your consideration."

Fair wage clause in Quebec

A report is given in the section of this GAZETTE entitled "Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour" of the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, at Montreal, in appeal, in a case concerning a workman's right to

recover the full amount of "current wages" for work performed under contract with the Provincial Government. The appeal court conceded the workman's general right of recovery, but in this particular case a discrepancy was found in the evidence as to the actual amount of the prevailing rate, the court deciding that the "current rate" meant the amount for which a sufficient supply of labour could be secured. Since this judgment was given the Montreal Trades and Labour Council has suggested that the resolution requiring the insertion of a fair wage clause in contracts for public works should be so amended as to require that such contracts should include a schedule specifying the actual rates of wages to be paid for each trade to be employed by the contractor. It was contended that the omission of such a provision has rendered the resolution useless, and that it should be amended so as to follow the lines of the Federal Order in Council, which makes definite provision for defining "current wages." Under the Federal Order "the Department of Labour is charged with the preparation of schedules setting forth the rates of wages and hours of labour generally accepted as current, for competent workers of the various classes required, in the district in which the work is to be performed"

The resolution which governs the payment of "fair wages" in connection with public works in the Province of Quebec was adopted by the Legislative Assembly on April 14, 1908, and was in the following terms:—

"Be it resolved that all Government contracts shall provide conditions necessary for the prevention of abuses that may occur under subcontracts, and that all possible efforts shall be made for the purpose of paying to the workers the prevailing wages paid to competent workers in the locality in which the work is performed; and this Assembly heartily concurs in the adoption of such a policy, and is of the opinion that it is the duty of the Government to carry into effect without further delay the said resolution."

School attendance to eighteen years in Ontario

Section 7 of the Adolescent School Attendance Act, Statutes of Ontario, 1919, Chapter 78, will become effective on September 1, 1925. The date originally fixed by a proclamation dated July, 1920, was September 1, 1923, but another proclamation, dated April, 1923, postponed it for a period of two years. Section 7 reads as follows:—

7. (1) Unless excused for reasons hereinafter mentioned, every adolescent between sixteen and eighteen years of age shall attend part-time courses of instruction, approved by the Minister, for an aggregate of at least 320 hours each year, distributed as regards times and seasons as may suit the circumstances of each locality, when such courses of instruction are established in the municipality in which he resides or is employed.

(2) The obligation to attend part-time courses of instruction under this section shall not apply to any adolescent if—

(*a*) He is unable to attend such courses by reason of sickness, infirmity, or other physical defect;

(*b*) He has passed the matriculation examination of an approved university or has completed to the satisfaction of the Department of Education, a course of study which may be regarded as the equivalent of the requirements of such examination;

(*c*) He is in full-time attendance at a public or a separate school, a high school, a university, or other school approved by the Minister;

(*d*) He is shown to the satisfaction of the public school inspector in the municipality in which he resides to have been, up to the age of sixteen, under full-time instruction in a school recognized by the Department of Education as efficient, or under suitable and efficient full-time instruction in some other manner.

With the taking effect of section 7 the entire Adolescent School Attendance Act is now in operation. The act requires that every adolescent between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall attend school for full time unless he has been granted a home permit or an employment certificate by the school attendance officer, and every adolescent between fourteen and sixteen who holds such a permit or certificate must attend part-time courses for an aggregate of at least 400 hours each year Every adolescent between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, unless excused for a special reason, must attend part-time classes for at least 320 hours each year. Municipalities with a population of 5,000 or over must, and other municipalities may, establish part-time courses selected from those prescribed by the Department of Education.

Employment and retraining of former soldiers

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment states that it has almost completed that side of its work that was concerned with the retraining of ex-service men to enable them to support themselves in civil life. At one time, one of the major activities of the Department was the granting of vocational training. This has now dwindled almost to the vanishing point. During 1924 training was granted to 180 men and vocational loans issued amounting only to $7,986. Since its inception 43,072 men have completed training and have graduated. It has, unfortunately, been necessary to continue during the past year to issue relief. The work entailed is considerable, as every application has to be investigated as to home conditions, reasons for unemployment and so forth. Relief has now practically been discontinued for the summer months and it is hoped, with a revival of industrial activities, that there will be a materially lessened demand during the next winter. In 1924, 33,643

applicants were assisted and expenditure was made amounting to $336,966. The Department has recently commenced what may subsequently became a work of fairly large dimensions, namely, the maintenance in some of its hospitals of indigent pensioners. It is too early to indicate what this may mean in the future.

An important side of the work of the Department is the provision of "sheltered employment" for partly disabled men. The Department has been confronted for several years with the problem of the man who has a comparatively small pensionable disability but a large non-service disability superimposed thereon. While the pension paid compensates as far as possible for the lack of earning capacity in respect of the service disability, the fact that he is further disabled as a result of disease or accident contracted in civil life often renders him well nigh unemployable. In order to assist in dealing with this problem, the Department established for experimental purposes sheltered employment workshops, which have generally adopted the name of "Vetcraft" workshops. In these workshops, employment is given to disabled men, augmenting their pensions, and in some cases where the disability has previously prevented regular employment outside, restoring them to ordinary working capacity. Articles such as tables, chairs, baskets, toys and many others are manufactured. The time has passed when the products can be sold on sentimental grounds, and it is necessary, therefore, to supply goods capable of competing with ordinary workshops. Practically all the poppies which are sold in connection with Armistice Day are manufactured in these shops or at the homes of disabled ex-service men.

Labour tribute to Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act

Mr. James Simpson, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in the course of a recent address, paid a tribute to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. "The act has been exceedingly beneficial to both workmen and employers," he said; "workmen appreciate the wide protection and liberal benefits which they receive, and the speediness of payment which they enjoy under the simple form of procedure and collective system of liability. Employers appreciate their freedom from individual liability, which might cripple or ruin any but the largest. Both parties appreciate their immunity from the annoyance and the enormous expense of litigation. Millions of dollars are conserved to both workmen and employers by the simplicity and inexpensiveness of the methods of administration and by the substitution of the collective system for individual liability and private insurance. To pay the 46 million benefits that have been provided to date in all the industries under the act would, under the Michigan system, for instance, have cost over $50,000,000 more than the Ontario employers have had to pay. The workman in Michigan, in fact receive a great deal less, while the employers there pay a great deal more than in Ontario."

Workmen's compensation in New Brunswick

The Honourable P. J. Veniot, former premier of New Brunswick, in a recent statement on the late government's policy in regard to Workmen's Compensation, said "The Workmen's Compensation Law has resulted in much good to the labouring classes and rightly so. It has also been a source of benefit to the employers of labour, because it has done away with all litigation in claims for compensation. While the workmen, through their organizations, have requested certain amendments to the law, which would have increased the compensation allowed for injury or death by accident, the government has felt constrained not to give favourable consideration to such demands, especially in view of the depressed condition of industry in general. The determination of the government is to do all within reason for the adequate protection of the employee consistant with the ability of industry to surmount the grave difficulties with which it is now confronted by reason of the very great depression, which to-day is common to the whole of Canada."

Unemployment statistics in Canada

The International Labour Office, Geneva, recently published a report on Methods of Statistics of Unemployment, which had been prepared for the recent International Conference of Labour Statisticians (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925). The conference adopted the recommendations contained in the report, to the effect that in countries in which a widespread system of unemployment insurance exists, the information obtained from the working of such a system forms the best basis for unemployment statistics. In regard to unemployment statistics based on estimates made by trade unions, such as appear in the present issue of this GAZETTE, the report states:

"Certain countries where a compulsory or voluntary insurance does not exist publish regular statistics of unemployment based on returns from trade unions, although the latter do not pay unemployment benefits to their members. This was the case before the war in France, and up to recent years in New York and Massachusetts, and is still the case in Australia and Canada. The statistics thus obtained might in principle be considered superior to those based on statistics of insurance, for they are independent and not influenced from time to time or from one industry to another by differences in the administration of the insurance scheme. This theoretical superiority, however, is also an element of weakness, for information supplied by the trade unions who do not pay unemployment benefits to their members, is generally only a more or less rough estimate, for the unions are not specially in a position to compile statistics. Further, unions which do not possess any system of mutual aid for their members such as unemployment funds are often much more unstable, and show greater variations in their membership than other unions. They therefore afford a more unfavourable field of observation.

"With these reservations the statistics published by Canada as to trade union unemployment are the same kind as those discussed in the preceding section (that is, in connection with statistics of voluntary insurance). They relate to a given day of each month, and give both the absolute number of unemployed and the percentage of the total number of individuals covered by the enquiry."

In connection with the statistics of employment which are published monthly and quarterly in the Labour Gazette it may be noted that the employment situation at a given date is estimated from three lines of inquiry:—(1) reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies, and the number of workpeople placed in positions; (2) reports from trade unions showing the extent of unemployment among their members; and (3) reports from employers throughout Canada showing the number of employees on their payrolls. The information derived from those three sources is considered to give a fair indication of the movements of employment and of the extent of unemployment in the period under review.

Policemen's superannuation at Vancouver

A decision by the Vancouver city council last February to submit the question of policemen's superannuation to the ratepayers at the next municipal elections was noted in the March issue of this Gazette, and further information on the progress in other cities was given in the February issue (page 98). The *Vancouver Province* states that the policemen of Vancouver are now protected by an insurance system of their own, known as the Horton Scheme in honour of its originator Constable Henry Horton, one of the veteran members of the force. The scheme, it is stated, was approved by the city council about two years ago, and became operative on July 1 this year. It provides that on the death of a police officer his beneficiary shall receive $2,000, and each member of the force is to be assessed a sum sufficient to make up this amount. With the force at its present strength, the assessment will be less than $10 a head. The money will be immediately paid from the city treasury to the beneficiary, and the assessment stopped on the pay cheques of the policemen at the next pay-day. Representatives of the men and the city act as a board to administer the scheme. Only two deaths have occurred among the men of the police department during the past seven years, and had the scheme been in effect during that period the cost to the individual member would have been less than $20 for insurance covering that time.

Labour and industrial management

An article contributed by Roy Dickinson to *Printers' Ink* (New York) in its issue of July 23, describes the growing interest of labour in management. In connection with the settlement of industrial disputes the writer refers with approval to the Canadian principle, as embodied in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, that government policy should be "directed towards uncovering wrongs in industry rather than in compelling operations according to *fiat*." He regards the recent failure of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations as signifying the collapse of compulsory arbitration in the United States. Both sides, he believes, have now found a road to lasting industrial peace. "There is a growing tendency among labour everywhere," he says, "to take more responsibility, to help more in eliminating waste, to study sales and advertising problems as well as hours and wages. And there is a growing tendency upon the part of manufacturers to meet labour more than half way in its new attitude."

The article states that the new interest of labour in management is shown by an address delivered by President William Green of the American Federation of Labour at the recent conference of industrial waste held at New York, when he said: "Labour is interested in the successful management of industry because it reasons that with the introduction of economy processes, in the development of efficiency and increased production, the cost of manufacturing and production can be reduced without lowering the standard of the workers or reducing wages. Labour finally believes that if

the cost of production of commodities must be lowered it should be accomplished through the promotion of efficiency in workmanship and management, the elimination of waste and the introduction of economy processes. This belief is contrary to the old accepted rule of reasoning which held that a lowering of the cost of production could be brought about only through a reduction in wages."

Mr. Dickinson's investigations lead him to the conclusion that "the elimination of industrial waste and the cutting down of industrial strife have made further progress in the last two years in the United States than in any ten years in its previous history."

H. M. Kallen, writing in the *Survey* (New York) notes that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is a pioneer among labour unions in applying the theory that management rather than wages is the fundamental concern of a trade union. The policy of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in regard to management was stated by the president, Sidney Hillman, in a recent interview as follows: "There are hundreds of manufacturers in the clothing industry who are unfit to manage a peanut stand. Some of them honestly cannot pay decent wages for the sufficient reason that they do not know how to run their business profitably without exploiting labour. Time and again, in literally numberless cases, we have had to lend them our experts to fix up their payrolls, to straighten out incredible tangles, to introduce the most elementary efficiency methods. We help them for one excellent reason; the clothing workers must have their living out of the clothing industry, just as their employers. Until now labour has fought from a sense of outrage against exploitation. Henceforth it will fight more and more from a sense of industrial and social responsibility."

Group life insurance

A scheme of group life insurance for the employees of the Canadian Bank of Commerce became effective on April 15. The *Caduceus*, the staff magazine of the bank, explains the advantages that are derived by employees from group insurance as compared with individual contracts. The main difference is that under the group insurance system the rate of premium payable by each employee is based upon the general staff mortality record, instead of being separately adjusted to the general mortality tables. From the point of view of cost, group insurance is written in wholesale quantities and it sells at a wholesale rate. The wholesale factor, alone, is unusually favourable to the insured and a large additional saving is effected in administration through the use of the employer's collecting and administrative machinery. A further important saving results from the elimination of the cost of medical examinations. The process of fixing the amount of the rates is as follows:— There is at the outset a standard rate for each age agreed to by the underwriters. Each of such rates is multiplied by the total number of insured at the relative ages, and the total sum of these multiplications is the amount of the annual premium on the whole group. This premium, divided by the total number of the group, gives the average rate. The rates of staff contribution are more or less arbitrarily fixed by the underwriters according to the amount of the average premium.

Group life insurance, it is pointed out, is a comparatively recent development, even in the United States where it originated. The first contract was issued by the Equitable Life Assurance Company in 1912. Contrary to the usual course with new forms of insurance, the idea had its inception in the mind of the employer and not the insurance company. Owing to legislative restrictions and opposition from various quarters it was not permissible for the insurance companies to write group contracts in Canada until November, 1919. The business has assumed huge proportions in the United States and has had a wide and rapid growth in the short time it has been in operation in Canada. This is not surprising when it is considered that owing to its special features it places this protection at the command of large numbers who formerly were compelled to look upon life insurance more or less as a luxury.

Cost of living inquiry in South Africa

The Minister of Labour of the Union of South Africa has appointed a committee to inquire into the cost of living in the Union. The subjects of the inquiry will be as follows:—

(1) What expenditure is required to maintain in certain typical industrial areas (a) on an average regimen; (b) on a minimum regimen a civilized standard of living for a typical family of man, wife, and three children.

(2) In what proportion is expenditure involved in—(a) food, fuel, and light; (b) rent; and (c) the group of expenditure usually described in the Union Statistics as "Sundries."

(3) How far is the food supply of the Union produced locally, and how far does the Union depend on imported food.

(4) What is the consumption of staple commodities by various classes of the community.

(5) How far is it possible by means of publicity to induce buyers to buy wisely.

(6) How far can publicity as to comparisons of prices influence the course of prices.

(7) How far can any measures be suggested which would influence the cost of house rent.

According to press reports from New Brunswick, 50,000 school children in New Brunswick will get free school books under the provincial government's new plan affecting pupils up to and including grade five of the city and town schools of the province. Of the number, 20,000 pupils are attending school in urban centres while 30,000 are pupils in rural schools. In urban schools the work carried on eight grades is equivalent to that carried on by five standards in rural schools. Only these texts which are required up to the end of the respective classes are being furnished.

The British House of Commons has rejected a proposed amendment to the Old Age Pensions bill that would have provided for the continuance of pension payments to persons going to reside in other parts of the Empire. (The provisions of the bill were outlined in the May issue of this Gazette.) On behalf of the government it was stated that administrative difficulties rendered the proposal impracticable. Steps are, however, being taken to make a reciprocal arrangement with any Dominion that has instituted a similar scheme whereby pension rights may be transferred into a Dominion scheme where one exists working in conjunction with the British scheme.

The Robert Mitchell Company Limited, of St. Henry, Montreal, Quebec, recently offered a block of stock to the officials and employees of the company for purchase on the partial payment plan. This allotment was quickly taken up and further blocks are to be appropriated at intervals in the future. The company was incorporated in 1896 and this year a new company was formed in order to permit of a larger interest being taken by the employees in the company's affairs. The employees of the company have an elective body known as the "Shop Committee" which represents their interests to the management. Group insurance has been adopted, and there is a mutual benefit society within the company.

The Canadian Cottons, Limited, has recently made provision for the welfare of the employees of their Gibson mill at Marysville, New Brunswick, in the form of a handsome and well-equipped club house, at a cost of about $25,000, named the Dawson Club, in honour of Mr. A. O. Dawson, the first vice-president of the company. The formal opening of the club took place in February last with about 450 members present. The company are considering employing a permanent secretary to supervise its activities. The club was started some years ago and was originally housed in a wooden building which was destroyed by fire in February, 1924. An interesting feature of the erection of the new building is that it was done entirely by Marysville men, chiefly employees of the company, which was running on short time during the period.

In Chile, various laws on labour relations composing the labour code, which were promulgated on September 26, 1924, became effective March 26 last. These laws are those on labour contract, union organization, labour disputes, labour contract of private employees, amendments to the industrial accident law, sickness and old-age insurance, and co-operatives. The eight-hour law now takes effect throughout the Republic. Among recent legislation is a decree-law giving employed women the right to 60 days' leave of absence at confinement and to one hour a day for the care of their infants. In March last, provision was made whereby the salaries of women teachers in the secondary schools were made equal to those of men, as was already the case in the primary and normal schools.

The International Co-operative Bulletin, the official organ of the International Co-operative Alliance, with headquarters in England, states that during the late strike in the coal mines of Nova Scotia, the Sydney Mines Co-operative Society provided over 40,000 meals for children in the mining camps and performed other relief work. A relief fund was organized also by the Canadian Co-operative Union in order to mitigate distress among the families of the miners. The Sydney Mines Society has a number of branch stores, so that the miners throughout the entire district can have their needs supplied co-operatively. It has now 2.770 members out of a total of about 12,000 miners; in 1924 it did a trade of nearly one and a half million dollars on which a surplus of $135,922 was realized. The handsome dividend of 12 per cent on purchases made during the last quarter of 1924 was distributed at an opportune time and proved of immense help to numbers of families who would otherwise have suffered much privation owing to the strike.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labour Situation

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of July showed a further increase, which exceeded that indicated on the same date of last year and caused the situation to be more favourable than at that time.

The employment situation at the end of July, 1925, was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In Nova Scotia farming opportunities were supplying employment to a number of additional workers. Logging—mostly the cutting and peeling of pulpwood—was reported as very active. The fishing industry was profiting by good catches. Manufacturing, although in the Sydney district showing the effects of the strike, was reasonably active. Throughout the province construction and building work was rather quiet. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was fair.

Haying operations necessitated the taking on of a number of additional farm hands by New Brunswick farmers. As in Nova Scotia, fishing was reported to be good in this province. The manufacturing industry, particularly that connected with lumber, appeared to be good throughout different centres. The construction industry was active and promised well for the future.

In Quebec the employment situation showed substantial improvement at the end of July as compared with the end of the preceding month. The demands for farm hands were brisk. While manufacturing generally was improving a depression in the lumber market affected allied lines of business. The larger centres reported construction prospects as favourable, especially in the city of Quebec. Extra gang work on railroads absorbed a number of men.

From the Province of Ontario quite discernible improvement in employment conditions in recent weeks was reported. Summer demands for farm help were good and continued to diminish the supply of workers seeking employment. Generally, factories appeared to have maintained their earlier gains, and the manufacturing industry was further increased by such seasonal activities as canning. In the southwestern section of the province these gains in the manufacturing group were most noticeable. Building and construction were reasonably active, while road work afforded numerous opportunities for employment. Several offices throughout the province reported fewer applicants. From the northern section conditions seemed to have improved to some extent over the quietness which was noticeable earlier in the summer.

The most noteworthy feature of the employment situation in Manitoba was the improvement in the demand for farm workers in anticipation of the harvest. Building construction was quiet, although railroad work continued to absorb some men. The usual seasonally heavy demands for domestic workers remained only partially satisfied.

In Saskatchewan farm demands increased and slight shortages of competent workers were reported in some districts. Building construction tradesmen seemed fairly well employed although there was no shortage of any class of these workers. Railroad construction continued to increase its demands for labour. The usual difficulty in filling farm domestic orders was again reported. While there was a fair demand for casual labour throughout the province, plenty of applicants to fill all jobs were applying at the employment offices.

In Alberta, as in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the most decided tendency in the employment situation was that of the demand for farm labour to increase placements, and increased vacancies in some districts exceeded the supply. In the different branches of construction the demand for workers was good, although sufficient numbers were available. Coal mining in the Drumheller district was quiet, due partly to the season and partly to industrial trouble. Broadly speaking, employment conditions in Alberta showed improvement.

In British Columbia the exodus of workers to the prairie harvest fields had already begun to relieve the local employment situation. Serious bush fires, which had temporarily absorbed a large number of workers, interfered to a considerable extent with certain industries, notably logging. With some development work proceeding, metal mining was reporting from most districts as very active. Construction, however, was inclined to be inactive. Throughout the province as a whole, employment conditions appeared to show some improvement during the month due to impermanent seasonal work and the demand for fire fighters in the areas where the bush was burning.

Employers' Reports.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a further increase in employment as indicated by employers at the beginning of July. This increase, though smaller than that recorded in the preceding month, was greater than on July 1 of any other year of the record. The situation was better than at the same time last year, all industries except logging and trade registering increased activity, that in construction being most pronounced.

Improvement was noted in all provinces, but the Maritime Provinces and Ontario showed the largest gains. In the Maritime Provinces, there was very marked expansion in highway construction, supplemented by smaller increases in manufacturing, while shipping was slack. In Quebec, there were heavy seasonal contractions in logging, and declines on a smaller scale in shipping, but improvement in manufacturing, construction and steam railway operation caused a net increase in employment in the province. In Ontario, construction and manufacturing registered the most noteworthy increases, but there were also gains in mining. communication, transportation and services. On the other hand, logging reported considerable seasonal reductions. In the Prairie Provinces, construction, transportation, services and mining registered the largest increases, while manufacturing showed no change and trade was slacker. In British Columbia, there were important increases in lumber and food factories and in mining, construction and services, but logging and iron and steel afforded less employment.

There were increases on a comparatively small scale in all the cities for which separate tabulations are made. In Montreal, construction, food and tobacco works were more active, while iron and steel plants were slacker. There was general improvement in Quebec. In Toronto, important gains were noted in manufacturing, while transportation and construction afforded less employment. In Ottawa, there was a slight increase, chiefly in building. In Hamilton, manufacturing and construction registered a higher level of employment. In Windsor, increases in construction and some other industries were partly offset by reductions in iron and steel. In Winnipeg, practically no change was shown; improvement in construction was almost counterbalanced by losses in trade and manufacturing. In Vancouver, manufacturing and construction recorded increased activity.

There was a further increase in employment in manufacturing, the lumber and food groups showing the greatest gains. Mining, communication, transportation, services and construction also recorded important increases, those in the last named being especially pronounced. Logging, on the other hand, registered marked seasonal declines, while in trade practically no change since the preceding month was indicated.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of July, 1925.

Trade Union Reports

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variations in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Unemployment at the close of June as shown by reports received from 1,543 labour organizations with 157,268 members was lower than in the previous month, the percentage out of work on June 30 standing at 6.1 as compared with 7.0 per cent in May. The situation was, however, slightly less favourable than in June of last year when 5.8 per cent of the members were out of work. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions all registered improvement, the gain in Alberta being most noteworthy. In the remaining provinces the declines were very slight. In the manufacturing industries reports tabulated from 426 unions, with a membership of 45,047 persons, showed that 10.0 per cent of the members were idle, as compared with 12.1 per cent in May. Cigar makers, pulp and paper makers, garment and jewelry workers were considerably busier than in May, and lesser gains were recorded by leather and iron and steel workers. Of the reductions the most substantial were for glass workers, metal polishers, hat and cap makers, textile and wood workers. Very little change in the situation took place in the manufacturing industries in comparison with June of last year, when 10.3 per cent of the members were idle. Strike conditions still prevailed in the coal mines of Nova Scotia and the situation among the miners who were not on strike was slightly less favourable than in May. In the Alberta mines improvement was reported, while in British Columbia practically no change occurred, all the miners being reported

at work. Asbestos miners in Quebec and quarry workers in Nova Scotia were fully employed. The situation in the building trades was slightly less favourable than in May, 8.4 per cent of the members being idle as compared with 7.0 per cent in May. However, better conditions prevailed than in June of last year when 10.6 per cent of the members were unemployed. Steam shovel and dredgemen reported considerable improvement over May, and tile layers, lathers and roofers and granite and stone cutters also were slightly better engaged. In the remaining trades employment declined, especially for painters, decorators and paperhangers, but the other reductions were slight. In the transportation group reports were received from 618 unions with an aggregate membership of 56,865 persons, 1,845 or 3.2 per cent of whom were out of work, as compared with percentages of 3.9 in May and with 2.6 in June of last year. Navigation workers were not so well employed as in May, and reductions were also reported by street and electric railway employees, but the improvement for steam railway employees more than offset the contractions in the other divisions of the group. The situation for retail shop clerks remained unchanged. Theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers were slightly less active than in May, but employment for hotel and restaurant employees was in greater volume. Fishermen reported no unemployment. Lumber workers and loggers were slacker.

A summary of unemployment as reported by trade unions during the quarter ending June 30, 1925, appears elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of June, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 28,316 workers to employment and made a total of 27,069 placements. Workers placed in regular employment numbered 18,819, of which 14,946 were of men and 3,873 were of women. Placements in casual work numbered 8,250. Employers notified the Service of 29,335 vacancies, of which 20,125 were for men and 9,210 for women. The number of applicants for work was 38,017, of whom 27,516 were men and 10,501 were women. When the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month a slight decline is shown in the volume of business transacted, the records for May, 1925, showing 30,650 vacancies offered, 39,953 applications made and 28,533 placements effected, while in contrast with the month of June a year ago an increase is noted, there being recorded during that period 27,907 vacancies, 35,730 applications for work and 24,756 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of June, 1925, and for the quarterly period April-June, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION REPORT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron in Canada in June amounted to 45,883 tons, a decline of 27 per cent from the 63,204 tons produced in May. The total includes 38,679 tons of basic iron, 3,125 tons of foundry iron, and 4,079 tons of malleable iron. For the first half of 1925, the cumulative production totalled 290,892 tons, as compared with 427,105 tons for the corresponding period in 1924, and with 435,000 tons in the first half of 1923. This year's tonnage was composed of 252,470 tons of basic iron, 21,746 tons of foundry iron, and 16,676 tons of malleable iron. Blast furnace charges in June consisted of 82,862 long tons of ore, 51,528 short tons of coke, and 29,334 short tons of limestone. For the six months ending June, the total charges were 536,037 long tons of ore (including 6,098 tons of Canadian ore), 322,502 short tons of coke and 166,695 short tons of limestone. During the month one furnace at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, was blown out, while at Sydney, Nova Scotia, one furnace was blown out and one banked. Two furnaces remained in blast on June 30, one at Hamilton, Ontario, and one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Ferro-alloys at 2,229 tons showed little change in production from the 2,293 tons produced in May. The total output of ferro-alloys for the six months' period was 12,217 tons, or 22 per cent under the 15,768 tons produced in the first half of 1924.

The production of steel ingots and castings fell to 63,140 tons, or 37 per cent under the 100,250 tons produced in May. The decline was all in the production of basic open hearth steel ingots intended for the further use of the reporting firms, this grade dropping to 60,983 tons as compared with 98,613 tons reported for the previous month. For the first six months of the year, the cumulative production was 423,697 tons as compared with 488,733 tons for the same period in 1924.

A report from the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, gives the following figures showing the production of coal in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, for the month of June, 1925:—Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, Westville, Nova Scotia, 19,645 tons; Greenwood Coal Company, Limited, Thorburn, Nova Scotia, 5,548 tons.

As complete figures showing the coal production in Canada for June are not yet available, the statistics for the previous month are given at the end of this section.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 206,225,124 feet of timber, board measure, was scaled in the province during June, 1925. The total includes fir, 92,690,008 feet; cedar, 44,766,421 feet; spruce, 17,682,757 feet; hemlock, 28,409,272 feet; balsam, 8,415,330 feet; yellow pine, 5,290,686 feet; white pine, 2,371,577 feet; jack pine, 1,507,361 feet; larch, 4,190,923 feet; and miscellaneous species, 900,789 feet. The total timber scaled in the province during the first six months of 1925 was 1,063,199,618 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to $18,204,662 in June, 1925, as compared with $19,678,067 in June, 1924. The total gross earnings for the first six months of the year are given as $105,543,743, as compared with $114,862,558 for the same period in 1924.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are given in a preliminary statement as $13,464,647 for June, 1925, as compared with $12,467,612 for May and with $15,135,633 for June, 1924. The cumulative earnings for the first six months of 1925 are given as $75,155,820 as compared with $84,656,917 in 1924.

Coal Statistics for May.—The output of coal from Canadian mines during May increased 19 per cent over the production for the preceding month, but was 33 per cent below the average for May in the past five years. The figures were 664,236 tons in May as against 556,213 tons in April, while compared with the average for the month during the five preceding years, the decrease was 313,120 tons. Production by provinces in May, when compared with the five-year average for the month showed a decrease in all the coal-producing provinces except Alberta and British Columbia. The production by provinces during the month of May was as follows: Nova Scotia, 67,000 tons, New Brunswick, 16,000 tons, Saskatchewan, 16,000 tons, Alberta, 355,000 tons and British Columbia, 210,000 tons. There were 9,524,968 tons of coal made available for consumption in Canada during the first five months of 1925.

The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during May was 14,337, of whom 10,074 worked underground, and 4,263 on the surface, as compared with a total of 15,512 in April, of whom 10,944 worked underground and 4,568 on the surface. During May there were 2,234 men employed in Nova Scotia, 593 in New Brunswick, 298 in Saskatchewan, 6,216 in Alberta, and 4,996 in British Columbia. Production per man was 46.2 tons for May, as against 35.7 tons per man for April. During May the production per man-day was 2.3 tons, as compared with 2.0 tons in April. The tonnage lost was largely due to lack of orders.

Coke production in Canada during May showed a slight decline, the amount produced being 130,068 tons. More imported coke was used than in any previous month this year, owing to the difficulty of obtaining Canadian coal for the coke ovens in eastern Canada.

Building Permits

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in June in sixty cities throughout Canada showed a decline of 4.2 per cent as compared with the previous month, but a gain of 4.9 per cent as compared with the same period last year. The total for June, 1925, was $14,651,613; for May, 1925, $15,296,080; and for June, 1924, $13,961,006.

Foreign Trade

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in June, 1925, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $75,591,505 as against $66,395,750 in 1924. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $93,462,993 in June, 1925, as compared with $96,356,747 in May and $87,218,747 in May, 1924. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $856,134 in June, 1925, and $1,109,342 in June, 1924.

The chief imports in June, 1925, were: iron and textile products, $12,961,798; non-metallic minerals and products, $12,295,318; and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $11,506,527.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $31,733,514; wood, wood products and paper $24,172,959; animal and animal products, $13,330,745; and non-ferrous metals and their products, $8,706,954. In the three months ending June, 1925, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods, were valued at $89,767,247; wood, wood products and paper, $62,067,419; animals and animal products, $30,927,924; and non-ferrous metals and their products, $22,022,554.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater in July than in June, 1925, or July,

1924. There were in existence during the month 16 disputes, involving 12,882 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 320,433 working days, as compared with 19 disputes in June, involving 13,906 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 313,179 working days. In July, 1924, there were recorded 19 disputes, involving 8,701 employees and resulting in a time loss of 210,736 working days. Four new strikes and lockouts commenced during July, with a time loss of 10,033 working days. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July, and one of the strikes and lockouts commencing during July, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were twelve strikes and lockouts on record, affecting 12,609 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices showed little change but were slightly higher. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $10.49 at the beginning of July, as compared with $10.44 for June; $9.91 for July, 1924; $10.17 for July, 1923; $10.27 for July, 1922; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920, (the peak); $13 for July, 1918; and $7.42 for July, 1914. The cost of eggs, sirloin steak, potatoes, bacon and creamery butter was higher, while salt pork, veal, lard, sugar and cheese cost less than in June. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $20.70 at the beginning of July, as compared with $20.67 for June; $20.30 for July, 1924; $20.65 for July, 1923; $20.67 for July, 1922; $21.53 for July, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920, (the peak); $20.66 for July, 1918, and $14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined slightly to 158.4 for July, as compared with 158.8 for June; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920; and 202.8 for July, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material, four of the eight main groups were higher, two were lower, while two were practically unchanged. The Vegetables and Their Products group was substantially lower, increases in the prices of rubber, potatoes and hay being more than offset by the declines in grains, flour, sugar, imported fruits, tea and coffee. The Iron and Its Products group was also lower, due mainly to lower prices for steel billets. The groups which advanced were: Animals and Their Products, due mainly to higher prices for hogs, bacon, ham, butter, cheese and eggs; Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, due to higher prices for cotton and silk; Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products, because of advances in the prices of copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc; and Wood, Wood Products and Paper. The Non-Metallic Minerals group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

Labour Turnover in the United States

An investigation has been carried out recently by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin with a view to securing information for each separate industry as to the number and percentage of workers who have been engaged by the same employer for a period of one complete year or more.

A total of 691 employers' reports have been analysed, comprising 85,617 employees. Of these, 65,501, or 65.9 per cent of the total, had worked for their present employers for a period of one year or longer.

In the case of six industries—baking and confectionery, canning and preserving, leather gloves, stamped metal goods, paper box manufacturing, and light retail stores—the proportion of employees working one year or more for the same employers was below 60 per cent. For six others—boots and shoes, furniture factories, machinery manufacturing, paper and pulp mills, clothing manufacturing, and printing and publishing—the percentage was above 70.

No explanation is offered for the differences in stability of employment in these industries, but from the statistics given there would appear to be some connection between the skill required, and the length of tenure of work. The light retail stores, which show the smallest proportion of permanent employees, are well known as employers of young women and girls at low wages, for whom the chances of advancement to well-paid positions are small.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JULY

During the month of July the Department received word that as a result of the renewed negotiations between the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated and certain of its employees, being members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 492; Gas Workers Federal Labour Union No. 16571, and the International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 631, an adjustment of the dispute between the parties had been effected. In the previous month, as noted in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, a special representative of the Department had investigated the circumstances of the dispute, and as a result of his mediation negotiations were being resumed.

The settlement was in the form of a renewal of the last agreement, with the exception of some upward adjustments in wages of a few of the city stationmen, and that the agreement is for one year. The new agreement, when it has been received by the Department, will be outlined in the Labour Gazette.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Proceedings

SEVEN new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This Board was established under an Order in Council dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods. A summary of the recent decisions of the Board is given in the following paragraphs. Summaries of earlier decisions appeared in the issue for March, 1925, and in previous issues.

Case No. 247.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A telegraph operator occupied an agent's dwelling provided by the company outside the station building, the agent at this point residing elsewhere. He was charged a rental of $15 a month, without fuel or light perquisites, until January 1, 1925, when the rental was reduced to $5 a month, this being the amount that the agent would have been charged had he occupied the building, receiving also free light and fuel.

The employees claimed that operators are entitled to the same consideration as agents, and that the operator in this case should be reimbursed all rental paid in excess of $5, and be furnished with free light and fuel. The railways contended that as the dwelling was apart from the station building the agreement in this respect was not applicable to operators.

The Board decided that the operator during the continuance of the present agreement should have the same consideration as though he were an agent.

Case No. 248.—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The conductors and trainmen claimed payment for yarding trains at final terminals. After May 1, 1918, freight conductors in preparing trip tickets showed time for yarding trains over and above the miles run, the time claimed being mostly fifteen minutes or three miles. These claims were allowed by the railways up to June 1, 1924, but after that date they were disallowed. The Board decided that the time of arrival of a freight train at a final terminal, in so far as the pay of the crew as a unit is concerned, is the time at which the train has been placed on its designated track within yard limits and has been registered by the conducor. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph "B," Rule 12, of the governing agreement, and under past practice, members of train crews are entitled to pay for such time as they may be held on duty after the arrival time of the train as referred to. If time so held, combined with the trip as a whole, involves overtime, such time should be paid for in accordance with the overtime provisions of the agreement. The minimum time for relieving any member of a train crew at the objective terminal should be the time at which the conductor registers his train, delivers his bills and is relieved from duty.

Case No. 249.—The Kettle Valley Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

An engineer and fireman were disciplined by the Company for tying up before the expiration of twelve hours on duty. This subject was dealt with in case No. 153 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1923), when it was decided that under the conditions in that case crews would not be justified in tying up until after twelve hours' service. In that case, however, the decision was based on yard rule for a crew called for terminal switching. In the present case it was shown that the crews were called for road service, in which minima of one hundred road miles, or the equivalent thereof, were involved. It also appeared that under previous practice a road crew having made a minimum of one hundred road miles could not be required after arrival at a terminal to perform further if rest was desired, although it was admitted by the employees that such service should be required when for the purpose of handling perishable shipments.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees, finding that under the conditions indicated the application of discipline was not justified.

Case No. 250.—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Members of a section gang claimed overtime rates of time and one-half for all time worked in a regular shift when the shift was changed from day to night time. They based their claim on a section of their wage agreement which provides that where only one shift is worked this shift shall commence between seven and eight a.m., and that when employees are required to work in excess of eight hours they are to be paid for overtime on an actual minute basis, at the rate of time and one-half. The company contended that the change was required by the conditions of the service, and that the sectionmen were only entitled to *pro rata* rates for work performed during their regular assigned hours.

The Board denied the claim of the employees for time and one-half, there being no schedule under which such a claim could be justified. However, in the absence of a rule that differentiates in rates of pay for day and night service, the Board concurred in the management's offer of an increase of two cents per hour for sectionmen, and five cents per hour for section foremen, during the period the employees are required to work at night time; this increase to be effective as of August 1, 1924.

Case No. 251.—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

A sectionman claimed back pay for the time a junior employee had been engaged to fill a vacancy for summer work when seniority should have governed the employment. The Company denied that the Wage Agreement contained any provision that employees laid off are to be re-employed for extra summer work in order of seniority.

The Board sustained the contention of the employees provided that the seniority of the claimant was as stated. All monies earned in other employment during the period in question were, however, to be deducted from the amount claimed.

Case No. 252.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A swing despatch was ordered by the railways to relieve the regular trick despatchers at two points 247 miles apart, for one day in seven. The employees contended that the assignment involved working hours that were unreasonable and oppressive and in conflict with the clause of the schedule providing that "except in cases of emergency telegraphers will have eight consecutive hours' rest in each 24-hour period." They claimed further that their agreement never contemplated that a despatcher would be required to travel so far between offices. The Company denied that any hardship existed, as the employee had ample time for rest between tricks.

The Board denied the claim of the employees that the terms of the schedule agreement provided for overtime payments under the conditions stated. However, in view of the conditions as developed in this case, and the evident feeling on the part of the employees that the assignment in question was unduly onerous and not in accord with the intent of the agreement as made regarding "swing" service, the Board recommended to the railways a further special consideration of the case, with a view either to the abolition of the assignment or to such changes in the hours of duty as would remove any hardship.

Case No. 253.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

The Telegraphers' schedule provides that "(*a*) at stations where dwelling, fuel and light are provided the dwelling will be reserved exclusively for the use of the agent and his family, unless he elects to reside elsewhere, in which event permanently appointed operators having a family will have the first refusal. (*b*) agents who are required by the railways to vacate living quarters will be allowed an increase in salary equal to what their fuel allowance is worth or be supplied with fuel."

An agent and his family occupied living rooms in a station, and while he was absent on leave the company converted one of the rooms into an office for the assistant superintendent. The remaining rooms became in consequence an undesirable place of residence and he vacated them. The employees claimed that the agent was entitled to compensation.

The Board sustained the employees' claim as to a salary adjustment from the date the agent vacated the dwelling, and recommended that the parties to the dispute should agree on a fair rate for the position.

Salary Saving Plan of Sun Life Assurance Company

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, has recently announced a salary saving plan, which supersedes a salary deduction plan prepared by the same company. The new plan may be used in co-operation with employers having five or more employees on their payroll, as follows:—

Subject to the condition that the firm has at least five employees, one individual employee may be written provided the monthly premium is at least $5. Where two or more employees apply for assurance the monthly premium payable by an individual employee may be less than $5 provided that the total monthly premium payable by all the employees assured amounts to $10 or more.

The minimum policy will be $1,000, in accordance with the company's usual rules.

Where less than ten employees of one firm are assured under the plan, individual assurances will be granted up to $5,000 without a medical examination, subject to the ordinary Non-Medical regulations governing limits of age, sex and plan of policy.

Where ten or more employees of a firm are written individual assurances will be accepted of the Non-Medical plan for amounts not exceeding $10,000 within the limits of age, sex and plan of policy prescribed by the Non-Medical regulations. Although under the rules of the insurance company the Anticipated Dividend plan is not granted under Non-Medical regulations, exceptions may be made in particularly important cases where a large number of employees of one firm apply for assurance under the Salary Savings plan. Before rates on the Anticipated Dividend plan are quoted, however, authority must be obtained from Head Office.

The Non-Medical form will be used subject to the usual Non-Medical regulations, except as regards the increased limit of $10,000. The maximum amount of assurance which will be carried by the Company at any time without medical examination upon an individual life, under the Salary Savings Plan or otherwise, is $10,000. The amount of Non-Medical assurance already held by the applicant with the Company must therefore be considered, and in cases where the new assurance applied for, added to the total so held, brings the total to a figure exceeding $10,000, a medical examination will be necessary.

An inspection report will be required in connection with all cases issued without medical examination under the Salary Savings Plan.

In cases where individual premiums amount to less than $5 per month, but the total premiums on applications from the employees of the firm amounted to a total of $10 monthly and in cases where individual assurances of $10,000 on the Non-Medical basis are applied for conditionally on ten employees of the same firm taking assurance; a sufficient number of applications must be submitted together to show that the regulations in regard to these points have been complied with. The cashier's abstract must be noted to show that each application is one of a group of applications from employees of the same firm, and the total amount of assurance or the total amount of monthly premiums represented by the group of applications must be shown. Such group of applications will, so far as is possible, be kept together while passing through Head Office.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during July was 16, as compared with 19 during June. The time loss for the month was greater than in July, 1924, being 320,433 working days, as compared with 210,736 working days in the same month last year. The considerable time loss and number of employees in July, 1925, was chiefly due to a dispute in the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees affected	Time loss in working days
July, 1925	16	12,882	320,433
June, 1925	19	13,906	313,179
July, 1924	19	8,701	210,736

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Twelve disputes, involving 12,125, workpeople, were carried over from June. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July, and one of the strikes and lockouts commencing during July, terminated during the month. At the end of July, therefore, there were on record twelve strikes and lockouts as follows: coal miners at Edmonton and Clover Bar, Alta.; coal miners, Nova Scotia; cigarmakers at Montreal; hat and cap makers at Montreal; hat and cap makers at Toronto; fur workers at Montreal; fur workers at Toronto; papermakers at Fort William; printing compositors and stereotypers at Edmonton; moulders at Owen Sound; upholsterers at Montreal, and rivetters at Lauzon, Que. The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include any dispute which the union or organization concerned has not yet called off, although information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely, clothing workers (ladies' garment workers), Toronto, commencing February 5; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Hamilton, January 30, 1925; moulders at Sarnia, March 3, 1925; and street railway employees at St. John, June 29, 1921.

Information was received in the Department, too late for insertion in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, of a strike of upholsterers at Montreal, which commenced June 27, and remained unterminated at the end of July.

Of the disputes which began during July, two were against a reduction in wages, one was for other causes affecting wages and working conditions, and the fourth involved a question of union jurisdiction. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during July, two were in favour of employees, and two ended in a compromise.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, EDMONTON AND CLOVER BAR, ALBERTA.—A cessation of work affecting five mines and involving 400 coal miners, occurred at Edmonton and Clover Bar on July 1, against a reduction in wages of 20 per cent on contract rates and 10 per cent on day rates. Previous to declaring a strike various meetings were held between the miners' representatives and the operators, but no settlement was arrived at. The miners offered to accept a reduction of seven per cent, but this the operators declined to consider. Soon after work had ceased a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour visited Edmonton and district and after a conference with the parties to the dispute an understanding was reached whereby the employees in two mines returned to work under the former scale, further negotiations to be held with a view to a new contract. As a result of these negotiations an agreement was reached, subject to ratification by a vote of the miners, providing for certain improvements in working conditions and for reductions in wages of 10 per cent for day wage men, and for 13 per cent in contract rates. This agreement was rejected by a vote of the miners, 48 being in favour of it with 122 against. As affecting the other three mines in the district however the situation remained unsettled at the end of July.

COAL MINERS, NOVA SCOTIA.—An account of events in this dispute is given in a special article on page 771.

HAT AND CAP MAKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—A strike of 75 hat and cap makers in the employ of six firms, occurred on July 30,

when the employers refused to renew the agreement expiring July 31, or to negotiate with the union for a new agreement. The employees were willing to sign up on the same lines as contained in the old agreement, with the exception of certain adjustments for lower paid employees. They also desired the 44-hour week. At the end of July this strike remained unsettled.

Hat and Cap Makers, Toronto, Ont.—On

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JULY, 1925.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July, 1925			
Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—			
Coal miners, Nova Scotia.....	11,463	298,038	Commenced March 6; failure to agree on certain changes in wages, and stoppage of credit at company's stores. Unterminated.
Manufacturing—			
Tobacco and liquors:			
Cigarmakers, Montreal, Que..	5	130	Commenced March 24; against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Hat and cap makers, Toronto, Ont.	8	248	Commenced June 16, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes:)			
Fur Workers, Montreal, Que...	322	8,372	Commenced April 1, failure to agree on certain changes in agreements and on proposed substitution of separate agreements. Unterminated.
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	4	104	Commenced February 20, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Pulp and paper:			
Papermakers, Fort William, Ont.	13	338	Commenced May 20, for renewal of agreement without changes in working conditions. Unterminated.
Printing and publishing:			
Printing compositors and stereotyper, Edmonton, Alta.	16	416	Commenced June 19, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Saw and planing mills:			
Tie peelers, Edmonton, Alta..	130	650	Commenced June 26, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed July 8; compromise.
Iron and steel products:			
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont...	10	260	Commenced January 19, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Miscellaneous:			
Upholsterers, Montreal, Que...	41	1,066	Commenced June 27, for improved working conditions. Unterminated.
Construction—			
Buildings and structures:			
Plasterers, Toronto, Ont.....	13	78	Commenced June 8, as to union jurisdiction. Settled by negotiations and work resumed July 9.
Shipbuilding:			
Shipbuilders, Vancouver, B.C.	100	700	Commenced June 16, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed July 9; compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during July, 1925			
Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—			
Coal miners, Edmonton and Clover Bar, Alta.	400	9,451	Commenced July 1, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Manufacturing—			
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Hat and cap makers, Montreal, Que.	75	150	Commenced July 30, failure to renew expiring agreement or to negotiate for a new one. Unterminated.
Construction—			
Buildings and structures:			
Carpenters, painters, plumbers, Kingston, Ont.	30	54	Commenced July 2, as to union jurisdiction. Settled by negotiations and work resumed July 7.
Shipbuilding:			
Riveters, Lauzon, Que.	252	378	Commenced July 30, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.

June 16, a strike occurred of some 200 hat and cap makers in the employ of twelve firms for the establishment of union standards. At the end of July, two shops alone remained on strike involving about eight workers, the other shops which were involved at the beginning of the trouble having signed agreements and conceding all the strikers' demands.

TIE PEELERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—The strike of 130 tie peelers which commenced June 26, for an increase in the price of ties, terminated July 8, after a compromise had been effected. Five cents was to be paid for dry ties, and four and one-half cents per tie for green ties, as well as a bonus of one-half cent for green ties to be paid at the end of each month.

UPHOLSTERERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—On June 27, a cessation of work occurred affecting 41 upholsterers. The trouble arose when the workers demanded improved working conditions. At the end of July this strike remained unterminated.

CARPENTERS, PAINTERS AND PLUMBERS, KINGSTON, ONT.—A strike of 30 carpenters, painters and plumbers occurred at Kingston on July 2, and following days, because an ornamental iron contractor would not employ steamfitters to erect iron railings, and also because labourers were engaged to put in chairs whereas the carpenters claimed this was their work. Negotiations were carried on and it was finally decided each craft would perform their own share of the work, and the strike was terminated July 7.

PLASTERERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A strike of 13 plasterers which began in Toronto on June 8, terminated July 9. The trouble arose over the question of union jurisdiction as between the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union. This strike spread from the United States to Toronto and was settled, pending adjustment by arbitration, by the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union agreeing that on all plastering and cement finishing work on all new building operations workmen would be employed who were affiliated with the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.

RIVETERS, LAUZON, QUE.—Two hundred and fifty-two riveters employed at Lauzon, Que., ceased work at noon, July 29, following a discussion over wages to be paid riveters for piece work. The union demanded $3 per hundred rivets, but the company declined to pay more than $2.70 per hundred rivets. Negotiations were carried on and the riveters agreed to accept $2.85 per hundred rivets, but this also was refused by the company. This dispute remained unterminated at the end of July.

SHIPBUILDERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On June 16, 100 employees in ship repairing establishments, boilermakers, riveters, etc., went on strike for an increase in wages. After being on strike nearly three weeks a compromise was effected as the result of negotiations, and work was resumed July 9, at an increase of 50 cents per day.

Fair Wage Clause in South African Government Contracts

A fair wage clause is now inserted in contracts in connection with government work in the Union of South Africa, as follows:—

"The contractor shall pay rates of wages and observe hours of labour not less favourable than those commonly recognized by employers and trade societies (or, in absence of such recognized wages and hours, those which in practice prevail amongst good employers) in the trade in the district where the work is carried out. Where there are no such rates of wages and hours recognized or prevailing in the district, those recognized or prevailing in the nearest district in which the general industrial circumstances are similar shall be adopted. Further, the conditions of employment generally accepted in the district in the trade concerned shall be taken into account in considering how far the terms of this clause are being observed."

Profit Sharing Instead of Overtime Pay

The employees of James Pender and Company, Limited, of Saint John, N.B., a subsidiary of the British Empire Steel Corporation, manufacturing nails and wire, have expressed their willingness to work overtime without pay in order to permit the company to compete with foreign manufacturers in export markets. The matter was discussed in one of the council meetings between the management and employees of the company. The provision is made that should any profits accrue from the export business under this arrangement, the men are to receive 75 per cent of the profits. It is planned that for a start the men are to put in three extra hours every other evening. About 80 men are affected by the arrangement.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE IN THE MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA

THE dispute involving some 11,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia in a cessation of work from March 6, remained unsettled at the end of July, but terminated early in August. On July 3, the President of District 26 announced that the United Mine Workers were prepared to put maintenance men in all Nova Scotia collieries whenever the British Empire Steel Corporation asked for them. On July 7, an inquiry, ordered by the Provincial Attorney-General into the death of the miner killed in riots of June 11, was opened at New Waterford, and was adjourned from time to time until about July 24, when a warrant was issued for the arrest, on a charge of murder, of a British Empire Steel Corporation policeman, who was still in hospital suffering from injuries received during the riots. About July 9, the mayors of six Nova Scotia mining towns met at Sydney and passed a resolution asking the Honourable E. N. Rhodes (premier-elect), to ensure the immediate resumption of mining operations, and to extend financial relief to those suffering extreme want. One of the first official acts of the new provincial Premier was to enter into a conference on July 16, with the president and vice-president of the corporation. No information was given out concerning the conference, but the Premier later communicated to the President of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, the fact that he had met the heads of the corporation, and expressed the hope that the United Mine Workers would join him in securing a resumption of negotiations. On July 17, the provincial police, who were brought to the scene of the dispute on June 11, were ordered to be withdrawn from Cape Breton and disbanded by Order-in-Council. On July 20 the Premier accompanied by the Minister of Mines, reached Sydney in order to confer with representatives of both parties. The president and vice-president of the corporation were present at the conference, as well as practically the entire District Board of the United Mine Workers. On the morning of July 30, the president and vice-president of the corporation again met the Premier in Halifax, the members of the District Board of the United Mine Workers being available in the event of a decision to resume joint negotiations. On August 1, the Premier submitted a final proposal to both parties concerned in the dispute. This was accepted by the Executive of District 26, and was submitted to the various locals. The following memorandum was submitted by Premier Rhodes to the President of the British Empire Steel Corporation and to the President, District 26, United Mine Workers of America.

TEXT OF MEMORANDUM

The Government is convinced that the present intolerable conditions throughout the province, due to the deplorable position of the coal mining industry, can be overcome now only by some agreement founded upon mutual concessions made by all parties for the common public interest. Such an agreement cannot be taken as a disposition of the rights and equities involved for they are too complex and diverse satisfactorily to be dealt with other than in the light of a full inquiry into the coal trade of Nova Scotia. It may be accepted, however, as a working basis for the resumption of operations which must resume at once to avoid disorder in the province; and where concessions have been made it is postulated that they have been made at the request of the Government and for the general benefit of the people of Nova Scotia.

In this spirit the Government commends to the corporation and to the union the undernoted outline of settlement, and its acceptance should be the bounden duty of all the parties interested in order to alleviate distress within the province, to protect the presently endangered property and interests of the crown in the coal areas of the province, and to relieve the provincial treasury from the present deadly drain upon it.

(*a*) An interim contract between the corporation and the union for the period of six months pending a full enquiry into the coal industry of Nova Scotia.

(*b*) Terms of the contract to be those of the 1924 contract.

(*c*) The wage scale to be that of 1922 contract, which it is estimated is between six and eight per cent below the scale of 1924.

(*d*) Employment to be given to regular employees at the mines, shops, piers and other departments of the company before outside labour is engaged.

(*e*) In consideration of the immediate resumption of work under the foregoing provisions, the Government is prepared to rebate one-fifth of the royalties payable to it upon coal mined by the corporation from the date of the commencement of the above agreement for a period of twelve months.

(*f*) The corporation has introduced the matter of the check-off as a point to be considered immediately, although it was not an issue when the present dispute commenced. It affirms that although it is a right or privilege exercised by the workmen for a period of about forty years and recognized by the laws of the province, yet a majority of the workmen are opposed to it. Therefore the Government will hold a referendum by secret ballot to determine whether the check-off be continued or not. Both sides agree to abide by the result.

(*g*) All controversial points not disposed of above to be referred to the commission of enquiry for investigation.

Miners' Acceptance

In agreeing to the Government proposals, the district board made the following statement to Premier Rhodes:—

The district executive board of the United Mine Workers has given careful consideration to the proposal for settlement, submitted by the Premier and Members of the executive council.

The district board has from time to time received definite instructions from the membership in reference to wage rates, terms of contract etc., and recognize that this proposal embodies great concessions on the part of the mine workers, yet as evidence of the sincere desire of the district board to agree to a settlement of the present dispute by certain concessions, it is the unanimous decision of the district board to agree to recommend to the membership, for their acceptance, the proposal as outlined in the memorandum submitted by the Premier.

The district board desire to state plainly that this decision to recommend the proposal for acceptance as a basis for the resumption of operations is at the direct request of the Government, and is not to be construed as a final disposal of the rights for which the men are contending.

The district board has been influenced in this decision by the assurance by the Government that a thorough enquiry will be made into the coal industry and our interpretation of this pledge is that we believe a full, free and fair opportunity should be afforded to establish and prove our contention that the coal industry in Nova Scotia is making ample profits that should ensure higher wages than the 1924 rates.

In conclusion, the unanimous decision of this executive board of district No. 26 of the United Mine Workers of America is that in view of all the circumstances surrounding the present dispute, that this proposal offered by the Government on their responsibility, as a final solution, is hereby accepted for reference to membership for ratification.

Statement by District President

In releasing the text of the executive's reply to the proposal of the Government, John W. MacLeod, district president, on behalf of the district executive gave out the following statement:—

The district executive in deciding to accede to the request of the Government that the terms laid down in what was represented to their ultimate offer be recommended for acceptance by the membership were actuated by the following considerations:

(1) Their belief that the resumption of work under an arrangement that contains within it the promise of more satisfactory conditions eventuating with the expiration of the interim contract is of vital importance at this juncture.

(2) The Government's assurance and our insistence that the proposed interim contract, if finally ratified, will be entered into without prejudice to the contentions of the men which still remain to be finally passed upon by an independent commission, fully clothed with authority to conduct a searching enquiry into the entire situation.

(3) The conviction that while the concessions the men have been called upon to make are great, a fair enquiry into the merits of the dispute will disclose the soundness of the miners' position and consequently enforce better wage and working conditions.

(4) The knowledge that while the men are well able to continue the struggle for an indefinite period there is merit in the contention that the interests of the general public demand the immediate resumption of work and that these interests are entitled to consideration by both parties to the dispute.

When the conferences were resumed at Sydney last week the demands of the corporation included a 25 per cent cut for three months, a 15 per cent cut thereafter, and the abolition of the union check-off, which if enforced would have meant the return of the men to a condition of serfdom. Moreover, the corporation contended throughout the negotiations that it could enforce the economic pressure necessary to grind the communities affected into submission.

The Government, which has been charged by the electorate with the responsibility of settling the dispute, on the other hand, after failing to bring about a settlement by negotiation, has made a proposal, based on its knowledge of these negotiations, which it believes to be just as a temporary arrangement.

The Government has assured us it is prepared to back up this proposal to the limit, and at the Premier's request we have decided to recommend its acceptance as our contribution to the general welfare of the province, as well as the wisest course open to us at this time.

On August 5, a vote was taken by the different locals which resulted in the proposals contained in the foregoing memorandum being accepted by the mine workers by a majority of 1,133. The Corporation also accepted the terms suggested by the Premier, and an early resumption of work having been made possible by the signing of a contract between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its workers on July 7, work was resumed on August 9.

8-Hour Day in Oil Industry in the United States

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the largest company of the Standard Oil group, has established an eight-hour workday in the producing fields. A twelve-hour day has been in effect in the mid-continent field and other prominent fields since the first oil well was drilled sixty-six years ago. It is stated that the shorter working day will not only benefit the men but also the companies due to the increased efficiency of the men under the new schedule, and that just as the steel companies followed the lead of the United States Steel Corporation in eliminating the twelve-hour day in the steel industry, so the majority of oil companies will have to follow the lead of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which is the largest factor in the petroleum industry.

Thousands of workers will be affected, since the order applies to all the Standard's fields. The only exception will be made in outlying fields, where camps must be built and where men may work to get under shelter rather than remain idle after their eight hours are up. The railways have long had the eight-hour day. Many crafts, units and workers have worked eight hours for years. The shorter working hours are almost universal now in both unorganized and organized industries. The New York *Times* points out that "it is in this field that union labour has done much for the worker. The eight-hour day is due to unionism more than any other pressure."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING JUNE

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for July contains the following table which analyses the disputes in progress in June, 1925, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in June			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in June	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in June
	Started before June 1	Started in June	Total		
Mining and quarrying	12	12	24	18,000	197,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	5	9	14	1,000	12,000
Transport	1	5	6	6,000	14,000
Other	13	22	35	9,000	58,000
Total, June 1925	31	48	79	34,000	281,000
Total, May 1925	34	47	81	27,000	202,000
Total, June 1924	35	57	92	50,000	356,000

Of the 48 disputes beginning in June 7, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 21, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 10, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes of persons; 8, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; and 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, on other questions. In addition, about 8,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 31 disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 79, involving about 34,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during June of about 281,000 working days.

Settlements were effected in the case of 28 new disputes, directly involving 17,000 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 16, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Mining in Great Britain in 1924

The fourth annual Report of the Secretary for Mines of Great Britain for the calendar year 1924 states: "A year of prosperity in 1923, with an output second only to that of 1913 and exports exceeding even those of that 'record' year, was followed in 1924 by a year of gradually deepening depression. The boom of the preceding year had been caused by the dislocation of the Rhur coalfield; the resumption of normal production in that coalfield shattered it, and the position would have been even worse had not home demand improved. Output fell by 9 million tons and exports by nearly 19 million tons. Values at the beginning of the year were good, but they subsequently declined. On balance, they showed little change from the previous year, for, while export prices were lower, inland prices were higher. The earnings of the workers were slightly higher than in 1923."

The output of saleable coal in 1924 was 267 million tons, as compared with 276 million tons in 1923, and nearly 287½ million tons in 1913. The output of 1924 was exceeded on only four occasions, namely in 1907, 1911, 1913, and 1923.

The number of unemployed insured workpeople fell at one time during the early part of the year to 2.0 per cent; but from June onwards employment was affected by trade depression, and the year closed with an unemployment percentage of 7.9 (after being 10.3 per cent at the end of October).

The number of wage-earners on colliery books was 1,193,668 at the middle of May, the highest number recorded since the resumption of work at the mines after the national stoppage in 1921. By the middle of November the number had fallen to 1,135,380, but increased subsequently to 1,137,173 at the end of the year, as compared with 1,184,786 at the end of 1923.

The combined figures for the coalfields as a whole show that the gross proceeds per ton, averaged over the year, were 19s. 10¾d., the same as in 1923; and that the sums available for wages and profits were also substantially the same in the two years, viz., 14s. 6¼d. per ton in 1923, and 14s. 5d. in 1924. Whereas, however, in 1923, 12s. 4¼d. per ton went to wages, and 2s. 2d. remained for profits in 1924, 13s. 3d. per ton went to wages, and 1s. 2d. to profits.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA IN 1925

Measures Enacted at Recent Session of Nova Scotia Legislature

THE fifth session of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly convened in the Province of Nova Scotia opened on February 26 and concluded on May 7, several measures of interest to labour being enacted. Accounts of recent labour legislation in Canada have appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE as follows:—British Columbia, January, 1925; Saskatchewan, February, 1925; Alberta, June, 1925; Manitoba, May, 1925; Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, June, 1925; Nova Scotia (Industrial Peace Act), May, 1925; New Brunswick, July, 1925; Parliament of Canada, July, 1925; Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, June, 1925.

Industrial Peace Act.—The most outstanding act affecting labour was the Industrial Peace Act, of which a full account was given in the May issue of this GAZETTE. It will be recalled that this Act has two objects; first, the re-enactment of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, as a Provincial Act, and secondly, to re-enforce and supplement that Act by machinery for the compulsory arbitration of labour disputes not settled under it. The first part of the Act is purely the "Lemieux Act" with such incidental variations as are necessary from the fact of its being a provincial rather than a Dominion measure. It provides that where a dispute has arisen in a mining industry or in connection with a public utility, either party, or the Minister of his own motion, may have it referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by the Minister of Works and Mines, and that pending the report of the Board neither party can declare a lockout or strike or alter the conditions of Labour. After a report has been filed, however, neither party is bound thereby, and no machinery is provided for its enforcement. The second part of the Act, which will not become effective until it has been proclaimed by the Governor in Council as being in force, is designed to supply the lack of compulsory powers. It provides for the creation of a permanent Arbitration Commission. If within a month from the filing of the Report of the Board of Conciliation under the first part no settlement is arrived at, either party may have the dispute referred to the Commission, which will then inquire exhaustively into all phases of the dispute and all relevant facts affecting both the employer and employees. After such reference to the Commission any strikes, lockouts or alterations of conditions are declared to be illegal under penalties. The award of the Commission is binding on all the parties to a dispute and may be made an order of the Supreme Court and enforceable accordingly. In connection with this Act attention was called to the fact that the principle of compulsory arbitration of labour disputes has already been recognized in "The Conciliation Act" and "The Miners' Arbitration Act."

Coal Mines Regulation.—The Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended in the section which provides for the holding of inquiries into charges of incompetence or misconduct on the part of persons holding certificates under the Act, the amendment providing that the minister or persons authorized by him (instead of the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines) shall have full powers under the Public Inquiries Act to hold such inquiries.

Contributory Negligence.—An Act "to amend the Law as to Contributory Negligence" is a copy of the Ontario Act of 1924. It provides that in any action or counterclaim for damages founded on negligence, where contributory negligence is established, the jury shall find the entire amount of the damages to which the plaintiff would have been entitled without such contributory neglect, and the degree in which each was in fault, so that the plaintiff shall recover only so much as is proportionate to the degree of fault imputable to the defendant; and if it is not practicable to determine the respective degrees of fault the defendant shall be liable for one-half the damages sustained.

It was explained that "this Act effects a revolutionary and much-needed reform in a very important class if litigation. Under the present law in an action of negligence the defendant is entitled to show, and usually does, that the plaintiff was also guilty of negligence contributing to the damage. If such contributing negligence is found to have been the proximate cause of the damage, the plaintiff will be precluded from recovering anything in the action, though as a matter of fact the defendant may have been almost equally to blame. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the Common Law doctrines as to negligence have become so abstract and technical that judges experience great difficulty in expounding them to juries. Many judges have advocated the adoption of the rule obtaining in Admiralty cases as being more equitable, namely, that where by the fault of

two or more vessels damage is caused to one or more of them the liability to make good the damage shall be in proportion to the degree in which each vessel was at fault. This rule is contained in the Maritime Conventions Act of 1911 and a similar doctrine prevails in Quebec."

Life Insurance.—An Act was passed "to make uniform the law respecting life insurance contracts." Some years ago the Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation of the Canadian Bar Association after much discussion and many conferences with insurance experts prepared a Uniform Life Insurance Act and recommended its adoption in all the Provinces. All the provinces except Quebec have now enacted it, and with the passing of an act in New Brunswick the legislation on this subject becomes uniform throughout the English-speaking provinces of Canada. The Nova Scotia Act makes no substantial change in existing law. It applies to all contracts of life insurance hereafter made and to unmatured obligations of every contract already made in Nova Scotia. Its provisions also apply to contracts of accident and sickness insurance.

Co-operation.—The Act providing for the incorporation of farmers' fruit, produce, and warehouse associations was amended in regard to the powers of the directors, who were given authority to cancel the stock of any share-holding company neglecting after 60 days' notice to pay calls payable on shares held by the company.

Education.—Amendments to the Education Act enabled the wives of ratepayers of school sections to attend and vote at school meetings, and provided that the Council of Public Instruction may annually pay to Federated High School Departments a sum based on the daily attendance of pupils in such School. The title given to the Director of Technical Education in connection with the Technical College was changed from principal to president.

The opening speech from the Throne referred to the progress of education in the Province as follows:—"A noticeable feature in educational work has been the increased average attendance of pupils in our schools, and the greater number of days during which schools remained open. As a result of the action of the Government common school text-books are now being furnished to pupils at approximately one-half their actual cost. In technical education, continued interest is shown by the attendance at the short courses for industrial workers, and by a material increase in the number of students who take advantage of the correspondence study courses. The Technical College at the close of the past session graduated the second largest class of engineering in its history, and the standard of technical education generally was maintained at the same high level of efficiency, with an appreciably reduced expenditure.

Superannuation of Normal School Teachers.—The section of the Education Act of 1918 providing annuities for retiring or incapacitated school inspectors and normal college teachers was amended to include also teachers in the Agricultural College. The Premier announced that the Government was considering the advisability of providing pensions for retiring employees of the Province.

Encouragement of Zinc and Coal Mining.—An Act was passed providing for the waiving by Order in Council of the province's right to royalties on minerals mined by the American Cyanamid Company provided the company develops its leased tracts within a reasonable limit of time.

An amendment to the Mines Act fixed the amount of royalty otherwise payable on zinc at 2 cents upon every unit, that is, upon every one per centum of zinc contained in each long ton of zinc ore sold, smelted or shipped.

The Act of 1920 "to encourage the making of iron and steel from native ores" was amended in regard to the requirement that a company benefiting by the Act shall produce ore "50 per cent of which is mined in the province," this proportion being reduced to 25 per cent of the total amount mined.

Hospital Treatment.—An "Act relating to Local Hospitals" provides that the support and maintenance of pauper patients admitted to hospitals shall be chargeable to the municipality in which they have a settlement, but the liability shall not exceed two dollars per day. Hospitals are obliged to admit patients having a settlement in any municipality granting aid to it, but they may refuse others seeking admission, and "nothing in the Act shall require any hospital to receive patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis," such patients being otherwise provided for. Another Act enables the Governor-in-Council after April 1 to advance to Local Hospitals, on account of aid for the current fiscal year, one-half of the aid granted for the previous year.

Community Halls.—A Community Act, based on similar legislation in Ontario (Statutes of 1920, chapter 72, amended 1924, chapter 64) enables a municipal council, upon the requisition of the residents of any school

section, to pass a by-law for the establishment of a community hall to be used for social, educational and community purposes. The council can provide for the acquisition of property and raise the necessary funds by the issue of municipal debentures. The property will be vested in the municipality, and the hall will be managed by a board appointed by the council.

Powers of Council.—An Act affecting the constitution and powers of the upper house was enacted, amending chapter 2, Revised Statutes "Of the Constitution Powers and Privileges of the House." The amending act provides that "every member of the Council hereafter appointed shall hold his seat in the Council for the term of ten years from the date of his appointment, provided that where any such member attains the age of seventy-five years his seat in the Council shall thereupon become vacant." The Act further provides that public bills other than money bills and bills dealing with the constitution, powers and privileges of the House, may become law without the concurrence of the council in three successive sessions. As originally introduced the bill would have enabled the lower house to abolish the council without the concurence of the upper house by passing the bill at three consecutive sessions of the assembly.

Provincial Rights.—An Act was passed authorizing the Governor in Council to appoint a commission to inquire into and concerning what interests of Nova Scotia, and in what respects such interests, have been prejudiced by the economic system of the Dominion and to report thereon. The Commission will have all the powers and privileges of a Commissioner under "The Public Inquiries Act." The act contemplates application to the Dominion Parliament for appropriate redress and equitable remedies.

Licensing of Professional Engineers.—The Engineering Profession Act was amended in the sub-section which permitted the admission to the association of newcomers who were members of associations outside the Province, such admission being made subject to the opinion of the majority of the members that the requirements of the outside association are equivalent to those in Nova Scotia.

Miscellaneous Acts.—The "Load of Vehicles Act" was amended to provide that commercial motor vehicles operating on the public highways must be equipped with pneumatic or solid rubber tires of certain widths graded according to the weight of the vehicle when loaded to its carrying capacity. The amendment applies only to tires that were not being used before May 7.

By an amendment to the "Towns' Incorporation Act" the mayor of every incorporated town beginning with the next elections in February, 1926, will hold office for two years instead of one as hitherto.

The "Assessment Act" was amended so that a council may provide that interest not exceeding six per cent shall be paid on rates and taxes unpaid after the date fixed for collection. The lien for rates and taxes was extended to six years instead of three. Collectors and constables may under a warrant of distress for non-payment of rates and taxes levy on and sell timber, wood, poles, grass or other materials on the land.

Bills Not Passed

Eight Hour Day Bill.—A bill introduced in April by Mr. Joseph Steele, the labour representative of Cape Breton, would have established an 8-hour day in the steel and building industries. Mr. Steele explained that the bill, while applying to all steel and building labour in the incorporated towns and cities in Nova Scotia, had particular reference to the steel plant in Sydney, where he declared the men worked 11 and 14 hours a day with 24 hour shifts once every two weeks. The Premier pointed out that at that time the whole question of limiting the daily hours of labour was being studied by the Department of Labour at Ottawa and that the Supreme Court of Canada would decide upon whether regulations of working hours was a responsibility of the Provincial Governments or the Federal. Until that point was decided he thought it unwise and out-of-place for the local government to take any action. (The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on this question was published in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE). The bill was defeated on its second reading by 13 votes to 6.

Workmen's Compensation.—Another measure which failed to pass was a bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, introduced by Mr. Forman Way, labour member for Cape Breton. The bill sought to increase the benefits provided under the act for workmen or their dependants. It would have increased the rate of benefits payable to a workman injured in the coal mines from 55 per cent to 65 per cent of his annual rate of wages; and provided further that the maximum upon which this indemnity might be levied be increased from $1,200 to $2,000; it would also have increased the burial allowance for miners killed at work from $75 to $100, the allowance for widows from $30 to $40 per month and the allowance for children under 16 years from $7.50 to $10.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA

New Regulations Fixing Hours of Work in Various Industries

THE Minimum Wage Board of Alberta issued on June 20 a series of six orders fixing the minimum wages and the minimum hours of work for female employees in various occupations in the province to become effective on August 1, 1925. A new feature of these orders is contained in the sections fixing the hours of labour. The act of 1922 enabled the Board to fix periods of employment and shifts for different classes of employees, and in 1924 its powers were enlarged to enable it further to increase temporarily the working hours for any class of employees and to determine the rate of pay for such overtime; also to increase temporarily the number of apprentices in a particular trade or occupation.

The new regulations apply to the following cities and towns: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Blairmore, Camrose, Cardston, Coleman, Drumheller and Redcliff.

Order No. 1, governing female employees in manufacturing industry

The industries covered by this order consist in the making, preparing, altering, repairing, ornamenting, printing, finishing, packing, assembling parts of, and adapting for use or sale any article or commodity. The minimum rate of wages for experienced female employees is $12.50 per week.

Rate of wages for apprentices:

(*a*) All female apprentices employed in meat packing, seed packing and tea packing establishments, any business, trade, calling or occupation in which any of the articles or commodities mentioned in the following list are manufactured, prepared or adapted for sale or use, bags, baking powders, beds, bed springs, buttons, cans, clothes pins, coffee, corn brooms, cream and milk products, drug and toilet preparations, explosives, extracts, gas mantels, honey, ink, jelly powders, macaroni, matches, molasses, munitions, pails, paint, peanut butter, roofing, sauces, soap, soft drinks, spices, sugar, sweeping compounds, syrups, toys, varnish, vermicelli, wash boards, whisks, yeast, biscuits, brushes, candy, and any other manufacturing industry not enumerated in these schedules shall be paid wages at a rate not less than—

$6 per week for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd months;

$8 per week for the 4th, 5th and 6th months;

$10 per week for the 7th, 8th and 9th months,

after which she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of $12.50 per week.

(*b*) All female apprentices employed in photographic studios or any business, trade, calling or occupation in which any of the articles or commodities mentioned in the following list are manufactured, prepared or adapted for use or sale, awnings, bedding, mattresses, men's neckwear, overalls, shirts, tents, umbrellas, water-proof clothing, window shades, caps, carpets, cigars, elastic goods, furniture, gloves, hats (other than millinery), hosiery, ladies' and children's wear, leather goods, regalia, rugs, boots and shoes, dipped chocolates, draperies, furniture covering, men's ready-to-wear clothing, paper boxes, garment alterations, jewellery manufacturing, knitting factories, or any allied industry, shall be paid wages at a rate not less than—

$6 per week for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th months;

$8 per week for the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th months;

$10 per week for the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th months,

after which period she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of $12.50 per week.

(*c*) All female apprentices employed at book-binding, embossing, engraving and printing, shall be paid wages at a rate not less than—

$7 per week for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th months;

$9 per week for the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th months;

$11 per week for the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th months,

after which period she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of $12.50 per week.

(*d*) The following rules apply to dressmaking, tailoring and fur-sewing apprentices—

$6 for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th months;

$8 for the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th months;

$10 per week for the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th months,

after which period she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of $12.50 per week.

(*e*) The following rules apply to millinery apprentices:

$4 per week for the 2nd and 3rd months;

$6 per week for the 4th, 5th and 6th months;
$8 per week for the 7th, 8th and 9th months;
$10 per week for the 10th, 11th and 12th months,
after which period she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of $12.50 per week.

Hours.—No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any factory or workroom in the making, preparing, altering, repairing, ornamenting, printing, finishing, packing, assembling parts of, adapting for use or sale any article or commodity for a greater number of hours than nine in any one day or forty-eight in any one week; provided that where by reason of the season of the year or otherwise it seems advisable the Board may temporarily increase such hours.

Deductions.—Where the usual hours of employment in any establishment in a week are forty or more, in the event of the employment of any employee for less than the usual hours in any week, deduction may be made from the minimum wage, but the employer shall pay such employee an amount for such week bearing the same relation to the minimum wage as the actual number of hours of employment in the said week bears to the usual hours.

Where the usual hours of employment in any establishment in a week are less than forty, deductions may be made from the minimum wage but the employer shall pay to the employee for such week an amount which bears the same relation to the minimum wage as the number of hours of actual employment in such week bears to forty.

Usual hours as referred to in this order shall mean the usual, regular or customary number of hours worked in a week by the majority of the female employees in the class of employment concerned in the establishment.

Overtime.—Where overtime or time in excess of the maximum hours fixed by the Board is worked, the employer shall pay the employee for such overtime an amount (at a rate not less than the minimum wage) proportionate to the number of hours of overtime worked by the said employee.

Number of Apprentices.—No employer shall employ or permit to be employed as apprentices in any class of employment in any establishment more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the total number of female employees in that class of employment in that establishment.

Reports to Board.—Every employer is required to forward to the Bureau of Labour, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton, not later than the tenth day of each month a statement showing all overtime worked in excess of the periods of employment or shifts fixed by the Board or customary in the class of employment concerned, for the preceding month, and all amounts paid for such overtime.

Posting of Orders.—Every employer is required to keep posted up a copy of every order of the Minimum Wage Board affecting employees in that class of employment and in the establishment concerned, and such order shall be posted as aforesaid in every room in which the employees concerned are or may be occupied or employed.

Order No. 2, governing female employees in laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments

Minimum rate of wages for experienced female workers, $12.50.

Rate of wages for apprentices.—$9.50 per week for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th months; $10.50 per week for the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th months; $11.50 per week for the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th months, after which she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of $12.50 per week.

Hours.—9 in the day, or 48 in the week; provided that where by reason of the season of the year or otherwise it seems advisable the Board may temporarily increase such hours.

The rules as to deductions, overtime, number of apprentices, etc., are as in Order No. 1.

Order No. 3, governing female employees in hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, etc.

Minimum rate of wages for experienced female employees: $14 per week of six days; $16.50 per week of seven days.

Rate of Wages for Apprentices:
For week of six days,
$10 per week for first month.
$11 per week for 2nd month;
$12 per week for 3rd month.

For week of seven days,
$11.50 per week for 1st month;
$12.75 per week for the 2nd month;
$14 per week for the 3rd month.

After which period she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of $14 per week of six days and $16.50 per week of seven days.

Hours.—Nine in the day or 48 in the week in establishments open only six days each week; and 56 in the week in establishments open seven days in the week, provided that where by reason of the season of the year or otherwise it seems advisable the Board may temporarily increase such hours.

Deductions.—Where meals are furnished by an employer as part payment of wages of an employee, not more than $5 per week shall be deducted from her weekly wage for a full week's board of twenty-one meals. A fraction of a week's board shall be computed upon a proportional basis.

Where lodging is furnished by an employer as part payment of wages of an employee, not more than $2 per week shall be deducted from her weekly wage for a full week's lodging of seven days.

Where the usual hours of employment in any establishment in a week are forty or more for a week of six days and forty-eight or more for a week of seven days, in the event of the employment of any employee for less than the usual hours in any week, deduction may be made from the minimum wage, but the employer shall pay such employee an amount for such week bearing the same relation to the minimum wage as the actual number of hours of employment in the said week bears to the usual hours.

Where the usual hours of employment in any establishment in a week are less than forty for a week of six days and forty-eight for a week of seven days, deductions may be made from the minimum wage, but the employer shall pay to the employee for such week an amount which bears the same relation to the minimum wage as the number of hours of actual employment in such week bears to forty and forty-eight respectively.

Usual hours as referred to in this order shall mean the usual, regular or customary number of hours worked in a week by the majority of the female employees in the class of employment concerned in the establishment.

The rules as to overtime, the proportion of apprentices, etc., are as in Order No. 1.

Order No. 4, governing female employees in personal service occupation

The occupations covered by this order are those in a hairdressing or manicuring establishment, beauty parlor, barber shop, theatre, motion picture house, shooting gallery, joy parlour, dance hall, cabaret, garage, gasoline service station, or any establishment where business of a simlar nature is carried on, or as elevator operator.

Minimum rate of wages for experienced female employees: $14 per week. (This rate does not apply to ushers in theatres, motion picture houses, music halls, and cloak room attendants in cabarets and dance halls.)

Rate of wages for apprentices in hairdressing and manicuring establishments, beauty parlours, and barber shops.

One month probationary period is allowed for which no wage rate is stipulated.

$6 per week for 2nd and 3rd months;

$8 per week for 4th, 5th and 6th months;

$10 per week for the 7th, 8th and 9th months.

$12 per week for the 10th, 11th and 12th months;

after which period she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of $14 per week.

Rate of wages for ushers in theatres, motion picture houses, music halls and cloak room attendants in cabarets and dance halls.

Class A. Houses where performance is not continuous. The minimum rate of wages for ushers in theatres, motion picture houses, music halls and cloak room attendants in cabarets and dance halls shall be fifty cents per hour or any fraction thereof with a minimum payment of $1 for periods between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. or between 6 p.m. and 12 p.m.

Class B. For ushers or cloak room attendants working more than twenty-eight hours and not more than forty-eight hours per week, the minimum wage shall be $14 per week.

Hours: Nine in the day or 48 in the week, provided that where by reason of the season of the year or otherwise it seems advisable the Board may temporarily increase such hours.

The rules as to deductions, overtime, number of apprentices, etc., are as in Order No. 1.

Order No. 5, governing female employees in offices

This order covers female workers employed as stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, billing clerks, filing clerks, invoicers, comptometer operators, auditors, attendants in physicans' and dentists' offices, clerical work of any description, cash girls, telephone or telegraph operators.

Minimum rate of wages for experienced female employees: $14 per week.

Rates of wages for apprentices.

A probationary period of one month is allowed for which no wage rate is stipulated.

$7.50 per week for the 2nd and 3rd months;

$10 per week for the 4th, 5th and 6th months.

$11 per week for the 7th, 8th and 9th months;

$12 per week for the 10th, 11th and 12th months.

after which period she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of $14 per week.

Hours.—Nine in the day or 48 in the week; provided that where by reason of the season of the year or otherwise it seems advisable the Board may temporarily increase such hours.

The rates as to deductions, overtime, number of apprentices, etc., are as in Order No. 1.

Order No. 6, governing female employees in shops, stores and mail order houses

The occupations covered by this order are in shops, stores or mail order houses in the sales force; wrapping force; the auditing or check inspection force; the shoppers' force in the mail order department; the receiving, marking and stock room employees; sheet music saleswomen, and those otherwise engaged in the sale, purchase or distribution of any goods or merchandise.

Minimum rate of wages for experienced female employees: $12.50 per week.

Rates of wages for apprentices.

$7.50 per week for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd months.

$9 per week for the 4th, 5th and 6th months;

$10 per week for the 7th, 8th and 9th months;

$11 per week for the 10th, 11th and 12th months.

after which period she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of $12.50 per week.

Hours: 10½ hours on Saturday, and 9 on any other day, or 52 in the week; provided that where by reason of the season of the year or otherwise it seems advisable the Board may temporarily increase such hours.

The rules as to deductions, overtime, number of apprentices, etc., are as in Order No. 1.

British Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1925

The British Minister of Labour introduced in the House of Commons, on June 30, the Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1925.

The Bill provides that extended benefit, instead of depending solely upon the fulfilment of the conditions expressly laid down in the existing Acts, is to be allowed, subject to the conditions laid down in the Act of 1924, if the Minister of Labour "having regard to all the circumstances of the case, considers it expedient in the public interest" to authorize the grant of such benefit.

Clause 2 provides that the power of the Minister of Labour to waive compliance with the "first statutory condition," which at present expires on September 30, 1925, is extended to June 30, 1926. The "first statutory condition" requires payment of not less than 30 contributions since the beginning of the first of the two insurance years next before the beginning of the benefit year in which the application for benefit is made.

By Clause 3 it is proposed to increase the "waiting period" which must elapse before unemployment benefit is payable, from three days to a week.

Clause 4 lays down the rates of contribution, from employers, from employed persons, and from the Exchequer. As from the 4th January, 1926, until the end of the "extended period" (which covers the "deficiency period," as defined in the Act of 1921, and "a further period thereafter, ending on such date as the Minister may by order prescribe, not being a date later than the first day of the insurance year commencing next after the end of the deficiency period"), the proposed rates are 8d. from the employer and 7d. from the employee in the case of men (being 2d. less than at present from each), and 7d. and 6d., respectively, in the case of women (being 1d. less than at present from each). The proposed contributions payable in respect of boys and of girls are half those payable in the case of men and of women, respectively. On the other hand, the contributions of the Exchequer will be increased as from the 5th April, 1926. The contributions from the employers may be reduced to the rates payable by the employed persons, in certain circumstances which are fully set forth in the Bill. The Exchequer contributions will, in certain circumstances, be either increased or reduced.

After the end of the "extended period," the Exchequer contribution will be three-sevenths (instead of one-half) of the joint contribution of employer and employed person.

NEW MINE SAFETY REGULATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

RULES effective on September 1, 1925, have been issued under the Coal-Mines Regulation Act, Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924, chapter 171 as follows: (1) governing the use of electrical power in coal mines; and (2) for precautions against coal dust.

Electrical Power.—The rules as to electrical power prohibit the use of electricity in any part of a mine where there is danger of an explosion of gas or coal dust. If the percentage of inflammable gas in the general body of the air exceeds one and a quarter the electrical power must be cut off. (This provision does not include approved signalling wires or instruments or hand-lamps.) Full reports are to be furnished to the district inspector as to all existing or new apparatus, and annual reports will be required in future. Maps showing the location of fixed apparatus are to be maintained. Notices are to be posted containing prohibition of the use of apparatus by unauthorized persons, directions as to procedure in case of fire, and as to the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock, instructions as to the method of communicating by telephone with authorized operators, etc. Safety lamps are to be maintained in case of failure of electric light. Fire buckets filled with sand are to be kept near every place containing apparatus. Switch-gear must be placed in a separate room, compartment or box. (This rule to take effect on January 1, 1926). Full instructions are given as to the construction and installation of apparatus, its proper insulation, etc.

The following rules are laid down as to the qualifications and duties of employees:—

17. (1) Every person appointed to work, supervise, examine, or adjust any apparatus shall be competent for the work that he is set to do. No person, except an electrician, or a competent person acting under his supervision, shall undertake any work where technical knowledge or experience is required in order to adequately avoid danger.

(2) An electrician shall be appointed in writing by the manager of the mine to supervise the apparatus. If necessary for the proper fulfilment of the duties detailed in the succeeding sections of this rule, the manager shall also appoint in writing an assistant or assistants to the electrician.

(3) The electrician shall be in daily attendance at the mine. He shall be responsible for the fulfilment of the following duties, which shall be carried out by him or by an assistant or assistants duly appointed under subsection (2):—

(*a*) The thorough examination of all apparatus (including the testing of earth conductors and metallic covering for continuity) as often as may be necessary to prevent danger; and

(*b*) The examination and testing of all new apparatus and of all apparatus re-erected in a new position in or about the mine before it is put into service in the new position; provided that in the absence of the electrician for more than twenty-four hours the manager shall appoint in writing an efficient substitute.

(4) The electrician shall keep at the mine a log-book made of daily log-sheets kept in the form prescribed by the Minister. The said log-book shall be produced at any time to an inspector on his request.

(8) The person authorized to work an electrically driven portable machine shall not leave the machine while it is working, and shall, before leaving the place, see that the pressure is cut off from the flexible trailing cable which supplies such portable machine. Trailing cables shall not be dragged along by the machine when working.

(9) Every flexible cable shall be examined at least once in every fourteen days by the electrician, and if used with a portable machine, at least once in each shaft by the person authorized to work the machine. A correct report of each of these inspections shall be made immediately in a book kept at the mine for that purpose. If a flexible cable is found damaged or defective it shall forthwith be replaced by a spare cable in good and substantial repair. Such damaged or defective cable shall not be further used underground until after it has been sent to the surface and there properly repaired.

Haulage by electric locomotives on the overhead trolley wire system is prohibited underground in any coal mine, but this regulation will not apply before April 1, 1930, to any such system which was in use prior to January 1, 1925.

Coal Dust.—The regulations for precautions against coal dust apply to all coal mines except those in which the floor, roof and sides of the roads are naturally wet throughout.

2. The floor, roof, and sides of every road or part of a road which is accessible shall be treated in one of the following ways, either:—

(*a*) They shall be treated with incombustible dust in such manner and at such intervals as will ensure that the dust on the floor, roof, and sides respectively shall always consist throughout of a mixture containing not more than 50 per cent combustible matter; or

(*b*) They shall be treated with water in such manner and at such intervals as will ensure that the dust on the floor, roof, and sides respectively is always combined throughout with 30 per cent by weight of water in the intimate mixture; or

(*c*) They shall be treated in such other manner as the Minister of Mines may approve;

Provided that the percentage of incombustible dust required under this regulation may be reduced by an amount equivalent to the percentage of water present in the mixture;

Provided also that the obligation imposed by this regulation shall not apply in respect of any road or part of a road if, and so long as, the natural conditions thereof as regards presence of incombustible dust and moisture are found by tests made in accordance with these regulations to be such as to comply with the foregoing requirements.

3. The incombustible dust used for the purpose of the preceding regulation shall contain not less than 50 per cent by weight of fine

material capable when dry of passing a sieve with 200 meshes to the lineal inch (40,000 to the square inch): Provided that if a larger proportion of incombustible dust is used than is required under the foregoing regulation, the percentage of fine material aforesaid contained in the incombustible dust may be reduced proportionately, but shall not fall below 25 per cent.

4. For the purpose of testing the composition of the dust mixture in any part of a road, the following procedure shall be adopted:—

(a) Representative samples of the dust shall be collected from the floor, roof, and sides respectively over an area of road not less than 50 yards in length;

(b) Each sample collected shall be well mixed and a portion of the mixture shall be sieved through a piece of metallic gauze having a mesh of 28 wires to the lineal inch;

(c) A weighed quantity of the dust which has passed through the sieve shall be dried at 212° Fahrenheit and the weight lost shall be reckoned as moisture. The sample shall then be brought to a red heat in an open vessel until it no longer loses weight. The weight so lost by incineration shall be reckoned as combustible matter for the purpose of the test.

Tests of samples of dust, so taken as to be representative of the normal composition of the dust throughout the roads of the mine on the floor, roof, and sides respectively, shall be made as often as may be necessary, but not less frequently than once a month.

The results of the test shall be posted at the entrance to the mine and recorded in a book to be kept at the mine for the purpose:

Provided that if the representative tests show in respect of any mine or any part of the mine that the natural conditions as regards presence of incombustible dust and moisture are such as to comply with the requirements of this regulation, it shall suffice thereafter to make representative tests in respect of that mine, or that part of a mine, at intervals not exceeding three months, or such longer intervals as may be approved in writing by the inspector of the district.

5. No dust shall be used for the purpose of complying with these regulations of a kind which may be prohibited by the Minister of Mines on the ground that it would be injurious to the health of persons working in the mine:

Provided that if any dispute arises as to whether the dust is injurious, it shall be determined in manner as provided by section 99 of the "Coal-Mines Regulation Act."

The above regulations to come into force on the 1st day of September, 1925: provided, however, that if it is shown to the satisfaction of the inspector of mines of the district, in regard to any mine, that it has not been practicable by that date to obtain the necessary plant to carry out said regulations, the said district inspector may, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, allow such extension of time as shall appear to him to be reasonably required.

British Views on Overseas Settlement

Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, in introducing the colonial office estimates in the British House of Commons on July 27, referred to the problems of empire settlement. He said that part of the reason the Empire Settlement Act could not be worked to its full extent lay in the fact that public opinion overseas had not yet sufficiently grasped the effect of the settlement policy in building up national lives. Immigration, he continued, was too often regarded by one class overseas as a means of securing cheap labour—in this respect the immigrant from central and eastern Europe would more readily tolerate low wages—by another section as a potential source of labour competition. There was also an ever-increasing inducement to stay at home because of the British health, unemployment and now widowhood insurance. He suggested the consideration of a reciprocal Empire arrangement to prevent these measures from exercising a retarding influence on the free movement of the population within the Empire. It was only fair to state that those willing to go overseas if they are assisted, still greatly exceed those whom the dominions are prepared to assist. Immigration has fallen over 60 per cent from pre-war figures despite the Empire Settlement Act because the dominions like Great Britain itself have not recovered from the effects of the war.

Fatalities in British Mines in 1924

A preliminary statement issued by the mines department of the British Ministry of Labour shows that the number of miners killed by accidents in British coal mines in 1924 was 1,192, as against 1,087 in 1923. By causes these fatalities were as follows:

Fire-damp or coal-dust explosion..	35
Falls of ground..	598
Shaft accidents..	60
Haulage accidents..	259
Miscellaneous..	125
Surface accidents..	115
Total..	1,192

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Fifty-fourth Annual General Meeting

THE Canadian Manufacturers' Association held their annual general meeting at Hamilton, Ontario, on June 1 to 4. Fifty-five places in Canada, from Sydney on the East to Vancouver on the West, figured in the registration list—an indication of the representative character of the gathering. The Association maintains a head office in Toronto, an office in Ottawa, divisional offices in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Amherst, and branch offices in Victoria, Edmonton, Hamilton and Quebec. The permanent staff now numbers 69, with 5 additional part-time employees. The treasurer's report showed that the total revenue of the Association for the year for membership fees was $205,930, and that the cost of operation was $203,888.15, leaving a surplus from fees of $2,041.85. The total membership of the Association in 1924 was 4,125, distributed by provinces as follows: Ontario, 2,225; Quebec, 880; British Columbia, 326; Manitoba, 252; Alberta, 180; Saskatchewan, 51; Nova Scotia, 109; New Brunswick, 90, and Prince Edward Island, 12. The Association includes manufacturers who have a business sufficient to pay the wages and provide a living directly and indirectly for 2,500,000 of the population of the country. The members have invested in these industries over three billion dollars. The business of the convention followed the general lines of previous annual meetings, partaking largely of the nature of a stock-taking of the year's activities, approval of the work done and the laying-down of the policies to be followed during the coming year.

President's Address

The President, Colonel Arthur F. Hatch, presented in his opening address an outline of events and conditions during the past year. He said: "World trade conditions are improving. Old channels of commerce, dislocated and, in some cases almost destroyed, by the war, are resuming their natural courses, and new channels are forming. Reservoirs of wealth, nearly drained dry by war's demands, are refilling. The period of restoring physical damage is passing. Currencies are appreciating; buying power is reviving; the adoption of the Dawes plan has given a greater measure of confidence in Europe. Stable governments are gradually replacing those elected in the feverish atmosphere succeeding the war. The machinery of the world's trade has been repaired and is beginning to run again. Canada, in common with other countries, is sharing in this general improvement throughout the world. In Canada there are also encouraging domestic factors. Owing to shortage in other countries, recovery of exchange and other causes, the prices of farm products have risen considerably, with the result that the purchasing power of the agricultural population has been greatly increased. It is reported from reliable sources that farmers, according to their ability, are paying off mortgages, liquidating bank loans, settling outstanding bills with merchants, making investments, and adding to bank accounts. This doubtless explains why the increased value of farm products has not been reflected in a greater demand for manufactured goods, but this may come later. The country's total external trade shows a substantial surplus of exports over imports; the exports for the year ending March, 1925, being $1,081,361,643, and the imports being $796,932,811. On the other hand, there are factors that are not encouraging. The total external trade of Canada for the year ending March, 1925, was $1,878,294,454, as against $1,952,130,164 for the year ending March, 1924, a decrease of $73,835,710.

The president referred to the stream of Canadians still flowing south, and recommended the adoption of a new policy of national development in order to strengthen the position of Canada as an industrial state. Criticizing recent labour legislation, Colonel Hatch said: "It is encouraging to note that the demand for various measures of social legislation has been decreasing. After the war many thought that a new era had dawned —an era of little work and much aid from the state. Governments, sometimes leading and sometimes under pressure from the electorate, placed a great volume of social legislation on the statute books, and, at the same time, a great load on the backs of the taxpayers. Fortunately, grim reality has brought people back to their senses and has forced them to appreciate the fact that workmen's compensation, minmimum wages, old age pensions, unemployment relief, and similar measures, are of little use if industry can scarcely pay operating expenses.

"Many of the principles underlying social legislation are sound and desirable. Constant efforts should be made to increase the comfort and well-being of all classes in the community, but what the state can do is strictly

limited by the ability of the taxpayers, who include everybody, to bear the burden entailed by the cost of such measures"

"Produced-in-Canada" Campaign

The "Produced-in-Canada" campaign, conducted by the Association for many years, has been so greatly extended in scope this year that it can be properly described as a national co-operative effort, in which Dominion, Provincial and Municipal governments are assisting.

During the year "Industrial Canada" was improved further editorially, and continued the policy of communicating the latest information regarding industrial subjects and news of the Association to the members.

Under the new arrangement approved by the annual general meeting last year, the "Canadian Trade Index" is now published annually, instead of once in three years. The 1925 edition appeared early in January and has been distributed. It was stated that reports received from Government officials, purchasing agents and members, indicate that the "Canadian Trade Index" is considered the best source for information regarding articles made in Canada and their manufacturers. The 1926 edition is being prepared. The advertising and business arrangements, as formerly, are in charge of the Publishing Department, and the editorial work is in charge of the Commercial Intelligence Department.

Industrial and Scientific Research

The Association, through its representatives, has been keeping in close touch with the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. It is recalled that the Association organized a conference in Ottawa in February, 1923, for the purpose of correlating the activities of various organizations engaged in research. This conference was attended by representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the universities, and a number of business organizations. The report of the conference was printed and widely distributed by the Association. At the last session of Parliament an Act was passed to amend the Research Council Act. Under this legislation the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was constituted a separate body with corporate powers. Members, including representatives of the Association, universities and other organizations, continue to serve without pay. The Council is empowered to make researches with the object of improving the technical processes used in the industries of Canada, and to discover processes and methods which may promote the extension of existing industries and the development of new industries. Dr. H. N. Tory, President of the University of Alberta, was appointed President of the Council. As a result of this legislation and reorganization, it is hoped that the valuable work carried on by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research will be continued and enlarged.

Combines Investigation Act

The report of the Legislation Committee, outlines the report of the Commission under the Combines Investigation Act on the alleged combine in among fruit dealers in British Columbia and proceeds as follows:—

"It will be recalled that the Privy Council in 1921 held that the Board of Commerce Act and the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919 (which took the place of the Combines Investigation Act of 1910) were unconstitutional inasmuch as they seriously interfered with 'property and civil rights in the Province,' a subject which is reserved, to the Provincial Legislatures, by the British North America Act.

It seems doubtful, therefore, if the adoption of further legislation, similar in principle, to the Anti-Trust legislation of the United States of America, would be constitutionally admissible.

In cases where illegal combinations, such as attempts to create monopolies, with a view to raising prices unduly, are shown to exist, the necessary machinery to deal with them is already provided by the Criminal Code of Canada, or by the present Combines Investigation Act, 1923, in its present or amended form, so long as it is applied with necessary discriminations."

The report of the same Committee outlined the measures affecting industry that have recently been enacted by the several Provincial Legislatures.

Eight-Hour Day

The report of the Industrial Relations Committee outlined the position of the employers in regard to some of the Draft Conventions of the Industrial Labour Conferences. In regard to the eight-hour day convention it was pointed out that when it was proposed at the Washington Conference of 1919, "the employers were unanimously opposed to the principle of a compulsory eight-hour day but considered it unnecessary to take part in the discussion. As regards the attitude of the employers of the various countries on this

question, it will be of interest to recall that the only employers' representatives who stood out at Washington in 1919 against the principle of making the Eight-Hour Day compulsory were Mr. S. R. Parsons of Canada (in accordance with the views of Canadian employers as expressed at the National Industrial Conference held earlier in the same year) and the employers' delegate from Norway. All the other employers' delegates acquiesced in the compulsory principle. Since 1919, the history of this convention, in brief, has been that it has been ratified by only a handful of small countries, unimportant industrially, while none of the great industrial nations has accepted it. It is true that Germany without ratifying the convention, three years ago, passed Eight-Hour Day legislation but as mentioned above, this has now been suspended. It is also true that both the French and British Governments announced at the last conference that they proposed to introduce ratifying legislation 'as soon as possible,' but no such legislation, so far, is forthcoming in France, while in England the new Government has definitely pronounced against it. It will be recalled that at Washington in 1919, Mr. Parsons, who incidentally was the only employer to represent the point of view of North America as a whole, took the ground that while eight-hour day conditions were no doubt unobjectionable and even desirable in certain industries (and in such industries would come about,—and were coming about,—gradually, in the natural course of things), it was unwise to introduce the principle of a compulsory Eight-Hour Day. This view, incidentally, has just been confirmed by the British Minister of Labour, in the House of Commons, in these words: 'The variety of British industry is very great and by voluntary agreement the arrangement of hours that best suits the various particular needs has been reached by different trades.' The Eight-Hour Day by legislative enactment would not only mean the employment of an army of inspectors to secure enforcement, but would throw the whole question into politics,—obviously most undesirable in the interests of good relations between employers and employees. Further, as regards Canada in particular, Mr. Parsons maintained that so long as the United States refused to adopt the Eight-Hour Day,—it was economically impossible for Canada to do so. The position taken by Mr. Parsons and the Norwegian delegate was much criticised at the time, particularly by labour. Subsequent events, however, have, it is submitted, completely vindicated it,—witness the changed attitude not merely of the employers of the various countries but of the Governments, not to speak of the recently-reported opposition to the compulsory principle of even a section of British labour."

Workmen's Compensation

The same Committee, after a review of recent legislation in regard to Workmen's Compensation, proceeds as follows:—

"The compulsory state insurance system of workmen's compensation administered by a Commission, has now been in operation in Canada for ten years, and, while probably the majority of employers consider it, in principle, a good system, your Committee is convinced that experience has proved the soundness of the position always taken by the Association, namely: that such legislation should include the principle of contribution by the workmen. It is interesting to note that this principle is an integral part of the new insurance scheme recently announced by the British Government. Incidentally, even the small contribution made by the workmen in British Columbia and Alberta toward the cost of medical aid has been found to have decidedly beneficial effects; and your Committee believes that every effort should be made to have this principle recognized in the other provinces."

Election of Officers

President, J. H. Fortier, Quebec; 1st Vice-president, John M. Taylor, Guelph, Ontario; 2nd Vice-president, W. S. Falles, Montreal; Honorary Treasurer, Thomas Roden, Toronto.

Child Welfare Conference at Ottawa

The Fifth Canadian Conference on Child Welfare will be held at Ottawa on September 28 to October 1. Workers of national prominence will give special papers on progress in specialized fields, and all phases of social work in Canada will be discussed.

The whole first day of the meeting will be devoted to a study of the legislation and activities that have developed throughout Canada in the past five years. The other subjects of discussion will be as follows:—Social Hygiene and Child Welfare; The Mother and Child in the Outposts. The Central Placement Bureau; The Child and Tuberculosis; Child Placing in Rural Areas; Ethical and Spiritual Development of the Child; Mental Hygiene; The Normal Child; Family Desertion. The report of the council itself will be largely a summary of the legislation enacted since 1920.

The Canadian Council on Child Welfare was founded in Ottawa in 1920.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities are also noted which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial commercial and home-making activities.

British Columbia.—Mr. R. B. Vaughan, Director of Technical Education for the Province of Manitoba, has been appointed principal of the Technical High School at New Westminster, and will take up his new duties on September 1.

Ford, Ontario.—The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, announce that they have formulated a plan to give employment to the graduates of the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School, train them along Canadian lines with Canadian ideals and fit them for Canadian business. The young men will be given an intensive course of training in the various departments of the Ford Motor Company's plant, covering a period of three years. This policy has been decided upon as a result of complaints in the press that Canadian youths go to the United States as soon as they leave high school, there to be trained in American business methods and take their places in American businesses.

Montreal.—Over 2,000 boys registered and attended the night schools of the Catholic School Commission, held in Montreal from October to March. For the most part they ranged in age from 14 to 16. Many boys of these ages attending the schools have been granted permits to go to work by the Provincial Government Employment Bureau, but as they have not fully satisfied the inspectors as to their scholastic attainments, they receive their permits conditionally upon attending night school, such attendance being compulsory. No night school for girls are operated. Boys working on conditional permits appear before the inspectors at the Provincial Government Employment offices and are examined as to progress made at the end of each session.

Civilian Rehabilitation in the United States

Rehabilitation of cripples, including vocational retraining, is now an accepted American principle. Since the enactment by Congress in 1920 of the Fess-Kenyon law, thirty-eight states have accepted the terms of this act providing for federal-state co-operation in reclaiming the maimed victims of industry. New York, Minnesota, and Wisconsin provide under the accident compensation law for the payment of maintenance during rehabilitation. For this purpose the New York compensation law provides that in a death case where there are no dependents the insurance carrier shall pay $500 to the state treasurer to create a fund to be used for such maintenance under the direction of the industrial commissioner. The constitutionality of this provision in the New York law has recently been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The problem of rehabilitation was first tackled in a constructive way by Massachusetts in 1918. In 1919, in harmony with the efforts of the American Association for Labour Legislation, nine states—and in 1920 two additional states—took steps to make rehabilitation a function of their compensation commissions. Since then educational and legislative campaigns have been carried on, first to bring about the passage of the Fess-Kenyon bill; more recently to secure from Congress the extension for another three-year period of the necessary appropriations to continue federal co-operation with the states, and, continuously, to stimulate acceptance of the plan by the states. Acceptance carries with it the duty on the part of the states to place the boon of retraining within reach of all cripples.*

School for Retarded Boys at New York

The Hudson Guild is planning to make a vocational survey of the City of New York for the purpose of finding work for maladjusted boys attending the Hudson Guild School, according to an announcement by Headworker Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott. The Board of Education is co-operating in the work. According to Dr. Elliott, there are many children in the public schools who are such misfits that it is hopeless to try to adjust them to the standardized system of education. It was to keep such boys from a life of crime that the Hudson Guild Industrial School was started

* An account of the work that is being carried on in Canada and the United States in connection with the retraining of disabled workmen was given in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1924.

last year. The curriculum and the methods of instruction used in the Industrial School are as different from those of the public school system as it has been possible to make them. The main studies are carpentering, toy-making and practical science, and the required amount of English, writing and arithmetic, the last four courses being however camouflaged as much as possible.

"The Hudson Guild School for misfits is still merely an experiment, but the theories back of it are sound. If it is a success, and we have every reason to believe that it will be, it may have a far-reaching effect upon our school system. Already the Board of Education has shown its interest and its desire to co-operate by donating much of the equipment for the school rooms. Just what will be the outcome of our experiment only the future can tell, but of one thing I am reasonably sure—if there were more schools like the one at Hudson Guild in the city, there would be fewer candidates for our State prisons."

Apprentice Training in South Australia

The following are extracts from a paper on the subject of "Apprentice Training" prepared by C. Fenner, D.Sc., Superintendent of Technical Education for South Australia, and appearing in Bulletin No. 1, 1924, of the Department of Education of South Australia.

The question of the organization of apprentice training is one that is receiving considerable attention in the various Australian States at the present time. It is of much interest to note that in this matter educationists have taken an important part. It is urged that the all-round education, in both workshop and school, of the youth who aspires to be a skilled tradesman, is a problem comparable in interest and importance to the training of the professional man or woman, and one which can be properly solved only by the co-operation of the industrialist and the educationist. The present unsatisfactory position regarding the number and efficiency of skilled tradesmen is, to some extent, a reflection of the lack of popular and educational interest in these matters.

The Technical Education of Apprentices Act of South Australia was passed in 1917. The necessary proclamations under the Act were made in 1918, and the first classes were opened in June, 1919. The Act has now been in continuous operation for over five years. The results achieved are of interest from several points of view, namely,

(a) The application of compulsory part-time education of adolescents.
(b) The character of the education given—including consideration of teachers, syllabus, classrooms and workshops.
(c) The close correlation of educational and industrial conditions.
(d) The relation of this work to the general problem of apprenticeship.

In July, 1917, two years prior to the commencement of these special apprentice classes, the then Chief Inspector of Factories in South Australia, included in his annual report the following statement: "As a general rule little or no provision is made by employers for teaching apprentices their trades. The apprentices for the most part pick up what knowledge they can in the course of their work, and those who are keen and observant turn out good tradesmen, while the careless lad after finishing his term often becomes a disturbing element and a nuisance in the trade owing to incompetence." The position to-day is that every intending apprentice must first serve for a probationary period, that every probationer and apprentice is required to regularly attend an approved technical course in a trade school, that every employer reports once each term regarding the workshop training and progress of each apprentice, and that a careful record of the school and work-shop reports of each such apprentice is filed for reference. A report on the school and the workshop record of each lad is forwarded to his parents once every term, and a certificate is issued on the completion of his course. While satisfactory results have been achieved, many acknowledged defects exist in the scheme from both the educational and the industrial points of view. Still other matters are open to discussion.

The chief object of the Act is to place the system of apprenticeship in the skilled trades on a sound foundation, combining with the general workshop training a part-time three-year course of school training for each apprentice. With this object in view provision is made for the compulsory attendance of apprentices at technical classes, during the first three years of their apprenticeship.

It is considered that the benefits to be derived from this system are three-fold:—

(a) The apprentice should benefit by receiving from selected skilled men of his trade a complete and graded course of instruction, that should make him not only a better craftsman but a citizen with a broader knowledge and wider interest than would otherwise be the case.
(b) The employer should benefit in having the abilities of his apprentices developed in all directions, so that they acquire a broader conception of their craft than may be gained in any single shop under ordinary conditions.
(c) The benefit to the State, as a whole, should be the production of an efficient body of craftsmen throughout the skilled trades, proud of their craft and up-to-date in their methods.

With this three-fold benefit there is a three-fold obligation. The apprentice is required to give to his class punctuality and interest, and to attend at school for one evening per week of his leisure time. The employer is required to allow his apprentice one half-day per week, with pay, during working hours for school purposes. The State is to provide the best available teachers, schools, and equipment, and bear the full costs of all schooling. Employers are required to furnish from time to time such information regarding the workshop training of their apprentices as may be asked for in writing. In order to properly correlate the school with the workshop, provision is made for an Apprentice Advisory Board, and for certain subsidiary boards, called Trade Committees, comprising representatives of both employers and employees skilled in the trades concerned.

Further, the Act prohibits any employer from entering into indentures of apprenticeship with a boy until the latter has served three months on probation. Before commencing such probationary period the intending apprentice must obtain a Probationer's License from the Chief Inspector of Factories, and this is not issued until the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that the parties concerned are willing to abide by the terms of this Act. Apprentices who are twice convicted of an offence against the Act regarding attendance may have their indentures cancelled by the Industrial Court. Where the year's school work of

any apprentice is not considered satisfactory, he may be required to attend classes for an additional year.

The Act applies to the whole of the indentured apprentices or probationers in the proclaimed trades within the proclaimed districts. Practically all the skilled trades carried on in this State have now been proclaimed.

The correlation of the school work of the apprentices with that of their factory or workshop is accomplished in several ways:—

(*a*) The Apprentices Advisory Board.
(*b*) Trade Committees.
(*c*) The Reports sent by and to employers, etc.
(*d*) The visiting of workshops by a special officer.

The question of the proper syllabus of study for these apprentices is one that has involved serious consideration. Each boy, during his part-time three-year course, attends at the school for a total of 756 hours of instruction. Guided to some extent by the opinions of the various Advisory Committees associated with this work, the courses have come to take the so-called utilitarian aspect, but as far as possible effort is made to include in the courses judicious accounts of the history of the various crafts, to encourage the feeling of pride in good work, and, in such other ways as are found possible to make all these studies "humanistic." There is much to be said in favour of the opinion that a "trade" subject thoroughly taught, has as high a cultural value as a "classic" subject equally well taught. It is believed, however, that it would be greatly to the advantage of these classes, and would add much to the success, if a well-graded general course of one-hour per week embodying selected principles of civics and hygiene, with a proportion of history and economics, could be included in the curriculum of each trade concerned.

Sickness Allowance for Employees in New York

The Merchants' Association of New York City recently inquired into business practices in that city in the treatment of office employees absent because of illness. Replies were received from seventy-two representative concerns including large insurance offices, banks, wholesale, manufacturing, engineering, advertising and publishing offices. These replies showed that reductions are seldom made for temporary absence due to illness. Only fourteen firms reported having any fixed rules. Only one had a rule of non-payment of salary during absence due to illness, a high percentage of the employees in this firm working on a piece-work basis, and exceptions to the rule being frequently made in case of protracted illness of employees who had been with the company for a long time, in some cases not only was the full salary allowed but the doctor's bill was paid. The practice of the other thirteen firms varied all the way from no payment at all during the first year of employment to payment for any length of time an employee may be ill after one year of service. One insurance company makes no salary allowance for absence during the first year of employment, except in special cases, and then never for more than two weeks; after one year's service, full payment is allowed for one month's illness and the time is then gradually increased until after fifteen years of service, a maximum of six months on full pay and six months on half pay is allowed.

Another insurance company has a "service disability" plan, which is applicable only to employees who have been with the company one year or more. After one year's service regular compensation is allowed for two weeks "disability" absence and a service disability allowance which amounts to 35 per cent of the regular compensation is allowed for an additional two months. The schedule is then gradually increased until after thirty-four years of continuous service an employee is allowed regular compensation for twenty-six weeks and "service disability" allowance for an additional five years provided he has never before been absent on account of illness for more than twelve days in any one year which each employee is allowed before the plan becomes operative. The minimum "service disability" allowance is $20 per month and the maximum $125.

A third insurance company pays during the first year of service for absence due to serious illness, but after that period full salary is allowed, with additional compensation, known as a sickness allowance, not to exceed fifty per cent of the salary or a maximum of $25 a week for sickness lasting longer than two weeks. This company also has a schedule of payment for surgical operations.

A fourth insurance company has a cumulative plan under which provision is made for two weeks sick leave with full salary during the first six months of employment, one month after the first six months of employment and one additional month for every six months of employment thereafter up to a maximum of ten months at the end of five years of completed service. Only employees who have never drawn on the amount of sick time credited to them are entitled to the maximum benefits provided by the plan. If absence exceeds the full salary benefits, further payments are made at a "pension rate" provided the employee has been with the company five years or more. The pension rate begins at 20 per cent of the salary rate and increases at the rate of one per cent yearly up to fifteen years and thereafter two per cent yearly until after completion of twenty-five years of service the maximum pension of 50 per cent of the salary rate is allowed.

Two other firms a silk manufacturer and a wholesale druggist, have organized mutual

benefit associations to take care of employees absent because of illness. The benefit fund of the latter concern is kept up by weekly contributions taken from the pay of members of the benefit association. A large office furniture concern has a welfare plan, which is put into effect after a maximum of two weeks' absence on full pay has been allowed. Under this plan an employee after six months' service, would be carried for four additional weeks at 50 per cent of his regular salary, and for every additional month of service up to one year, two additional weeks are allowed at the same rate. After two year's service he is carried twenty weeks at the rate of 55 per cent of his regular salary, and for every additional year of service four additional weeks are allowed at a rate which is increased 5 per cent each year. Under this schedule, after ten year's service, a sick employe would be carried on the payroll for one full year at his regular salary rate.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Dates of Coming Conventions

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, at Ottawa, Ontario, commencing August 31.

Canadian Federation of Labour at Quebec, Quebec, on September 14 to 16.

American Federation of Labour at Atlantic City, New Jersey, commencing October 5.

International Association of Siderographers. at New York, N.Y., on September 5 to 9.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, at Montreal, Quebec, in September.

Metal Polishers International Union, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 12.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, at Seattle, Washington, in September.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, at Montreal, Quebec, on September 14.

United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, at Detroit, Michigan, on September 14.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, at Kansas City, Missouri, on September 14.

Coopers' International Union of America, at Chicago, Illinois, on September 14.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, at Kansas City, Missouri, in September.

Amalgamated Lithographers of America, at New York, N.Y., on September 21.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Seattle, Washington, on September 21.

Industrial Workers of the World, at Chicago, Illinois, on November 9.

Federation of the Building Trades, at Three Rivers, Quebec, in September.

Federation of Pulp and Paper Workers, at Three Rivers, Quebec, in September.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees at Toronto, Ontario, on September 21.

Order of Railway Conductors of America

The thirty-eighth session of the Grand Division of the Order of Railway Conductors of America was held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, from May 4 to 22, President L. E. Sheppard in the chair. The vice-president, Mr. W. M. Clark, as national legislative representative, presented a report covering the three-year period since the last session. This report showed that the major legislative efforts of the joint committee of the railway brotherhoods during the sessions of the Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States were exerted in behalf of the Howell-Barkley railroad labour bill to abolish the United States Railroad Labour Board and establish other machinery for the adjustment of disputes. He said that the bill would be reintroduced in the Sixty-ninth Congress. An amendment had been secured to the locomotive inspection law, approved June 7, 1924, authorizing the appointment of fifteen additional inspectors and increasing the salary of inspectors from $3,000 to $3,600 a year, together with the necessary additional appropriations to insure the carrying out of these provisions. Similar increases in salaries were secured for the inspectors in the Bureau of Safety. Their efforts had been mainly responsible for an additional $150,000, appropriated by Congress for the Bureau of Safety. This sum is intended to be used for additional inspectors for the safety appliance and hours of service activities of the Bureau, but not for the investigation of automatic train devices. Approval was expressed of the immigration restriction law of 1924, and of the law providing for income tax reciprocity with Canada, which was approved on March 3, 1923.

Some important changes were made in the laws of the Order, among which was an amendment to provide that Canadian provincial legislative committees shall convene and organize between January 1 and January 15,

1926, and biennially at the same time thereafter. The laws of both the Accident Department and the Pension Department (formerly known as the Indemnity Association) were re-written, and it was arranged that information relative to the Pension Department should be mailed to members of that Department. The Grand Division ordered a suspension of the payment of further pensions for a period of three years, or less if the fund should reach $1,000,000 before three years in which event the payment of pensions would be automatically resumed.

A recommendation was adopted relative to securing a home for aged members of the Order, their wives and widows, and the Board of Directors was authorizd to canvass the various localities in the United States and Canada for the purpose of obtaining the most suitable location with not less than 100 acres of land. It was also decided that a standard subscription blank should be prepared for the use of Divisions or members in making donations.

Trade Union and University

The Central Labour Council of the American Federation of Labour, in co-ordination with the University of Cincinnati, has lately organized extension courses for the working men and women of the city. This work is under the direction of a joint committee, half of whose members are appointed by the Labour Council and half by the university. The nature of this co-ordinated authority makes this an undertaking of peculiar interest. In a number of places in the United States there are college professors serving in an individual capacity as instructors in labour classes under outside auspices; but here they serve under a standing committee of the university itself, officially representing the institution as a part of its extension faculty.

In the course of an article on "Trade Union and University", the *Survey* (New York) says: "The University of Cincinnati is the largest of the American municipal universities. Partly because it is a municipal university, but primarily because its faculty and its constituency believe in the policy, it is interwoven into the life of its city to a greater extent than is true of perhaps any other similar institution. The co-operative plan of its college of engineering and commerce is widely known. Here a total of over one thousand students from specialized divisions are divided into two equal groups. Group A is distributed by the college among two hundred factories, shops, banks, offices and commercial establishments to work at the actual tasks of their vocation under the joint supervision of college and plant, while Group B attends university classes. At the end of a month, Group A enters laboratory and class room, Group B going out into the field to take A's place at bench and counter. In this way they alternate throughout the entire professional course, education being carried on under the joint auspices of the university and places of business. The students of the college of education during a considerable part of their course serve as teachers half of each day in the city public schools, and attend university classes the other half day. The board of education serves as an advisory board to the college, and shares responsibility for the finance and direction."

Pension Laws of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at their fourth triennial convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, in May last, recommended to the members a change in the pension laws of the Brotherhood, whereby the age limit will be fixed at 65 until July 1, 1926. The age limit since January 1, 1924, has been 40 years but it was claimed that older members of the organization had not understood the principle of age limits, which had been placed too low. The committee on pensions recommended that "No application will be accepted from any member who has on July 1, 1926, reached the age of 65 years. No application will be accepted from a member who has after July 1, 1926, reached the age of 45 years. Any person joining the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen after July 1, 1926, and who has reached the age of 45 years will not be eligible for admission to this department." The adoption of this recommendation depends upon the result of a referendum vote of the lodges.

A referendum vote of the lodges will be taken also in a proposal "that the Pension Department be made a part of our constitution and general rules and that it be amended in the future by the convention as now prevails in the amending of our regular constitution, and that the funds of the Pension Department be handled in the same manner as all other funds of the Brotherhood."

The Railroad Trainman, the official publication of the Brotherhood, gives the following information regarding the assessments and benefits of the pension department:—

Monthly assessments for ages at entry are as follows:—

18 to 30, inclusive	$0.50 monthly
31 to 35, inclusive	1.00 monthly
36 to 40, inclusive	1.50 monthly
41 to 45, inclusive	2.00 monthly
46 to 50, inclusive	2.50 monthly
51 to 55, inclusive	3.00 monthly
56 to 60, inclusive	3.50 monthly
61 to 65, inclusive	4.50 monthly

Should the monthly assessment not be sufficient to meet the demands upon the department, the president and general secretary and treasurer will have authority to levy additional assessments to meet such demands. A notice of such additional assessments shall be published in *The Railroad Trainmen.*

The benefits are as follows:—

Members paying assessment for	Receive as pension
61 to 120 months	$35 per month
121 to 180 months	40 per month
181 to 240 months	45 per month
241 to 300 months	50 per month
301 to 360 months	55 per month
361 to 420 months	60 per month
421 to 480 months	65 per month
480 months and over	70 per month

The report of the work of the convention will be given to the lodges before September 1, at which time the changes in the constitution laws and rules will become effective.

Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation

The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation held its biennial convention in Ottawa from May 26 to 29 under the presidency of Mr. G. R. Jackson. Many subjects were discussed including annual railway passes for railway mail clerks, seniority rights, the Dominion Government Superannuation Act, and sanitary equipment and safety appliances in postal cars. The convention expressed itself in favour of the Federation withdrawing wholly and permanently from affiliation with postal employees. It was opposed to the attitude of the president in the recent strike (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, p. 546) as not in accordance with the vote taken by the Federation, and a resolution was adopted that

No strike of the members of this Federation shall be called unless 80 per cent of the total membership have by ballot approved thereof, and unless said vote is sustained by an 80 per cent vote of the Federation executive. All strike ballots shall be sent out by and returnable directly to the Federation executive. No strike order shall be valid unless signed by at least four members of the Federation executive.

All railway mail clerks were advised to accept the Government Superannuation Act, but the following amendments to the Act were proposed—that optional superannuation for railway mail clerks should be provided at the age of 60, or after 35 years of service; that full 35 years superannuation should be provided for railway mail clerks suffering total disability as a result of being injured while on duty; that a stated amount should be provided for the civil servant resigning after less than 10 years of service as it was claimed that the lack of such a provision kept out a large number of junior men.

The convention suggested that some remuneration should be provided for men acting as head clerks at points away from headquarters, and that the position of head railway mail clerk away from headquarters should be given to the senior railway mail clerk in the district, if he will accept it, provided that his qualifications are sufficient. Another resolution proposed that the district in which a man resides should be held to be his residence in so far as district promotions are concerned, and that district promotions should be held for and allotted to men in their own respective district.

With regard to the subject of sanitary equipment and safety appliances it was decided that when locals have a particular grievance with regard to postal cars they should take the matter up with the executive of the Federation. The following report was received from the committee in charge of this matter:—

That all sanitary equipment and safety appliances in postal cars be properly looked after by the railway companies, it being recommended that the Department be asked to impress on the railway companies the use of more thorough inspection of postal cars with a view to improving the sanitary equipment and hygienic arrangements; that the railway companies supply safety doors in mail cars; that they install emergency signal systems for use in case of hold-ups or accident; that the letter case in new steel cars be remodelled; that car doors be supplied with safety chains, storm windows, to be removed in summer and screens supplied; that storm protection be supplied for doors; that cases be remodelled and pigeon-holes be of uniform size cases, be securely fastened to the wall of car and all surplus equipment to be removed. In combination cars that steam valves be installed in the mail car and also gas connections.

Several amendments were made to the constitution, among which was one which provides that the Dominion Federation should meet regularly in the city of Ottawa once during the recess of the Dominion Federation, on the anniversary of the date of the last session The Federation may also meet in such special sessions as may be called by the president and at such time and place as he may determine, or upon the request of three members of the executive

Mr. Jackson having withdrawn from nomination Mr. I. V. Dexter was elected as president for the year 1926-27. Mr. W. S. Osborne was elected first vice-president; Mr. G. Paradis, second vice-president, Mr. H. E. Downe as third vice-president, and Mr. J. P. Allen as secretary-treasurer.

Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters

The Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters at its sixth annual convention held at Kitchener in June, approved the draft of a firemen's pension bill, which it is proposed to bring before the provincial legislature at its next session. The bill would require all towns and

cities to provide a superannuation and pension fund for their firemen, to be maintained by equal contributions from the firemen and the municipalities.

The convention also approved of a group insurance plan, which will go into effect if approved by a referendum vote of all members of the Federation. The scheme is optional on the part of the firemen. It was submitted by an insurance company and provides that each fireman will be eligible to receive an idemnity at the rate of $50 a month in case of sickness for a maximum period of fifteen weeks, or for thirty days in the case of certain specified diseases. The annual premium payable by the association will be $10.80 per member. All *bona fide* members of the Federation between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, who have been in the employ of fire departments connected with the association for a period of three months will be eligible for this insurance.

The secretary was instructed to prepare cards to send to the branch locals to ascertain how many members would be willing to give a dollar on the death of a member in order to create a voluntary benevolent fund, and the executive was instructed to see if this scheme would come within the law of the province of Ontario.

The convention favoured standardized hose couplings, the opinion being that a standard of five threads to the inch is the most suitable to all pressures. It was recommended that an educational campaign should be conducted to impress the proper bodies with the need of standard couplings. The Federation will suggest to the Hydro-Electric, Bell Telephone and Telegraph companies that wires should not be strung less than eighteen feet above pavements, claiming that men on aerial trucks have been injured by wires strung too low. It was also decided that the name of any member who is retired or discharged from a fire department should be immediately sent to the General Secretary-Treasurer so that he may report the same to all branches.

Fort William was chosen as the place for next year's convention.

Mr. James J. O'Kelley of Ottawa was re-elected president and Mr. D. H. Lamb, of Toronto, as secretary-treasurer.

American Federation of Musicians

The thirtieth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians was held at Niagara Falls, New York, from May 11 to 15, with 342 delegates in attendance, representing 771 local unions and a membership of over 100,000 in the United States and Canada. President Joseph N. Weber spoke of the improved conditions for musicians that had developed since the organization of the Federation. He interpreted some of the complex rules of the organization, and explained that it was impossible to conceive or enforce a set of rules which would govern all exigencies developing in the conditions under which members of the Federation earn their living.

Some changes in the rules were made at the convention to become effective on August 1, 1925. The convention reaffirmed the principle that all members rendering essentially musical services with or as vaudeville acts are under the jurisdiction of the Federation at all times. The payment of strike benefits was extended from ten to fifteen weeks. It was also arranged that in addition to the price of an engagement the contracting members must charge the cost of transportation for such engagement by railroad or otherwise.

The following construction was placed on some of the existing rules of the organization:

1. Engagements are considered competitive if musicians receive pay for their services or if the employer, in the absence of free service of musicians, would be obliged to pay for such.

2. A member of the American Federation of Musicians cannot play with suspended or expelled members or with non-members in or outside of the jurisdiction of a local or of the American Federation of Musicians on competitive engagements or engagements for pay unless it be with the consent of the American Federation of Musicians, or in cases wherein the laws of the Federation provide otherwise. However, union musicians residing in a town which is not in the musicians residing in a town which is not in the jurisdiction of any local of the Federation if the engagement is not taken in competition with members of the Federation and such non-union musicans do not include suspended or expelled members of the Federation.

But nothing in the above two sections shall be so construed as to permit any local entering into agreements with bands or orchestras of non-members in or near its jurisdiction—and permitting its members to play with such bands or orchestras, provided that such bands or orchestras contain no suspended or expelled members.

Members of travelling bands or orchestras filling engagements in theatres as added attractions or vaudeville act must identify themselves with the local house leader or a representative of the local during th first day of their engagement as members in good standing, as provided by Article XII, Section 17, Paragraph A, of the National By-laws.

The method of identification in the instances of playing engagements of one week or less in another jurisdiction shall be by presentation of membership card.

The thirty per cent additional charge heretofore pertaining to travelling dance orchestras only is hereafter to apply to hotel, restaurant and cafe engagements as well.

A travelling orchestra playing an engagement of not less than two weeks in a jurisdiction must not, during the continuance of such engagement, accept or play miscellaneous engagements outside the jurisdiction of any other local, when in competition with members of the jurisdiction where said first-named

engagement is being played, unless the local in said latter jurisdiction consents; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to deny the members of said travelling orchestra their respective rights as members of their home locals.

Locals were urged to secure the passage in their respective legislatures of legislation similar to that in force in the State of Massachusetts, known as the Casual Payment Law. This law requires the prompt payment of wages of musicians and of certain casual employees. It reads as follows:—

Every person engaged in carrying on in a city a hotel or club, and every person engaged in carrying on within the commonwealth a theatre, moving picture house, dance hall, factory, workshop, manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, mine, quarry, railroad or street railway, or telephone, telegraph, express, transportation or water company, or in the erection, alteration, repair or removal of any building or structure, or the construction or repair of any railroad, street railway, road, bridge, sewer, gas, water, or electric light works, pipes or lines, shall pay weekly each employee engaged in his business, and every person employing musicians, janitors, porters or watchmen shall pay weekly each such employee the wages earned by him to within six days of the date of said payment if employed for six days in a week or to within seven days of the date of said payment if employed seven days a week, or, in the case of an employee who has worked for a period of less than six days hereinafter called a casual employee, shall, within seven days after the termination of such period, pay the wages earned by such casual employee during such period; but any employee leaving his employment shall be paid in full on the following regular pay day; and any employee discharged from such employment shall be paid in full on the day of his discharge, or in Boston as soon as the laws requiring pay rolls, bills and accounts to be certified shall have been complied with; and the commonwealth, its departments, officers, boards and commissions shall so pay every mechanic, workman and labourer employed by it or them, and every person employed by it or them in any penal or charitable institution, and every county and city shall so pay every employee engaged in its business the wages or salary earned by him, unless such mechanic, workman, labourer or employee requests in writing to be paid in a different manner; and every town shall so pay each employee in its business if so required by him; but an employee absent from his regular place of labour at a time fixed for payment shall be paid thereafter on demand. This section shall not apply to an employee of a co-operative corporation or association if he is a stockholder therein unless he requests such corporation to pay him weekly, nor to casual employees as hereinbefore defined employed by the commonwealth or by a county, city or town. The department of public utilities, after hearing, may exempt any railroad corporation from paying weekly any of its employees if it appears that such employees prefer less frequent payments, and that their interests and the interests of the public will not suffer thereby. No person shall by a special contract with an employer or by any other means exempt himself from this section or Section 150. Whoever violates this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten or more than fifty dollars.

The following officers were elected: president, Mr. Joseph N. Weber; vice-president, William L. Mayer; secretary, Mr. William J. Kerngood; treasurer, Mr. Harry E. Brenton.

Change in Prices for Travelling Members and Leaders.—Members travelling with musical comedies, etc., are permitted to render services at only eight performances and one rehearsal, instead of nine performances, when called upon, for the weekly price of $80 for week stands.

Eight performances weekly instead of nine are permitted in broken weeks.

The number of performances permitted under the weekly salary for travelling leaders with such attractions was reduced from nine to eight

The scale for travelling leaders with burlesque companies was increased from $85 to $90 weekly.

Circus band salaries were increased from $32 per man to $40 weekly, with leaders' salaries increased from $55 to $63.

The International Moulders' Union of North America will take a referendum vote of its members early in the fall on a proposal to provide for an additional $500 death and disability benefit. The proposal was approved by the members of the local union at Hamilton, Ontario, at a recent meeting.

Co-operative Societies in Saskatchewan

The annual report of the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, covering the year ended April 30, 1925, gives a complete list of the co-operative group in Saskatchewan, as follows:—

The Saskatchewan Co-operattive Elevator Company.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries.

The Municipal Hail Insurance Association.

The Saskatchewan Agricultural Co-operative Associations (trading live stock shipping community grazing, community halls).

The Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers.

The Trading Department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards (Northern and Southern).

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Registered Seed Growers' Association, and the two pools.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers.

Notes on co-operation in Saskatchewan appeared in the January and July issues of the Labour Gazette (pages 17 and 649)

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Employment Regulations under Alberta Public Health Act

New regulations have been issued under the Public Health Act of Alberta in connection with the employment of persons affected with infectious disease in a communicable form. Such persons may not engage or be employed in any work in connection with the looking after of bedrooms in a hotel or rooming house. The regulations provide that the Local Board may examine any person who may be engaged in such occupation, work or service who is suspected of having any contagious or infectious disease in a communicable form, or the Local Board may require such person to furnish it with a certificate from his medical adviser with regard to his condition in respect to any such disease. No person affected with any such disease shall continue in such work, employment or service unless and until a free examination has been made and he is found to be free from such disease.

Another regulation makes similar provision in regard to employment which requires or occasions the handling of any food, liquid or material intended for food or drink for human consumption, or the handling of any dish or other article used in the preparation or serving of food or drink for human consumption. This regulation is not to apply to any person who handles such food or liquid, or food products exclusively while contained in wrappers, boxes, cases or other containers, or who handles such food or liquid or food products by mechanical means in such manner that such food cannot come in contact with the hands or any portion of the body of such person.

Ontario Mining Association to Study Accident Prevention

The Ontario Mining Association at their annual meeting in July, discussed the problem of accident prevention, and a committee was named to study means to decrease the accident rate. The Association approved the increased assessment of employers now called for by the Workmen's Compensation Board as being necessary to meet the cost of accidents. Attention was directed to the need of impressing on new employees the necessity of obeying regulations concerning safety and of recognizing danger signs. Accidents among foreigners who do not speak English might sometimes be averted, it was claimed, if they were helped to learn the language.

Paper Mills Conduct Accident Prevention Contest

On July 1 last, the Sault Ste. Marie plant of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills entered into a friendly competition with the Laurentide Company of Grand Mere, Quebec, which has a splendid record in the matter of accident prevention, in an attempt to reduce the frequent and severity of accidents to a minimum. The contest will run for three months. Certain rules and regulations have been adopted. Mr. A. P. Costigane, of Toronto, safety engineer of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Association has been appointed judge, his name having been submitted by both sides.

Painters' Objections to Spraying Machine

The paint-spraying machine was condemned at a recent conference of organized painters at Washington. In a study of the spray gun in operation Dr. Sharpe of the University of Toronto, found that when the gun was in operation a mist could easily be seen 10 feet or more to the side of the operator. Plates exposed for half an hour during the operation showed that lead was deposited 11 feet to the right of the operator and three feet behind him. Shoes and clothing of the operator showed a fine coating of paint and the edges of the nostrils were coated by paint. The numerous poisons a painter works with could be taken into the system either by inhalation or absorption and required very little to cause serious illness. Experiments showed that the breathing of one-thirtieth of a grain of lead per day was the limit which a normal person can inhale without symptoms of poisoning. Two or three parts of benzol to 100,000 parts of air breathed for a few hours, was sufficient to cause loss of consciousness, and the other poisons used in the trade were just as deadly. Turpentine caused paralysis and disease of the heart and kidneys, and lead affected every part of the body, causing in many instances complete paralysis and insanity.

The painters claimed that when clean work is demanded they can successfully compete with the spray guns, and the fact that members use the machine in water colors or other materials of a non-poisonous nature was sufficient proof that they were not attempting to block progress in the use of labour-saving machines.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Progress of Ratifications

THE International Labour Office publishes in *Industrial Labour Information* for July 27 its periodical diagram showing the measures taken or in progress in different countries for the ratification or application of Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference, in so far as such measures have come to the knowledge of the International Labour Office. An analysis of the diagram gives the following results:

First Conference (*Washington,* 1919):—Ratifications registered, 66 (hours convention, 7, including two conditional; unemployment, 18; childbirth, 4; night work for women, 14; minimum age in industry, 10; night work of young persons, 13).

Second Conference (*Genoa,* 1920):—Ratifications registered, 27 (minimum age at sea, 11; unemployment indemnity, 6; employment for seamen, 10).

Third Conference (*Geneva,* 1921):—Ratifications registered, 68 (minimum age in agriculture, 9; rights of association for agricultural workers, 13; workmen's compensation in agriculture, 8; white lead, 8; weekly rest in industry, 10; minimum age for trimmers and stokers, 10; medical examination of young seamen, 10).

In addition, about 40 ratifications have been authorized but not yet registered, and over 100 more have been recommended.

Great Britain and the Maritime Conventions

The Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Bill passed its third reading in the British House of Commons on June 18. Some account of this measure was given in the April and May issues of this Gazette. Before the third reading was passed in the House of Commons, a Government amendment was adopted to bring the bill into conformity with the Conventions by omitting the words "or pilotage" from the above amendment. The effect of this is to make the bill applicable to vessels navigating within the limits of the jurisdiction of the pilotage authority of the port at which they are regularly employed, but not to vessels of the kinds defined whose ordinary course of navigation does not extend beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the harbour authority.

Germany and the Conventions

Early in the present year the German Reichstag approved four Conventions (unemployment, employment facilities for seamen, rights of association in agriculture, and workmen's compensation in agriculture), and the formal ratification of these Conventions by Germany was registered in June. The German Government states that it did not again submit to the Reichstag the bills relating to certain Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its first three sessions, to which the Reichsrat had already given its approval. The Reichsrat, or Upper House, gave its approval to the Washington Convention concerning unemployment, to all the Genoa Conventions, and to all the Conventions of the Geneva, 1921, conference, with the exception of that concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings. It adjourned any consideration of the Washington Conventions concerning hours of work, night work of women, minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, and night work of young persons, and also the Convention of the Geneva, 1921, Conference concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings. The ratification of the Conventions in question cannot be effected, even after their approval by the Reichstag, until the necessary provisions for their application in Germany have been given the form of law. It appears that, in order that the Conventions may be applied, certain amendments, not of a fundamental kind, must be made in the legislation at present in force. For this reason, the Conventions in question will be submitted to the Reichstag at the same time as the respective bills for their application. These bills are now in course of drafting.

France and the Hours Convention

On July 8 the French Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted the bill introduced by the Government in July 1924 for the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention. The bill provides that ratification shall only take effect in France when the Convention has been ratified by Germany. The Chamber, in adopting the bill, maintained this condition and rejected a proposed amendment in favour of the unconditional ratification of the Convention. During the debate it was pointed out that there were some differences between the Convention and the French Act

of April 1919, which allowed of the application of the new system in stages in certain industries. Such gradual application was not allowed by the Convention. Moreover the act of 1919 did not specify, as did the Convention, the rates for overtime pay and the administrative regulations under the Act merely referred to local customs. In both cases, however, it would be easy to adapt the French legislation to the Convention. Overtime rates in France, it was stated, were not so very different from those provided for by the Convention. As regards the application of the Act in stages, the stages



THE CANADIAN DELEGATION AT THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, GENEVA.

This photograph was taken in front of the International Labour Office in Geneva. Left to right—Sir Herbert Ames, Financial Director General of the League of Nations, and his secretary, M. Bieler; H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa; Pierre Beaulé, President Catholic Workers Confederation, Quebec; Dr. W. A. Riddell; Miss Henderson, secretary to Dr. Riddell; Gustave Francq, chairman, executive, Trades and Labour Congress, Montreal; John Lowe, employers' delegate; Hon. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health and Labour, Toronto; H. Macdonald, legal secretary, C.M.A., Toronto; D. A. Stevenson, intelligence officer, International Labour Office; P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress, Ottawa; Norman Mackenzie, legal adviser, International Labour Office; Hon. Lauréat Lapierre, M.P.P., Quebec.

were, if not completed, at least very nearly completed. There was nothing therefore from the legislative point of view which would prevent the ratification of the Washington Convention.

The Director's visit to South America

In response to reiterated invitations from the Governments of the South American Republics, Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, left Geneva on June 28 to visit Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile. The need for a direct effort to make the work of the International Labour Organization more widely known in the States of Latin America has frequently been emphasised by the representatives of those States, and it is hoped that the personal contact which the Director will establish during his visit, not only with Governments but with the industrial organizations of employers and workers, will contribute to that end, while at the same time stimulating the progress of ratification of International Labour Conventions by the several countries.

"Industrial Safety Survey"

The second issue of this valuable publication has reached the Department. An account of its origin and aims was given in the May

issue of this Gazette. The new number continues the study of Safety Education in Industry, giving reproductions of effective posters designed to call the attention of workers to the dangers of their employment and the need for caution. These posters show a wide range in their method of treating the same topic, owing to the different mental characteristics of the people in the different countries for whom they are intended. The American output of safety posters runs into thousands, the National Safety Council alone publishing 36 a month. In Great Britain about 100 industrial safety posters have been published, in Germany about 70, and in the Netherlands 35. Corresponding figures were not available for Canada, Chile or Japan. Posters have also been prepared by the French and Belgian Association for accident prevention. A useful method of safety instruction, which originated in America, relies on some form of friendly competition in order to engage the sporting instincts of the worker in the interests of safety.

The *Survey* lays stress on the moral obligation resting on industry to protect the workers, rather than on the economic benefits to be derived from preventive measures. "Disillusionment as to the financial benefits of accident prevention may injure the work itself. It is a wiser and safer policy not to rely on these possibilities but to cling resolutely to the fundamental principle that the adoption of every possible means of accident prevention is an imperative social and ethical obligation which must be scrupulously discharged, even at the cost of material sacrifices from the individual and the community."

Another section of the magazine contains an account of the work of the safety institutions and associations in various countries, including Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. The legislative section consists of an account of recent acts and regulations, safety codes and official reports.

The issue also contains a useful summary of recent publications which deal with various aspects of the industrial safety.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY IN CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, issues an annual industrial census, including statistics of fisheries, mining, forestry and general manufacture in Canada. The annual census is in addition to the Bureau's decennial census and the statistics of population, finance, education, etc. Preliminary reports on various industries have been reviewed in previous issues of the Labour Gazette. These preliminary reports are consolidated from time to time in general reports issued by the Bureau.

The Pulp and Paper Industry, 1924

A preliminary report on the pulp and paper industry for 1924 has just been issued. This industry includes three branches: operations in the woods with pulpwood as a product, manufacture of pulp, and manufacture of paper.

The total capital invested in the industry in 1924 was $459,457,696 as compared with $417,611,678 in 1923. The total value of pulpwood produced showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. The total value of pulp produced decreased by 8.8 per cent in value, while the value of paper produced increased by 4.1 per cent. If the net value of production for the entire industry be considered as the sum of the values of pulpwood, pulp and paper produced then the total for 1924 was $187,174,703, as compared with $188,642,109 for 1923, $158,483,377 for 1922, $154,641,077 for 1921, and $224,414,131 for 1920. The maximum, which was reached in 1920, was followed by a decided decrease in 1921, but the figures for 1922 and 1923 show increases. The small decrease in 1924 was due to a falling off in the value of exports of raw pulpwood and to decreases in the manufacture and exports of pulp. The manufacture and exports of paper both show satisfactory increases.

There were 115 mills in operation in Canada in 1924 as compared with 110 in 1923. Quebec had 49 mills, Ontario 46, Nova Scotia, 9, British Columbia 6, and New Brunswick 5. Of these mills, 46 manufactured pulp only; 34 were combined pulp and paper mills, and 35 manufactured paper only. The 80 mills manufacturing pulp produced 2,465,011 tons valued at $90,323,972, as compared with 2,475,904 tons valued at $99,073,203 in 1923, representing a decrease of 0.4 per cent in quantity and 8.8 per cent in total value. Of this total 1,497,564 tons, valued at $44,460,141, were made by combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in the manufacture of paper, 266,975 tons valued at $14,460,176 were manufactured for sale to paper mills in Canada, and 700,472 tons, valued at $31,403,655, were manufactured for export.

The 69 mills manufacturing paper in 1924 produced 1,718,741 tons of paper, which with certain miscellaneous pulp products were valued at $133,395,673, as compared with 1,589,303 tons, valued at $128,089,609, in 1923, an increase of 8.1 per cent in quantity and of 4.1 per cent in total value. Newsprint made up 80.8 per cent of the paper manufactured in 1924, amounting to 1,388,081 tons, valued at $100,276,903, as compared with 1,251,541 tons, valued at $93,213,340 in 1923, an increase of 10.9 per cent in quantity and of 7.6 per cent in total value. The production of newsprint in the United States during 1924 was about 1,471,000 tons.

The apparent total production of pulpwood was 4,647,201 cords, valued at $57,777,640, as compared with 4,654,663 cords, valued at $57,119,596 in 1923. Of the total for 1924 about 71.4 per cent was manufactured into pulp in Canada, while the remaining 28.6 per cent was exported to the United States.

The total number of employees on salaries and wages was 27,627 in 1924, and the total payroll was $37,649,485, as compared with 29,234 employees in 1923 with wages and salaries amounting to $38,382,845. The employees in 1924 included 2,993 salaried employees (2,528 male and 465 female) and 24,632 employees on wages (23,727 male and 905 female).

The Silk Industry, 1923

The number of silk mills reporting during 1923 was seven, of which 5 were in the province of Quebec and 2 in Ontario. The total amount of capital invested in the industry was $4,594,313, as compared with $4,618,448 in the previous year; the total value of products was $5,044,968 in 1923 and $4,675,205 in 1922. The items showing the greatest increase were silk and artificial silk threads and yarns, which in 1923 totalled $2,409,416, as compared with $1,908,637 in 1922.

Statistics of employment for 1923 compared with 1922 showed a decrease of 10 in the number of persons employed, and of $12,094 in the total payments of salaries and wages. The average employment per months for the whole year was 312 males and 823 females. Employees increased in number during the last six months over the first six months, by 4 per cent, the increase being principally confined to male employees. The months of highest employment were July and August, and those of lowest employment were January and February. The total number of employees during the year was 1,457 (502 male and 955 female), and the total amount paid in salaries and wages was $1,224,036. Fourteen male salaried officers of corporations were paid $93,381; 16 general superintendents, managers, etc., of whom one was a female, received $56,915; 5 male technical experts received $10,939; 287 (156 male and 131 female) clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc., received $318,797; and 1,135 (312 male and 823 female) wage earners received $744,004. The average working time whether full or part time in 1923 was 293.28 days; the average time in which plants were idle was 10.71 days. Employees worked an average of 9 hours per day and 49.71 hours per week.

The Button Industry, 1923

Reports were received from 20 establishments manufacturing buttons in 1923, of which 14 were in the province of Ontario, 3 in British Columbia, 2 in Quebec and 1 in Alberta. Capital invested in the industry amounted to $1,414,602, and of this amount $1,356,020 was invested in Ontario. The total capitalization for 1923 showed an increase of $51,262 over the previous year. The total value of production in 1923 was $1,099,035, compared with $1,203,240 in 1922.

The total number of employees in all classes fell from 573 in 1922 to 533 in 1923, a decrease of 40, and the amount of the payroll decreased from $503,445 in 1922 to $490,074 in 1923. The maximum number of employees at work in 1923 was 483 in April, whilst the minimum number reported was 401 in December. Salaried officers of corporations numbering 19 males were paid $55,420; 16 male general superintendents and managers were paid $48,128; 7 male technical experts, accountants, etc., were paid $14,240. 29 (14 male and 15 female) clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc., were paid $36,499, 24 female outside piece workers were paid $3,364, and 438 wage earners (206 male and 232 female) were paid $332,423. The number of days in operation on full time averaged 262, on part time 32.4, and idle 7.6. The hours worked by wage earners per day averaged 8.3 and per week 47.4.

The Paper Box and Bag Industry, 1924

A preliminary report on the paper box and bag industry in Canada for 1924 shows that this is one of the most important of the secondary manufacturing industries depending on the pulp and paper industry for raw material. The report covers only those firms which specialize in the manufacture of stiff, folding and corrugated boxes, cartons and other paper board containers and paper bags. These firms also manufacture in many cases, envelopes,

egg case fillers, paper drinking cups, bottle wrappers, mailing tubes and other miscellaneous products.

There were 94 firms engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes and bags as their principal product with an investment of $15,678,478. Fifty-eight of the firms were in Ontario, 23 in Quebec, 6 in Manitoba, 4 in New Brunswick, and 3 in Alberta and British Columbia. The total value of all the products in 1924 was $9,283,849, being made up chiefly of stiff boxes valued at $3,297,250; folding boxes valued at $2,412,554, corrugated boxes and wrappers valued at $1,643,885, and paper bags valued at $963,334. Ontario led the other provinces in the value of these commodities with Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Alberta following in the order in which they are named.

The industry gave employment to 41,309 people, including 509 salaried employees (371 male and 138 female), and 40,800 wage earners (17,152 male and 23,648 female). Salaries and wages paid totalled $3,543,193, of which $1,144,831 was paid for salaries, and $2,398,362 for wages. Of the total number of employees, 26,298 were in Ontario, 12,200 in Quebec, 1,222 in Manitoba, 751 in New Brunswick and 838 in Alberta and British Columbia. The average monthly employment during the year was 3,400, November being the month of highest employment, with 3,612 persons employed. The average days in operation, per mill on full time, was 267 days, on part time 24 days, and the average number of idle days was 15.

The Lumber Industry, 1923

The report on the lumber industry in Canada in 1923 is divided into two sections, namely, the operations in the woods, and the saw mill operations. The total net value of the products of the industry was $258,270,326.

Logging.—Operations in the woods are carried on during the fall, winter and spring months generally throughout Eastern Canada, with November, December and January as the months of highest employment, and July and August the months of minimum employment. This condition is fairly uniform in Eastern Canada from year to year, depending on snow and frost conditions. In British Columbia, however, conditions are reversed, with the highest employment during the summer months and the lowest during the winter season, but with less seasonal variation than in the eastern provinces. The season is longest in British Columbia and shortest in Manitoba.

Returns were received from 600 operators in 1923 as compared with 694 in 1922. The number of employees engaged in the woods operations in 1923 was 33,795, of whom 39 were females. Of this number 519 were superintendents and managers, 963 were clerks and other salaried employees, and 32,313 were employees on wages. There were 14,826 persons employed in Ontario, 8,941 in British Columbia, 6,698 in Quebec, 1,498 in New Brunswick, 746 in Nova Scotia, 612 in Saskatchewan, 310 in Manitoba, and 164 in Alberta.

The total amount paid in salaries and wages was $28,010,671, of which $1,361,356 was paid to superintendents and managers, $1,224,164 to clerks and other salaried employees, and $25,425,151 to employees on wages. The largest amount was paid in British Columbia, where the employees received $12,309,185; in Ontario, with considerably more employees, the amount paid was $9,491,660, and in Quebec $4,430,300. The average wage paid for all classes in Canada was $829, an average of $2,623 for superintendents and managers, $1,271 for clerical employees, and $787 for wage earners. The earnings of the wage-earners, however, covered employment for an average of only 182.6 days in the year, as compared with 158.9 days in 1922.

The total capital invested in the industry was $29,867,297, of which $13,531,956 was invested in British Columbia. Over 58 per cent of British Columbia's portion was invested in machinery, as compared with 20 per cent of the investment in Eastern Canada where power logging is not so highly developed.

The products of the woods operations included 3,163,589,000 feet, board measure, of logs and boom timber valued at $55,625,274; 70,283,000 feet, board measure, of square and waney timber valued at $1,525,572, 15,277,059 cords of pulpwood valued at $20,534,394, 3,024,457 hewn ties valued at $1,935,797; 702,273 cords of bolts valued at $435,291; 161,288 poles valued at $347,691, mining timber valued at $175,842; piling valued at $121,067; 17,492 cords of firewood valued at $92,051; and all other products valued at $281,109, making the total value of the products $81,074,088 as compared with products valued at $58,668,929 in 1922.

Sawmills.—There was a decrease in the number of saw mills reporting from 2,922 in 1922 to 2,883 in 1923, the decreases being in Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan while increases took place in the other provinces. In Quebec there were 144 fewer mills reporting in 1923. The capital

invested in the mills showed a decrease from $162,835,219 to $155,638,059, the decreases being in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The value of the products showed an increase, however, from $114,324,580 in 1922 to $139,894,677 in 1923. The production of sawn lumber increased by 18.8 per cent, and the average value per thousand increased by $2.10. Lath production increased by 11.9 per cent in quantity, but decreased by four cents a thousand in average value. Shingle production increased in quantity by 8.4 per cent, but decreased in average value per thousand by sixty-one cents, causing a decrease in total value of 7.5 per cent. The cutting-up and barking or rossing of pulpwood is now an important feature of the industry. During 1923 755,933 cords of pulpwood, valued at $9,730,861, were so treated, as compared with 638,208 cords, valued at $8,273,686, in 1922. Other products and by-products of the saw mills and allied industries were valued at $5,931,413 in 1923, as compared with $5,409,314 in 1922.

The total number of employees increased from 31,891 in 1922 to 35,070 in 1923; superintendents and managers decreased in numbers from 871 in 1922 to 687 in 1923; clerks and other salaried employees increased from 1,263 in 1922 to 1,515 in 1923; and employees on wages from 29,757 in 1922 to 32,868 in 1923.

The average annual earnings per employee increased by about ten per cent, the increase of wage earners being a little above and that of clerical workers and managers, below the average. As saw-milling is largely a seasonal occupation the average annual wages represent only earnings during that part of the year in which the mill is in operation. During 1923 the average saw mill in Canada was in operation for only 94.5 days and in 1922 90.2 days out of the 304 working days in the year. In British Columbia weather conditions permit of operation during a longer period than in eastern Canada, and in this province the average mill operated 197.9 days as compared with 180.6 days in 1922. The average number of hours per shift throughout Canada was 9.6 in 1923 as compared with 9.8 in 1922, and the hours worked per week were 56.4 as compared with 57.7 in 1922. June was the month of highest employment for the Dominion as a whole and in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. There is, however, considerable variation in every province.

The following table gives some of the principal statistics of the saw mill operations by provinces:

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, ETC., IN SAWMILLS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, IN 1923

Provinces	Mills in operation	Capital invested	Employees	Salaries and wages	Value of products
		$		$	$
Prince Edward Island	42	147,669	38	13,429	89,614
Nova Scotia	331	2,666,589	1,363	661,710	2,755,748
New Brunswick	187	23,286,654	4,386	3,447,881	10,388,674
Quebec	1,342	36,343,512	7,555	5,530,039	27,181,307
Ontario	677	43,426,942	8,317	8,371,043	36,861,488
Manitoba	22	2,493,861	440	330,179	2,150,011
Saskatchewan	10	261,396	133	93,847	305,783
Alberta	35	960,040	419	278,688	916,740
British Columbia	237	46,051,396	12,419	14,763,688	53,245.31

Association of Governmental Labour Officials of United States and Canada

The Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada held their Twelfth Annual Convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 13-15. Mr. H. C. Hudson, of the Employment Service of Canada, is second vice-president of the Association. The Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour for Canada, had intended to be present, but was prevented by other engagements from attending. Mr. Fred W. Armstrong, of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, contributed a paper on the subject of the treatment of occupational diseases in connection with workmen's compensation. Sessions were devoted to the study of the following subjects:—recent labour legislation; employment, including harvest labour and rehabilitation; inspection and safety, including mine safety, etc.; women and children in industry; workmen's compensation, including occupational diseases and accident reporting; minimum wages; collaboration of government officials with the International Labour Office; labour statistics; interstate co-operation in labour administration, etc.

The International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions held their annual convention also at Salt Lake City, commencing on August 17.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics issues from time to time reports on wages and hours of labour in various industries.

Lumber manufacturing (sawmilling)

Bulletin No. 363 deals with wages and hours in sawmills in 1923 and compares the figures with those for previous years covered in similar reports. The information was secured by special agents of the Bureau from representative sawmills, the data being taken by the agents from the payrolls of 252 sawmills.

Of the 252 mills scheduled 3 made no report, 48 reported no net change in wages since July 1, 1921; 8 mills reported net reductions, one of which amounted to 25 cents per day and 7 ranged from 4 per cent to 20 per cent, or an average of 14 per cent decrease per mill; 193 mills reported net increases for the same period. Of this number, 118 ranged from 1 per cent to 50 per cent, or an average increase per plant of 16 per cent; 37 mills made increases averaging 52 cents per day per mill; 33 mills averaged increases of 8 cents per hour per mill, and 5 mills report a percentage and hourly or daily rate combined.

Of the 252 mills canvassed 11 reported payment of 50 per cent increase for overtime work. Ten of these mills are located on the Pacific coast and one in Maine. The other 241 mills pay the same rate for overtime as for regular time. Apart from the above, some mills pay workers, in the skilled mechanical trades only, an extra rate for overtime.

The figures published in the report show that wages in the industry substantially increased between July 1, 1921 and 1923.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK, TOGETHER WITH INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, IN SAWMILLS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1923, BY OCCUPATION AND YEAR (1913=100)

Occupation	Year	Number of Establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Index numbers for		
							Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
					$	$			
Sawyers, head, band	1907	34	71	60·8	·490	29·79	100	88	88
	1908	34	69	60·8	·481	29·24	100	86	86
	1909	34	69	60·8	·489	29·73	100	88	88
	1910	203	429	61·2	·543	33·18	100	97	98
	1911	243	508	61·2	·550	33·61	100	99	99
	1912	288	561	61·1	·546	33·47	100	98	99
	1913	288	554	60·9	·557	33·90	100	100	100
	1915	286	572	61·0	·539	32·75	100	97	97
	1919	120	249	57·5	·768	44·16	94	138	130
	1921	251	527	57·8	·797	46·07	95	143	136
	1923	230	529	57·0	·883	50·33	94	159	148
Laborers	1907	41	4,097	60·5	·183	11·07	99	107	106
	1908	41	3,662	60·6	·167	10·12	99	98	97
	1909	41	3,910	60·5	·171	10·35	99	100	100
	1910	245	20,327	61·3	·166	10·12	100	97	97
	1911	299	26,784	61·4	·162	9·91	100	95	95
	1912	361	29,365	61,5	·164	10·03	101	96	96
	1913	361	28,835	61·1	·171	10·40	100	100	100
	1915	348	36,569	61·3	·157	9·58	100	92	92
	1919	141	15,542	57·1	·345	19·70	93	202	189
	1921	279	27,967	57·2	·285	16·30	94	167	157
	1923	252	25,316	57·5	·310	17·83	94	181	171
Industry	1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	97	98
	1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	95	96
	1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	96	97
	1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	100
	1915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	91	91
	1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	194	179
	1921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	166	156
	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	180	170

The above extract from the tables shows the wages per hour and per week of two of the most numerous classes in the sawmills, namely "sawyers, head, band" and labourers. It will be observed that the wages of the sawyers have been substantially higher than those of the labourers, but have not increased as much proportionally as those of the labourers. The wages of "gang sawyers" and "resaw sawyers" were higher than those of the labourers, but lower than those of the "sawyers, head, band" being $27 and $32 per week in 1923. These

showed about the same increase per cent from 1913 to 1923 as the labourers, however, namely about 70 per cent. The tables indicate that the wages in this industry were higher in 1919 but the report states that the peak was probably in 1920, a year for which figures were not secured.

The report also tabulates by states the amounts of timber sawed by kinds of lumber; the average number of days of operation and of days idle; the number of mills, classified by number of head saws operated, with total number of head saws, average number per mill, average number of days the mills operated, and average number of days of operation per head saw, for year ending June 30, 1923. There is also a cumulative table of duration of operation of head saws in the same year, and one of establishments classified as to full-time hours per day and per week in 1923. In each case the classification is given by states.

In addition to the text tables, four general tables are presented showing detail information for 1923.

Hosiery and Underwear

Bulletin No. 376 deals with wages and hours of labour in the hosiery and underwear industry, 1907 to 1924. The information for 1924 covers 10,146 male workers and 28,403 female workers in 143 establishments.

The following table is a summary of a table of "average hours and earnings and classified full-time hours per week, by occupation, sex and year, 1907 to 1924," and gives the figures for all occupations for the years 1914, 1922 and 1924.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND YEAR, IN THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1924

Occupation, Sex and Year.	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Per cent of employees whose full-time hours per week were:							
						Under 48	48	Over 48 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 57	57 and under 60	60	Over 60
				$	$								
All Occupations:—													
Male.....1914	41	2,955	55·3	0·253	13·99	.....	.....	6	38	36	15	6	1
1922	107	8,912	52·4	·441	23·11	2	29	22	12	31	(1)	1	2
1924	143	10,146	51·6	·558	28·79	3	29	35	11	18	(1)	2	1
Female.....1914	59	16,441	54·5	·164	8·94	(1)	.....	8	65	19	6	2	.....
1922	105	23,266	50·4	·317	15·98	1	41	34	11	13	1	.....	(1)
1924	143	28,403	50·4	·356	17·94	4	32	45	10	9	(1)	(1)	.....
Male and Female..1914	41	19,396	54·6	·178	9·70	(1)	.....	7	61	21	8	3	(1)
1922	105	32,178	51·0	·354	18·05	2	38	30	11	18	(1)	(1)	1
1924	143	38,549	50·7	·409	20·74	4	31	42	10	11	(1)	1	(1)

(1) Less than one per cent.

The following table shows index numbers of customary full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week for the industry, 1910 to 1924, by specified years (1913=100):—

Year	Index Numbers of average		
	Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
1910	104	82	85
1911	104	84	87
1912	102	89	91
1913	100	100	100
1914	99	103	102
1919	94	219	206
1922	92	216	199
1924	91·7	237·8	218·1

The bulletin also gives information by states, about rates for overtime and for work on Sundays and holidays, and bonus systems, average hours and earnings in 1924, days of operation and days idle, and number of days worked in one pay period.

Most of the space in the bulletin is taken up by the general tables for 1924, all of which give the information by states.

Tables of index numbers are given for full-time earnings per week and average earnings per hour, from 1907 to 1924, the figures for 1913 being used as the base. For three of the principal occupations these figures are as follows:—

Occupation, sex and year		Index numbers of average		
		Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Finishers, underwear (Female):—	1907	107	86	92
	1908	107	82	88
	1909	107	80	86
	1910	106	82	86
	1911	106	80	85
	1912	104	84	87
	1913	100	100	100
	1914	100	98	97
	1919	95	161	153
	1922	92	178	163
	1924	91·0	204·9	186·4
Inspectors and folders, hosiery and underwear (Female):—	1910	105	86	90
	1911	105	86	90
	1912	103	89	92
	1913	100	100	100
	1914	100	102	101
	1919	95	182	174
	1922	92	207	190
		91·7	221·2	203·1
Knitters, web or tube, underwear (Male):—	1907	106	88	93
	1908	105	84	89
	1909	106	86	91
	1910	105	81	85
	1911	105	85	89
	1912	103	91	94
	1913	100	100	100
	1914	101	92	93
	1919	95	163	157
	1922	94	180	169
	1924	92·6	212·0	197·2

Iron and Steel

Bulletin No. 381 deals with wages and hours of labour in the iron and steel industry, 1907-1924. The report covers wage earners in 10 departments: blast furnaces, bessemer converters, open-health furnaces, puddling mills, blooming mills, plate rail mills, standard rail mills, bar mills, sheet mills and tin-plate mills. The greater part of the information was obtained through agents; the remainder through correspondence; 19 schedules were obtained from separate departments of plants. The following table shows how these are distributed by department and district.

Each department of an establishment has been counted as a separate plant.

In the summer of 1923 a general reduction of working time was begun in the industry, the results of which are shown in the report. In 1922, 69 per cent, and in 1924, 9 per cent of blast furnace employees worked 72 hours or more per week. Similarly employees in the Bessemer converting department were reduced from 67 per cent working 72 hours or over to only 2 employees; the proportion of employees on open-hearth furnaces was reduced from 64 per cent to 7 per cent; in blooming mills, from 57 per cent to 3 per cent; in plate mills, from 39 per cent to 3 per cent; in bar mills, from 16 per cent to 3 per cent.

While full time hours per week were reduced, the number of turns per week increased in a number of departments. In open-hearth furnaces, 52 per cent of employees reported in 1924 worked 7 days per week, with 32 per cent additional varying from 6 to 7 days. This was the largest amount of 7-day work reported for any year shown. Seven-day work also increased in blast furnaces and blooming mills.

The increase in hourly earnings more than offset the reduction in hours, and earnings per week showed an increase in all departments except plate mills. The following table shows average earnings per hour of common labourers by years, from 1907 to 1924, in specified departments, for all districts.

NUMBER OF PLANTS AND OF EMPLOYEES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES SHOWN ON PAY ROLLS IN 1924, BY DEPARTMENT AND DISTRICT

Department	Eastern district		Pittsburgh district		Great Lakes and Middle West district		Southern district		Total	
	Plants	Employees	Plants	Employees	Plants	Employees	Plants	Employees	Plants	Employees
Blast Furnaces	5	1,512	11	4,898	10	5,760	10	3,370	36	15,540
Bessemer converters	.....	.....	6	1,894	5	1,563	.....	.....	11	3,457
Open-hearth furnaces	5	987	7	4,361	10	4,943	4	1,320	26	11,611
Puddling mills	6	1,045	5	1,313	3	515	3	555	17	3,428
Blooming mills	5	603	8	2,650	9	1,959	3	437	25	5,649
Plate mills	4	1,130	5	2,118	4	986	.....	.....	13	4,234
Standard rail mills	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7	7	3,382
Bar mills	5	704	9	2,686	10	2,135	7	1,039	31	6,564
Sheet mills	.....	.....	9	5,787	5	3,903	.....	.....	14	9,690
Tin-plate mills	.....	.....	6	7,173	3	3,376	.....	.....	9	10,549
Total	30	5,981	66	32,880	59	25,140	27	6,721	189	74,104

(1) Not identified by districts.

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR OF COMMON LABOURERS IN SPECIFIED DEPARTMENTS OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1924, BY DISTRICT AND YEAR

District and year	Average earnings per hour in—									
	All departments	Blast furnaces	Bessemer converters	Open hearth furnaces	Puddling mills	Blooming mills	Plate mills	Bar mills	Sheet mills	Tinplate mills
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All districts:										
1907	0·151	0·146	0·155	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·153	.....	.....
1908	·147	·140	·155	.....	.....	.....	.....	·153	.....	.....
1909	·145	·138	·151	.....	.....	.....	.....	·150	.....	.....
1910	(1) ·158	·150	·163	0·157	.....	0·162	0·159	·160	·164	0·165
1911	(1) ·161	·151	·166	·161	.....	·163	·158	·159	·166	·164
1912	(1) ·162	·152	·167	·164	.....	·163	·161	·160	·168	·167
1913	(1) ·181	·173	·192	·185	.....	·185	·175	·169	·190	·189
1914	(1) ·181	·177	·193	·185	0·173	·187	·174	·173	·188	·189
1915	(1) ·180	·171	·193	·186	·167	·187	·174	·173	·188	·190
1917	·298	·281	·298	·292	.....	·287	·294	.....	·331	.....
1919	(1) ·461	·457	·489	·468	·436	·469	·450	·443	·462	·461
1920	(1) ·508	·474	·537	·525	·457	·511	·498	·506	·536	·533
1922	(1) ·336	·315	·363	·354	·305	·350	·336	·316	·356	·359
1924	(2) ·417	·401	·448	·434	·355	·462	·432	·392	·420	·439

(1) Including earnings of common labourers in rail mills although average earnings for that department are not shown separately in this table.

(2) Including earnings of common labourers in rail mills although district earnings for 1924 do not include them.

The following information taken from the major statistical tables appearing in each of sections under the several departments illustrates the general trend of hourly wages during the period.

Keepers in blast furnaces received an average of 20.5 cents per hour in 1909 as compared with 63.5 cents in 1920. The average was reduced in 1922 to 42 cents per hour, but increased again in 1924 to 57.9 cents. Labourers received 13.8 cents per hour in 1909, 47.4 cents in 1920, 31.5 cents in 1922 and 40.1 cents in 1924. Vesselmen in Bessemer converters received 49.9 cents per hour in 1914, $1.273 in 1920, 89.7 cents in 1922 and $1.166 in 1924. Steel pourers increased from 43.9 cents per hour in 1908 to $1.326 in 1920, dropped to 90.5 cents in 1922, but were increased to $1.073 in 1924. Charging machine operators in open hearth furnaces increased from 28.7 cents per hour in 1911 to 89.5 cents in 1920, fell back to 62.5 cents in 1922, and were increased to 86.3 cents in 1924. Puddlers, level-handed, in puddling mills received 39.2 cents per hour in 1915, but were increased to $1.227 in 1920. A reduction of approximately 50 per cent was suffered in 1922, but the average was increased again in 1924 to $1.051. These are only samples of the averages shown for each principal productive occupation for each department for each year for which material is available.

In addition to the data showing averages for the principal productive occupations separately, index numbers for average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour and average full-time earnings per week are shown for each department as a whole, based on the averages of 1913 as the base, or 100.

Boot and Shoe Industry

Bulletin No. 374 covers wages and hours of labour in the boot and shoe industry, 1907 to 1924. The data for 1924 cover 27,144 males and 18,316 females in the industry.

The wage peak of the industry was reached in 1920, at which time the general level of hourly earnings was two and one-third times that of 1913, and two and one-half times that of 1910. Between 1920 and 1922 average hourly earnings decreased about 10 per cent, and between 1922 and 1924 increased 3 per cent.

Regular or customary working hours per week decreased 11 per cent between 1913 and 1924. Because of this reduction of hours, full-time weekly earnings did not increase in the same proportion as hourly earnings. Full-time weekly earnings in 1920 were a little more than twice the earnings of 1913, with a drop of about 6 per cent between 1920 and 1924. The changes in earnings and hours are shown by index numbers for the industry as a whole.

The data for each of the years covered in this bulletin were taken by agents of the bureau directly from the records of the establishments. The number of establishments furnishing data varied from year to year, ranging from 26 in 1907, the initial year, to 143 in 1918. A total of 106 establishments were covered in 1924. The 1924 data were taken from the January records of 70 factories, from the February records of 23 factories, from the March records of 6 factories, and from April records of 7 factories. The mass of the data, therefore, is as of January and February.

The following table of index numbers for the years 1910 to 1924, for the industry as a whole, compares full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week;

Year	Index of full-time hours per week	Index of hourly earnings	Index of full-time weekly earnings
Selected occupations:			
1910	103	92	94
1911	102	94	96
1912	101	93	93
1913	100	100	100
All occupations:			
1914	99	101	100
1916	99	108	107
1918	95	140	133
1920	88	232	204
1922	88	208	185
1924	89	214	191

The principal table in the report gives average hours, and earnings, and classified full-time hours per week, by department, occupation, sex and year, 1907-1924. The following extract from this table shows the data for two of the most numerous clases, with classified full-time hours per week omitted:—

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS AND CLASSIFIED FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, BY DEPARTMENT, OCCUPATION, SEX, AND SPECIFIED YEAR, 1907 TO 1924

Occupation, sex, and year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, hand (Male):					
1907	20	919	54·9	0·325	(1)
1908	20	907	54·8	·332	(1)
1909	20	907	54·7	·340	(1)
1910	48	1,650	56·3	·319	17·86
1911	64	2,066	56·2	·313	17·50
1912	71	1,995	55·0	·322	17·58
1913	71	1,987	54·5	·351	19·05
1914	75	1,812	54·0	·366	19·66
1916	113	2,355	53·9	·375	20·12
1918	114	2,319	52·0	·484	25·06
1920	91	2,050	47·8	·829	40·29
1922	84	1,915	48·3	·787	38·11
1924	88	2,009	48·4	·838	40·56
Vampers (Female):					
1907	22	351	55·7	·246	(1)
1908	22	321	55·9	·242	(1)
1909	22	391	55·5	·253	(1)
1910	53	863	56·9	·238	13·46
1911	71	1,124	56·5	·238	13·46
1912	79	1,088	55·1	·230	12·68
1913	79	1,072	54·7	·246	13·45
1914	85	1,116	54·1	·243	13·14
1916	121	1,383	53·9	·254	13·66
1918	132	1,477	51·7	·312	16·11
1920	111	1,313	48·8	·506	25·09
1922	98	1,142	49·0	·480	23·54
1924	99	1,053	49·4	·519	25·64

(1) No data.

The hours for cutters fell between 1910 and 1924 from 56.3 to 48.4, but earnings per hour rose from $.319 to $.838 so that average full-time earnings per week increased from $17.86 to $40.56 of 127 per cent for the period. For this occupation the hours most frequently worked per week changed from 54 in 1907 to 48 in 1924.

The average full time hours per week of vampers (female) in the fitting or stitching department, fell from 56.9 in 1910 to 49.4 in 1924. Average earnings per hour rose from $.238 to $.519 and average full time earnings per week rose from $13.46 to $25.64 or 90 per cent.

For this occupation the frequency table shows that the preponderance of full-time hours per week changed during the period from 57 and under 60 hours to 48 hours, 50 per cent working that length of time per week in 1924.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1925, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of July showed a further increase which was less than in the preceding month, but exceeded that indicated on the same date of any other year of the record. Since employment at the beginning of August in three of the past four years has shown an increase over July, further improvement may be looked for in the next report. The 5,940 firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on July 1, 1925, employed 797,463 persons, or 19,524 more than on June 1. This gain of 2·5 per cent caused the index number (which is based on the numbers employed in January, 1920, as 100) to stand at 96·8, as compared with 94·5 in the preceding month, and with 95·9, 99·5, 91·1 and 87·5 on July 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The accompanying chart reflects the course of employment since 1923, and shows that the situation at the beginning of July of this year was better than in the same month of 1924, the first time improvement in that respect has been indicated.

With the exception of logging, in which there was a seasonal decline and trade which showed no general change, all industries registered increased activity on the whole. The construction group reported the most extensive gains.

Employment by Provinces

There was improvement in all provinces, that in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario being most marked.

Maritime Provinces.—Very pronounced expansion in highway construction was supplemented by smaller increases in manufacturing, chiefly in lumber and paper mills. Shipping, iron and steel manufacturing and fish canning, on the other hand, were slacker. Statements were tabulated from 563 employers having 74,377 workers, as compared with 67,511 on June 1. Slight additions to staffs were reported on July 1, 1924; the index number was higher than at any time since September, 1923.

Quebec.—In spite of heavy seasonal contractions in logging, and smaller losses in shipping, there was moderate expansion on the whole in Quebec. Manufacturing generally was more fully employed, lumber, food and tobacco works showing the largest gains within the group; there were, however, reductions in textile and iron and steel plants. Construction recorded an important increase in employment, and steam railway operation, asbestos mining and services were also more active. The working forces of the 1,273 firms making returns aggregated 223,380 persons, which was 1,621 more than they had employed in the preceding month. The situation is rather more favourable than at the same time of last year, when much smaller gains had been noted.

Ontario.—Further improvement was shown in Ontario on July 1, in contrast with the retrogressive tendency indicated at this time last year, and the index number now is very slightly higher. Construction and manufacturing registered the most noteworthy increases on the date under review, but there were also gains in mining, communication, transportation and services. Within the manufacturing division, there were large increases in food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, building material, electric current and mineral product plants, but iron and steel and leather factories, on the other hand, recorded curtailment, as is customary at this time of year. Logging also showed seasonal losses on a large scale. A combined working force of 325,594 persons was reported by the 2,701 employers making return, who had 318,683 employees on June 1.

Prairie Provinces.—Increased activity was indicated in this district, 2,907 workers having been added to the staffs of the 753 firms reporting for July 1. They had 101,653 employees. This expansion was rather less than that recorded in the same period of 1924, and employment then was in greater volume. On the date under review, construction, particularly highway construction, transportation, services and mining, registered the largest increases, while manufacturing showed practically no change and trade was slacker.

British Columbia.—The index number of employment in British Columbia was higher on July 1 than at any time since 1920. The increases, which exceeded those noted on the same date of last year, took place largely in lumber and food factories and in mining, construction and services, while logging and iron and steel plants were less fully employed. Reports were compiled from 651 employers whose payrolls aggregated 72,459, as compared with 71,240 on June 1, 1925.

Table I gives index numbers of employment in the five economic areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(Number employed by reporting firms in January, 1920=100)

District	Relative Weight	July 1, 1925	June 1, 1925	July 1, 1924	July 1, 1923	July 1, 1922	July 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces	9·3	99·4	90·3	90·6	101·0	92·6	89·0
Quebec	28·0	101·1	100·6	100·6	100·5	88·0	87·2
Ontario	40·8	91·8	89·8	91·4	97·2	89·2	84·2
Prairie Provinces	12·8	95·9	93·1	99·1	101·4	99·7	94·7
British Columbia	9·1	108·0	106·5	105·8	103·9	99·2	92·6
Canada	100·0	96·8	94·5	95·9	99·5	91·1	87·5

Employment by Cities

Employment increased in all the cities for which separate tabulations are made, but in most cases the gains were comparatively small.

Montreal.—Iron and steel plants were slacker, while construction, tobacco and food works were more active. The working forces of the 694 firms making return aggregated 109,623 as compared with 109,393 on June 1. Employment on July 1, 1924, showed a falling off, but the index number now is only slightly higher than on that date.

Quebec.—General improvement was indicated in Quebec, where 238 persons were added to the staffs of the 90 firms reporting, who had 8,770 employees on July 1. Local transportation and construction showed the largest increases.

Toronto.—There were important gains in manufacturing in Toronto; food, iron and steel, textile, rubber, printing and publishing establishments recorded larger payrolls, while the only significant declines in this division were in leather factories. Communication was also more active, while transportation and construction afforded less employment. Statements were received from 782 employers having 94,630 workers, or 945 more than in their last report. Employment had diminished on the same date of last year, and was then in smaller volume.

Ottawa.—A slight increase was noted in Ottawa, chiefly owing to activity in construction. A combined payroll of 10,623 workers was reported by the 129 firms making returns, who had 10,547 employees in the preceding month. At the beginning of July, 1924, the situation was more favourable than at the present time.

Hamilton.—The upward movement in employment that had been shown without interruption since January continued at the beginning of July, 731 persons being added to the staff of the 201 reporting employers, who had 26,165 workers. Manufacturing, especially of food products, and construction registered considerable improvement. Employment on the same date of last year had shown a falling off and the index number then was several points lower.

Windsor.—Statistics for Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities were tabulated separately for the first time, and showed that employment increased on July 1, 1925, when the index number stood at 87·1, as compared with 85·2 in the preceding month. Construction was more active, while there were reductions in the iron and steel industry. The 79 firms reporting had 9,481 workers, or 206 more than on June 1.

Winnipeg.—Practically no change was noted in Winnipeg. Improvement in construction was offset by losses in trade and manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 287 employers having 24,029 persons on the payroll, as against 24,022 in their last report. The index number at the present time is the same as that indicated on July 1, 1924, when improvement on a much larger scale was registered.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing, especially of lumber and tin products, and construction recorded increased activity in Vancouver, where 746 persons were added to the staffs of the 232 employers reporting. They had 23,053 workers on July 1. On the same date of last year reductions were indicated; the index number now is higher than in any month of the last three years.

Table II gives index numbers of employment by cities:—

TABLE II—EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES
(Number Employed by the reporting firms in Jan, 1920=100)

District	Relative Weight	July 1, 1925	June 1, 1925	July 1, 1924	July 1, 1923	July 1, 1922
Montreal	13·7	95·7	95·6	94·8	95·9	88·2
Quebec	1·1	98·9	95·7	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	11·9	87·6	86·7	83·9	89·5	88·4
Ottawa	1·3	100·5	100·1	102·3	110·2	.....
Hamilton	3·3	86·0	83·9	81·7	91·4	.....
Windsor	1·2	87·1	85·2	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	3·1	85·6	85·5	85·6	87·7	92·8
Vancouver	2·9	106·5	103·1	99·0	100·3	97·4

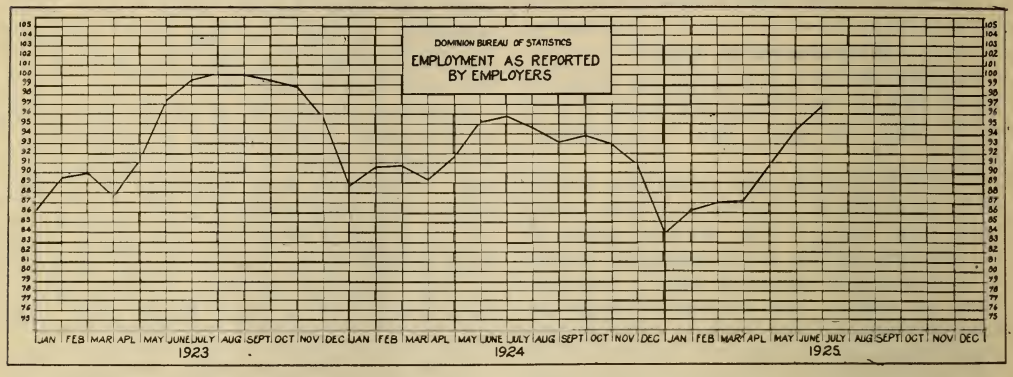
Manufacturing Industries

In contrast with the unfavourable movement indicated on the same date of last year, there was an increase in employment on July 1, 1925, when the staffs of the 3,881 manufacturers reporting stood at 439,617 persons, as compared with 434,925 on June 1. The situation is better than in the corresponding

month in 1924. Lumber, food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, rubber, tobacco, brewing, electric current and mineral product factories afforded considerably more employment than in the preceding month. The only pronounced reductions were in iron and steel, which, however, did not decline as greatly as at the beginning of July of last year, and in leather, where the decrease affected practically the same number of workers.

factories, while wooden vehicle works were slacker. Expansion was indicated in all except the Prairie Provinces.

Plant Products, Edible.—Seasonal activity in fruit and vegetable canneries, together with additions to staffs in sugar, syrup, biscuit, chocolate and confectionery works accounted for an increase of 2,049 persons in the staffs of 306 employers making returns. They reported 26,928 workers on July 1. All provinces



Animal Products, Edible.—Dairies, meat slaughtering and packing and fish smoking and curing establishments recorded seasonal activity. The index number in this industry was higher than in the corresponding month of 1924. Statements were tabulated from 220 employers having 16,320 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 15,546 on June 1. All except the Maritime Provinces shared in the upward movement.

Leather and Products.—Continued losses were noted in the leather division, boot, shoe and tanning works being slacker. Firms in Ontario and Quebec released most of the 345 employees who were let out by the 196 leather manufacturers making returns in the Dominion. They employed 15,252 workers. A contraction of practically the same size took place on July 1, of a year ago, but the index number then was higher.

Lumber and Products.—The trend of employment in lumber mills continued to be upward; these seasonal gains largely exceeded those registered at the beginning of July, 1924, when employment was in less volume. A combined working force of 58,100 persons was recorded by the 739 manufacturers making returns, who had 54,934 employees in their last report. In addition to the gains in rough and dressed lumber mills, there was improvement in container factories and, on a smaller scale, in furniture and other wood using

shared to some extent in the upward movement. On July 1, 1924, much less extensive gains were noted and the index number was several points lower.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The production of pulp and paper provided work for a larger number of workers than in the preceding month and printing and publishing shops were also more fully engaged. The working force of the 458 reporting firms aggregated 52,258 persons, as against 51,415 on June 1. The largest increases were in Ontario, although improvement was recorded in all except the Prairie Provinces. A downward tendency was in evidence on July 1 of last year, and the index number then was slightly below its level on the same date of this year.

Rubber and Products.—Rubber factories in Ontario recorded increased activity, while elsewhere no general change was shown. Thirty manufacturers employed 12,405 workers, or 251 more than in their last report. Pronounced curtailment of operations was indicated on the same date in 1924, and the situation then was less favourable.

Textile Products.—Fluctuations in different divisions of the textile group resulted in a net increase of 25 persons in the staffs of the 522 firms making returns, who employed 67,961 workers on July 1. Cotton mills and headwear factories showed a falling off in numbers employed, while offsetting increases took place

in garment, woollen and other textile plants. Improvement was indicated in Ontario, while the tendency in Quebec was downward. Substantial shrinkage was noted on July 1, 1924, and employment then was in smaller volume.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Breweries and tobacco factories afforded increased employment, chiefly in Quebec. A combined working force of 12,371 persons was employed by the 102 manufacturers making returns, who had 12,119 workers in the preceding month. Although this increase is slightly smaller than that registered on the same date of last year, the index number was somewhat higher this year.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continued improvement was indicated in building material works, 114 of which employed 9,271 persons as compared with 8,798 on June 1. This expansion, which is considerably larger than that reported on July 1, 1924, took place mainly in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Electric Current.—Employment in electric current plants showed a further gain; 290 persons were added to the personnel of the 85 companies reporting, who had 12,493 persons on payroll on July 1. The bulk of the increase occurred in Ontario. Additions to staffs on a decidely smaller scale were recorded on the same date of last year, when employment in this division was less active.

Iron and Steel Products.—As is usual at this time of year, there was a considerable decline in employment in iron and steel on July 1, although the shrinkage was considerably less than on the corresponding date in 1924. The index number then, however, was somewhat higher. According to returns from 646 manufacturers, they had 112,544 employees, or 3,080 less than in the preceding month. Rolling mills, railway car shops, automobile and steel shipbuilding establishments reported curtailment of operations, while the production of boilers, engines and tanks, agricultural implements, structural iron and steel and sheet metal goods afforded more employment. The tendency was downward in every province.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries were slacker, but heightened activity was noted in lead, tin, zinc and copper works. The payrolls of the 100 firms in the non-ferrous metal group whose statistics were tabulated included 10,790 workers, as against 10,707 in the preceding month. In the Maritime Provinces and Ontario there was improvement; on the other hand, reductions were noted in British Columbia. On July 1, 1924, employment in this division had decreased.

Mineral Products.—Continued increases were shown on the first of July, and the index number stood higher than at any time in last year or in 1923. Statements were received from 73 employers having 10,290 persons in their employ, or 147 more than on June 1. The gains took place largely in petroleum plants in Ontario.

Logging

After a brief recovery for river-driving operations at the beginning of June, employment soon resumed its downward trend, and the 204 reporting firms had 5,130 fewer employees on July 1 than in the preceding month. They reported 15,087 men. The largest losses were in Quebec and Ontario, but employment declined to some extent in every province. This contraction affected a larger number of workers than that noted on the same date of last year and the index number then was a few points above its present level.

Mining

Coal.—Slight improvement was registered in the western coal fields, while the strike in Nova Scotia continued to affect the situation there. The working forces of the 89 operators making returns aggregated 24,174 persons, as compared with 24,018 in the preceding month.

Metallic Ores.—Metallic ore mines, to some extent in Ontario but chiefly in British Columbia, afforded more employment than in the preceding month. Returns compiled from 46 companies showed that they had 14,054 men in their employ on July 1; this was 509 more than on June 1. The situation was slightly better than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when additions to staffs on a very much smaller scale were noted.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Asbestos mining and quarrying were more fully engaged than in the preceding month, 391 workers having been added to the staffs of the 74 firms reporting. They employed 6,738 persons on July 1. The bulk of the gain took place in Quebec. A 5 per cent decline in personnel had been indicated on July 1, 1924, and the index number then was a good many points below its present position.

Communication

Telegraphs and telephones both reported increases, those in the latter being much larger than on telegraphs. The greatest improvement was in Ontario, although all provinces shared in the gains. Statements tabulated from 165 employers in the communication division showed that they had 23,215 workers as against 22,715 on June 1. Additions to staffs were also reported on July 1 of last year.

Transportation

Steam Railways—As is usual at this time of year, there was considerable expansion on steam railways, chiefly in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The 101 employers making returns in this division had 75,044 persons on their payrolls, compared with 72,999 in the last report. A favourable tendency was also in evidence on July 1, 1924, and the index number then was higher.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Water transportation and longshore work in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec afforded less employment than on June 1, while moderate improvement was shown in Ontario. The result was a reduction of 923 in the working forces of the 58 firms making returns in the Dominion, who employed 13,732 persons. Contractions on a much larger scale were registered on the same date of last year and employment then was slightly below its present level.

TABLE III—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (January, 1920=100)

Industry	*Relative Weight	July 1, 1925	June 1, 1925	July 1, 1924	July 1, 1923	July 1, 1922	July 1, 1921
Manufacturing	55·1	89·1	88·3	87·7	93·6	84·2	80·9
Animal products—edible	2·0	105·4	101·3	101·3	94·9	97·4	92·8
Fur and products	·1	81·9	78·8	81·1	91·8	97·5	86·2
Leather and products	1·9	69·8	70·3	74·7	78·2	79·6	76·6
Lumber and products	7·3	116·2	109·1	111·9	121·0	113·3	99·3
Rough and dressed lumber	5·2	148·0	135·8	142·8	151·0	139·3	116·6
Lumber products	2·1	75·2	74·2	73·2	81·3	78·5	77·4
Musical instruments	·3	56·3	56·6	55·7	65·0	56·8	64·8
Plant products—edible	3·4	97·0	89·8	91·2	94·9	91·6	91·4
Pulp and paper products	6·5	102·1	100·9	99·9	104·9	97·3	90·9
Pulp and paper	3·3	110·5	107·5	106·8	115·8	102·3	91·9
Paper products	·7	85·9	89·9	84·6	90·6	85·3	77·0
Printing and publishing	2·5	97·6	97·9	96·9	96·9	95·2	94·2
Rubber products	1·6	86·9	84·9	71·0	77·9	76·5	68·8
Textile products	8·5	87·7	87·9	81·1	87·3	88·0	80·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·2	100·6	101·4	84·7	97·8	100·4	92·0
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	91·0	91·1	87·9	94·4	91·0	70·7
Garments and personal furnishings	2·6	72·1	71·3	72·1	74·3	76·8	76·3
Others	1·1	97·0	98·7	89·5	91·7	87·8	77·2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	100·6	99·7	98·5	100·2	99·9	102·2
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	89·1	95·8	108·2	101·9	61·4	86·4
Chemicals and allied products	·8	79·7	80·1	83·7	89·2	88·1	86·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	93·2	88·9	94·1	102·7	94·6	83·2
Electric current	1·6	135·2	132·4	129·1	123·0	121·6	104·8
Electric apparatus	1·1	109·6	109·7	108·3	103·8	74·8	92·3
Iron and steel products	14·1	72·9	75·0	76·0	85·0	65·6	70·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·3	52·2	62·0	57·8	77·5	57·7	63·1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	70·9	71·0	68·1	76·6	63·1	67·3
Agricultural implements	·8	59·2	57·1	55·2	65·0	56·0	66·6
Land vehicles	6·6	88·8	91·6	98·8	103·2	72·3	75·0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·5	34·8	38·0	39·7	27·4	28·2	47·7
Heating appliances	·6	82·8	82·4	75·4	91·9	86·8	85·9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·6	75·8	73·7	80·9	93·5	74·0	85·8
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	73·0	74·2	59·5	88·9	68·6	63·2
Others	11·9	72·3	70·3	68·0	79·6	69·9	71·2
Non-ferrous metal products	1·3	79·7	79·8	84·0	90·8	71·4	70·7
Mineral products	1·3	110·8	109·9	106·8	107·6	97·4	88·8
Miscellaneous	·5	82·3	84·6	83·2	90·2	92·2	83·8
Logging	1·9	38·2	51·3	43·1	48·4	31·4	35·4
Mining	5·6	97·2	94·5	99·9	101·6	94·4	92·2
Coal	3·0	77·5	77·0	85·2	92·8	91·6	94·7
Metallic ores	1·8	157·3	151·6	154·1	127·9	99·1	84·0
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·8	109·6	100·2	95·2	107·3	101·1	93·8
Communication	2·9	112·6	110·1	111·7	103·4	100·6	107·4
Telegraphs	·6	115·4	110·9	108·7	104·6	98·6	98·7
Telephones	2·3	111·9	109·9	112·5	103·1	101·1	109·8
Transportation	13·5	106·2	105·2	110·0	112·2	109·2	99·6
Street railways and cartage	2·4	111·3	111·9	114·6	116·8	131·9	103·2
Steam railways	9·4	96·9	94·2	101·6	102·4	94·6	92·4
Shipping and stevedoring	1·7	198·6	211·1	192·9	209·5	233·9	193·9
Construction and maintenance	12·1	187·5	155·9	175·8	169·1	157·4	126·7
Building	3·2	135·4	122·7	130·4	127·5	112·9	92·0
Highway	3·0	2,873·4	1,547·0	1,763·2	2,766·5	3,369·9	1,337·1
Railway	5·9	149·2	139·4	159·9	163·2	145·2	127·7
Services	1·9	122·9	116·4	122·5	115·1	104·4	108·0
Hotels and restaurants	1·1	135·6	124·0	136·9	128·7	112·0	120·2
Professional	·2	112·8	115·7	111·4	102·3	92·8	79·0
Personal (chiefly laundry)	·6	107·8	105·8	106·1	100·6	96·7	98·7
Trade	7·0	93·8	93·8	92·1	92·3	90·7	92·7
Retail	4·6	94·3	94·2	89·9	90·1	88·3	90·7
Wholesale	2·4	92·8	93·1	96·2	95·2	95·0	96·7
All Industries	100·	96·8	94·5	95·9	99·5	91·1	87·5

* An explanation of term "Relative Weight" is given in the concluding paragraph of this article.

Construction and Maintenance

Building Construction.—This industry reported substantial gains on July 1; 313 building contractors increased their working forces from 23,404 in the preceding month to 25,949 on the date under review. Seasonal activity was indicated in all provinces. This expansion exceeded that noted on July 1, 1924.

Highway Construction.—The largest additions on record were registered on July 1, when 10,942 persons found employment on roads. Statistics were compiled from 114 employers who had 23,631 workers. A large share of this increase took place in the Maritime Provinces, although all districts except British Columbia showed improvement. Heightened activity was also apparent on July 1, 1924.

Railway Construction and Maintenance.—Further extension of operations, though on a smaller scale than on the same date of last year, was indicated in railway construction on July 1. The index number last year was higher. The most pronounced gains took place in Ontario and British Columbia. The working force of the 37 firms and divisional superintendents making returns aggregated 46,910, as against 43,971 on June 1.

Services

There was an increase of 922 in the staffs of the 175 employers reporting in the service group, who had 15,231 persons on the payroll. This gain, which approximates that indicated on the same date of last year, took place largely in summer hotels.

Trade

Practically no change on the whole was noted in trade; minor losses in wholesale establishments were nearly offset by small increases in retail stores. Reports were tabulated from 575 firms having 55,452 salespeople, or 18 less than in the preceding month. The situation is rather more favourable than on July 1, 1924, when employment had declined on a very much larger scale.

Table III gives index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of July and June, 1925, as compared with July 1 of the last four years. The columns headed "Relative Weight" in the tables in this article show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on July 1, 1925.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The present article on unemployment among members of local trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending June 30th, 1925. On April 30th the percentage of unemployment stood at 8.7. Since that time improvement has continued to be reported, and at the end of June the percentage of idleness was 6·1. In comparison with the corresponding months of last year the situation in April and June was less favourable, but in May improvement was indicated. The level of employment, however, at the end of the quarter under review was only ·3 per cent lower than at the close of the corresponding quarter of last year.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of employment as reported by trade unions by quarters from 1916 to 1920 inclusive, and by months from 1921 to date. Since the beginning of the year the curve has pursued a distinctly downward course, with but one interruption in the month of April, when more unemployment caused a slight upward projection.

During April improvement in comparison with the month of March was registered by unions in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, but the gains were slightly more than offset by the declines in the remaining provinces. Fishermen were more active as were also building tradesmen and transportation workers. In the mining and manufacturing divisions, however, reductions occurred.

In May, unions in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta were more active than in April, and the declines in these

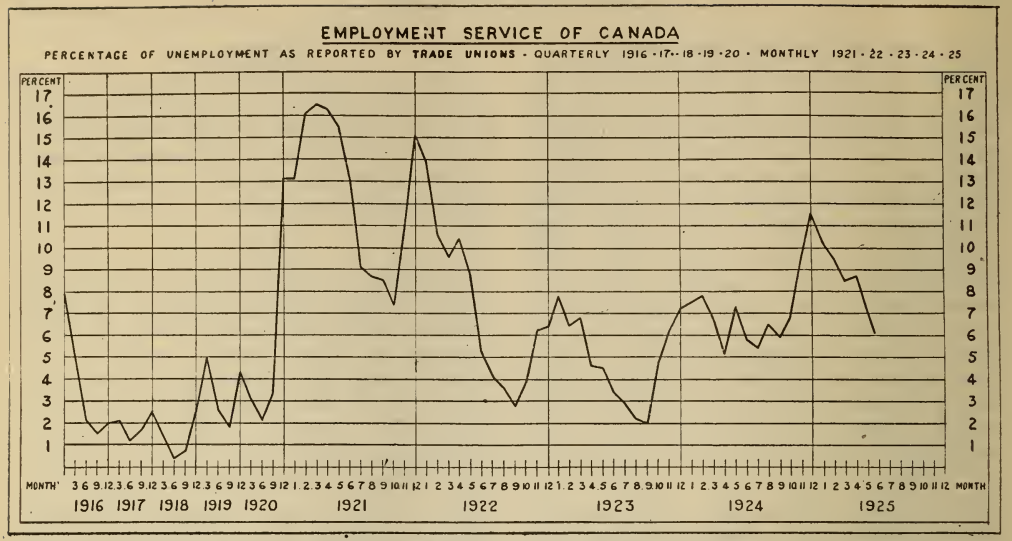


TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan.	1921.....	5·9	8·1	13·3	14·2	8·8	10·1	9·7	21·6	13·1
Feb.	1921.....	14·4	7·3	10·7	14·8	9·9	12·1	10·3	42·1	16·1
March	1921.....	17·9	11·7	16·9	13·0	10·5	12·1	9·8	34·6	16·5
April	1921.....	21·6	12·4	20·7	11·9	10·1	12·8	12·7	25·7	16·3
May	1921.....	12·9	6·2	26·5	9·1	10·4	9·4	12·0	21·7	15·5
June	1921.....	14·3	11·7	20·7	6·7	8·0	6·8	9·4	24·4	13·2
July	1921.....	12·2	10·9	8·7	7·8	6·6	4·9	6·3	16·7	9·1
Aug.	1921.....	7·4	8·3	11·5	8·0	3·5	3·1	4·8	12·7	8·7
Sept.	1921.....	8·7	7·0	13·8	6·2	3·9	2·5	3·0	12·5	8·5
Oct.	1921.....	2·8	5·6	10·7	5·7	4·2	3·3	4·0	14·8	7·4
Nov.	1921.....	6·9	5·7	20·8	6·1	8·5	5·5	5·9	18·0	11·1
Dec.	1921.....	5·9	6·9	26·8	9·7	15·5	10·4	6·8	24·7	15·1
Jan.	1922.....	18·4	8·6	14·7	11·1	19·8	13·3	9·5	22·7	13·9
Feb.	1922.....	11·0	7·4	7·5	10·1	17·0	9·9	8·5	20·1	10·6
March	1922.....	9·5	7·1	7·7	8·3	14·1	11·0	10·1	17·7	9·6
April	1922.....	20·0	3·5	10·6	5·9	14·9	8·7	12·3	19·5	10·4
May	1922.....	12·1	3·1	11·4	3·9	7·1	6·4	5·9	10·9	8·7
June	1922.....	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	5·3
July	1922.....	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	4·1
Aug.	1922.....	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	3·6
Sept.	1922.....	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	2·8
Oct.	1922.....	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	3·9
Nov.	1922.....	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	6·2
Dec.	1922.....	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	6·4
Jan.	1923.....	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	7·8
Feb.	1923.....	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	6·4
March	1923.....	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	6·8
April	1923.....	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	4·6
May	1923.....	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	4·5
June	1923.....	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	3·4
July	1923.....	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	2·9
Aug.	1923.....	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	2·2
Sept.	1923.....	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	2·0
Oct.	1923.....	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	4·8
Nov.	1923.....	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	6·2
Dec.	1923.....	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	7·2
Jan.	1924.....	9·5	3·0	9·0	7·5	7·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	7·5
Feb.	1924.....	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	7·8
March	1924.....	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	6·7
April	1924.....	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·2	5·1
May	1924.....	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	7·3
June	1924.....	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	5·8
July	1924.....	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	5·4
Aug.	1924.....	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	6·5
Sept.	1924.....	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·0	4·7	4·3	5·9
Oct.	1924.....	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	6·8
Nov.	1924.....	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	9·7
Dec.	1924.....	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	11·6
Jan.	1925.....	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb.	1925.....	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March	1925.....	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
April	1925.....	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
May	1925.....	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
June	1925.....	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1

provinces were slight. The building trades showed decided improvement and the manufacturing, mining, transportation and fishing divisions also reported gains. Lumber workers and loggers too, were considerably more active.

During June, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions all reported gains as compared with May, the most pronounced being in Alberta where improvement was general throughout the different industries. Workers in the manufacturing division were slightly better employed, and miners and transportation workers also reported gains. Slight reductions were shown in the building trades and employment for lumber workers and loggers also declined.

Table I summarizes the returns by provinces for each month since January 1921, and table III shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries also by months from January 1921.

The volume of unemployment in the manufacturing industries was nearly 8 points lower during April than in the same month of last year, due, to a great extent, to slackness in the garment trades, though textile, iron and steel and glass workers and printing tradesmen were also less active. Employment in the mining and lumbering industries declined considerably, and the fishing and transportation divisions showed curtailment. The building trades reported a very slight change for the better.

During May an increase in employment over May of last year was reported in the manufacturing industries, and in the building trades the situation was much more favourable. The transportation division registered a slight reduction and the lumbering and mining industries were slacker. Fishermen reported no unemployment.

TABLE III—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
January 1921	70·5	9·8	1·5	14·7	23·2	5·0	7·3	3·9	14·4	15·5	5·6	21·0	....	16·2	15·7	26·7	7·7	0	7·3	30·8	8·9	55·7	6·7	2·4	·2	·2	....	·1	4·7	5·0	4·5	13·1
February 1921	69·1	65·6	8·4	11·3	16·2	4·0	3·0	4·6	7·7	3·5	5·2	2·7	....	7·4	18·7	34·8	20·4	6·0	28·2	31·4	10·1	56·6	8·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	....	·4	3·6	3·6	3·6	16·1
March 1921	32·1	60·8	11·6	18·0	7·4	4·5	6·9	3·9	14·1	3·8	3·1	4·1	....	12·0	29·4	35·3	31·0	12·1	28·4	25·7	8·3	8·0	9·8	1·2	2·9	2·9	....	0	8·5	5·1	10·4	16·5
April 1921	26·3	46·6	21·4	21·7	4·9	5·7	7·5	4·7	13·3	38·2	3·8	60·4	....	8·7	27·3	24·9	23·5	16·9	6·6	20·0	9·4	4·5	10·9	4·8	5·6	5·6	....	0	3·8	3·8	4·2	16·3
May 1921	24·9	42·2	12·6	22·6	8·5	3·6	4·4	3·2	5·6	43·6	2·0	61·4	....	17·9	26·5	29·7	24·8	20·5	1·6	15·8	8·2	8·1	9·9	4·8	4·8	....	....	0	6·1	5·1	7·7	15·5
June 1921	25·3	53·3	16·7	20·9	23·6	1·5	0	2·3	1·8	46·6	2·3	68·6	....	2·0	23·5	23·2	28·2	14·5	3·4	13·4	5·0	4·0	6·2	·4	·4	·4	....	1·5	2·3	0	6·6	13·2
July 1921	18·0	35·7	11·2	9·7	22·9	3·2	2·1	2·8	9·9	7·3	4·1	8·6	....	2·7	13·2	30·9	19·9	31·9	3·8	18·7	4·5	7·2	5·2	·5	·1	·1	....	·8	6·7	·9	8·7	9·1
August 1921	14·5	22·6	7·9	11·3	11·1	8·4	6·0	9·3	8·6	6·6	3·0	8·0	....	3·5	16·1	12·1	35·5	....	10·2	18·2	3·5	6·1	4·1	·3	·2	·2	....	·7	5·0	3·1	8·5	8·7
September 1921	20·2	22·8	9·1	13·9	11·4	7·7	6·3	8·3	2·4	13·8	3·7	17·5	....	8·4	19·1	16·4	59·8	....	3·4	11·7	2·6	7·9	2·3	2·9	·2	·2	....	·5	3·3	1·1	6·4	8·5
October 1921	25·6	32·0	3·4	10·9	11·2	6·0	3·5	7·1	6·8	14·2	4·2	17·9	....	9·6	12·0	13·0	33·5	....	3·7	12·7	3·0	3·6	3·0	3·2	·4	·4	....	·1	5·3	3·7	8·1	7·4
November 1921	61·6	18·6	8·7	17·7	8·0	3·1	4·0	2·6	11·8	44·0	4·7	59·8	....	14·0	10·1	9·5	35·7	....	3·5	17·8	4·3	29·0	4·7	·4	·3	·3	....	·8	5·7	5·1	7·2	11·1
December 1921	70·6	45·0	18·5	24·7	21·6	3·9	3·5	4·1	12·3	45·8	4·4	60·8	....	2·3	25·8	9·6	24·3	....	5·2	25·9	9·6	24·2	6·6	·9	1·0	1·0	....	0	4·9	2·3	10·7	15·1
January 1922	73·1	6·5	11·1	15·8	10·1	6·0	7·0	5·6	37·3	13·9	4·2	17·9	....	5·2	22·2	11·0	29·7	0	2·2	32·8	7·9	10·0	8·0	6·5	·2	·2	....	0	7·5	6·0	10·6	13·9
February 1922	63·5	9·2	7·9	7·5	11·4	5·7	6·3	5·4	36·6	2·3	5·1	1·3	....	10·3	8·1	14·1	32·6	0	12·4	29·2	6·9	12·6	7·0	4·4	·7	·6	....	·2	7·0	5·5	10·1	10·6
March 1922	58·2	7·0	5·8	8·1	14·4	4·6	5·1	4·3	30·9	1·9	5·1	·8	....	28·8	9·1	14·5	6·7	0	13·5	23·4	7·2	9·2	7·9	3·6	·5	·5	....	·2	6·8	5·6	9·7	9·6
April 1922	55·8	38·7	23·6	10·8	10·0	3·3	4·0	3·0	18·2	10·5	4·6	18·6	....	16·6	8·6	9·4	8·7	0	48·6	15·5	6·5	19·4	7·1	·9	·5	·5	....	1·0	5·0	3·0	9·5	10·4
May 1922	37·7	2·7	11·0	15·0	3·2	2·7	1·0	3·5	10·4	41·5	5·0	54·5	....	15·6	5·9	10·5	24·4	0	1·6	8·3	5·4	13·7	5·6	3·1	·5	·5	....	0	2·8	·4	8·3	8·7
June 1922	26·7	·9	7·9	6·5	13·0	3·8	2·3	4·3	4·4	5·3	5·6	5·1	....	13·0	7·7	13·3	20·9	·3	3·5	5·2	4·3	5·2	4·7	·4	·4	·4	....	·5	3·7	2·6	6·7	5·3
July 1922	17·5	2·7	1·1	6·2	8·1	4·3	·8	5·7	6·0	5·4	6·4	5·1	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	0	2·5	4·0	2·9	5·7	3·1	·3	·4	·4	....	0	3·4	2·0	6·5	4·1
August 1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	·4	8·7	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	6·7	0	3·7	3·8	2·1	5·5	2·3	·3	·5	·5	....	1·5	2·1	·5	6·0	3·6
September 1922	16·1	....	·6	4·5	13·4	2·8	·4	3·8	4·7	3·0	3·2	2·9	....	7·8	4·7	3·1	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	1·4	7·4	1·4	·2	·4	·4	0	·2	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
October 1922	37·7	....	·7	5·5	7·9	2·5	·2	3·5	4·0	4·1	2·6	4·6	....	12·6	7·2	27·9	15·1	0	·2	6·0	1·9	11·2	1·8	·3	·4	·4	0	·4	3·0	2·2	3·7	3·9
November 1922	38·8	3·1	1·7	10·6	6·6	2·6	·9	3·2	9·0	30·3	3·3	38·9	3·1	15·8	4·0	·6	5·6	·3	4·4	10·4	1·8	10·1	1·6	·7	·5	·5	0	·2	2·7	1·4	6·1	6·2
December 1922	64·8	4·3	1·5	8·5	7·9	3·3	·8	4·6	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	9·9	6·5	3·9	31·8	·6	7·9	18·6	2·4	10·0	2·4	·3	·5	·5	0	3·0	3·5	2·7	5·5	6·4
January 1923	55·5	3·8	5·5	6·4	6·7	4·2	1·1	5·6	27·4	4·4	3·8	4·6	....	21·6	4·6	7·6	25·3	0	8·0	24·6	5·0	30·0	4·4	·9	·6	·6	....	3·3	4·2	2·6	7·8	7·8
February 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	·5	·5	0	1·9	2·9	1·2	7·0	6·4
March 1923	54·1	....	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	·8	3·5	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·5	43·1	3·2	2·6	·5	·5	....	1·4	4·7	3·7	7·3	6·8
April 1923	20·2	6·3	8·6	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	19·5	1·6	·2	1·3	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	2·7	·5	·5	....	1·4	2·3	1·4	4·5	4·6
May 1923	0	5·2	5·4	9·2	3·9	2·3	·1	3·5	25·9	27·4	·9	36·8	0	10·4	1·6	3·8	6·0	0	·1	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	·4	4·3	4·5
June 1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·2	3·5	·1	5·2	9·4	7·0	1·4	8·8	0	9·5	6·0	·2	6·6	0	0	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	3·3	·4	·4	....	·7	1·5	·1	5·1	3·4
July 1923	0	....	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	·4	4·0	10·0	7·9	3·5	9·4	0	6·3	2·5	3·2	17·9	....	0	4·0	1·5	3·3	1·6	1·0	·4	·4	....	·4	1·0	·4	2·6	2·9
August 1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	·9	3·2	·1	4·8	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	1·1	·2	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	1·0	2·7	2·2
September 1923	0	0	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·0	·1	4·6	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·0	3·0	1·0	·7	·4	·5	....	·8	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·0
October 1923	4·1	0	4·0	9·6	3·6	3·1	·5	4·5	9·4	23·3	3·6	30·1	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·4	3·2	·4	·4	....	·5	1·8	1·2	3·5	4·8
November 1923	3·1	....	4·8	10·4	1·9	2·3	·3	3·4	12·0	32·7	4·5	41·8	1·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	0	·4	13·0	3·3	3·5	3·4	2·7	·6	·6	....	·6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
December 1923	19·4	0	8·1	7·8	1·5	1·7	·2	2·7	12·7	18·4	3·4	23·3	0	3·3	5·7	4·5	23·2	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·8	3·9	·5	·5	....	1·6	2·2	1·3	4·7	7·2
January 1924	41·9	....	8·8	6·7	1·4	3·1	1·8	3·8	14·9	13·0	5·7	15·4	1·3	18·6	3·6	8·0	26·0	0	·8	26·3	4·3	10·7	4·4	3·1	·2	·2	0	1·0	2·1	·8	5·3	7·5
February 1924	38·0	0	6·2	7·0	7·0	5·4	6·7	4·6	16·1	9·4	7·1	10·2	·4	13·7	5·1	10·6	0	0	1·9	28·7	3·5	7·3	4·0	·6	·1	·1	0	3·3	3·0	1·7	6·4	7·8
March 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	7·0	4·0	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	2·2	0	1·3	26·4	5·5	61·6	4·2	3·6	·1	·1	0	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
April 1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	6·1	10·2	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	·4	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	·9	0	1·5	19·1	3·6	2·8	3·8	2·7	·0	·0	0	1·6	2·2	1·2	5·4	5·1
May 1924	0	0	1·3	12·9	3·1	5·2	7·4	3·8	6·7	38·7	10·6	45·0	2·8	6·4	6·0	4·7	22·5	0	·7	15·5	3·1	5·5	3·3	1·8	·0	·0	0	·9	2·6	1·0	6·7	7·3
June 1924	0	0	6·6	10·3	5·8	6·2	10·6	3·6	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	2·2	8·0	16·6	29·7	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	2·9	3·1	·1	·0	·0	0	2·2	1·7	·1	6·4	5·8
July 1924	0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·0	0	12·9	5·5	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	3·9	5·6	4·6	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·0	6·3	5·4
August 1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	·5	2·7	8·6	26·8	38·1	0	0	11·8	3·8	6·0	4·4	·1	·1	·1	0	1·6	1·9	·0	7·0	6·5
September 1924	0	34·7	7·2	9·1	2·2	8·3	5·9	9·7	6·7	7·2	29·0	3·9	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	0	11·9	3·2	3·8	3·8	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·1	·4	6·5	5·9
October 1924	0	0	16·5	11·0	2·1	6·7	1·9	9·3	9·7	17·2	31·3	16·0	1·9	7·4	12·1	26·4	25·0	0	2·0	13·1	2·9	5·2	3·4	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·7	·5	5·3	6·8
November 1924	0	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·1	7·2	8·6	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	....	17·2	14·2	4·0	8·9	4·2	2·4	·4	·4	0	·9	2·9	·9	7·7	9·7
December 1924	0	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	....	10·0	24·9	5·5	12·3	5·5	4·5	1·1	1·1	0	2·0	2·8	1·0	7·4	11·6
January 1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March 1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
April 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May 1925	0	17·3	13·8	11·6	7·2	5·2	2·1	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	3·2	·1	10·6	7·0
June 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1

Very little change was reported in the manufacturing industries during June as compared with the corresponding month of last year, the increase in employment being only ·3 per cent. Printing tradesmen, textile, garment and glass workers reported contractions which were offset by the gains for pulp and paper mill and iron and steel workers. A greater volume of employment was afforded building tradesmen. Transportation workers reported a small adverse change and lumber workers showed a

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30, 1925

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Fishing																
Lumber Workers and Loggers																
Mining	15	6368	166	2·6					1	100	0	0				
Coal Miners	14	6018	166													
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores)	1	350	0						1	100	0					
Manufacturing Industries	12	326	17	5·2	13	1287	28	2·2	80	17038	3371	19·8	191	17274	756	4·4
Vegetable Products (except textiles, fibres and woods)					1	5	0	0	4	539	18	3·3	9	458	39	8·5
Soft drink workers													2	195	0	
Cigar and tobacco workers					1	5	0		1	14	0		5	173	27	
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill employees									3	525	18		2	90	12	
Pulp and paper products	2	117	8	6·8	2	110	1	·9	14	1634	149	9·1	48	5418	244	4·5
(*a*) Pulp and paper mill workers									7	455	0	0	19	2658	52	2·0
(*b*) Printing, publishing and lithographing	2	117	8	6·8	2	110	1	·9	7	1179	149	12·6	29	2760	192	7·0
Compositors	2	117	8		1	85	1		5	842	71		11	1384	153	
Pressmen and assistants					1	25	0		1	280	76		6	582	12	
Bookbinders													2	149	5	
Stereotypers and electrotypers													3	131	0	
Engravers and lithographers									1	57	2		5	436	22	
Others													2	78	0	
Wood products (except paper)									4	407	122	30·0	8	250	2	·8
Fibres, textiles and textile products					1	75	0	0	10	4951	2342	47·3	19	3725	92	2·5
(*a*) Textile and carpet workers					1	75	0	0	4	1067	242	22·7	4	150	7	4·7
(*b*) Garment workers									3	3745	2100	56·1	14	3435	70	2·0
Tailors													4	116	5	
Garment workers									3	3745	2100		10	3319	65	
(*c*) Hat, cap and glove workers									3	139	0	0	1	140	15	10·7
Animal products (except textile fibres)									4	582	23	4·0	5	259	3	1·2
Butchers, meat and fish packers									1	36	0					
Leather workers									3	546	23		5	259	3	
Iron and its products	10	209	9	4·3	8	1087	17	1·6	35	7100	562	7·9	94	6974	363	5·2
Blacksmiths					2	113	0		4	462	28		5	229	29	
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders	1	11	0		1	21	0		4	838	21		11	791	76	
Machinists	2	56	1		2	491	17		5	224	7		22	2050	192	
Moulders	4	67	8		1	51	0		2	598	130		13	632	45	
Patternmakers													2	11	0	
Railway carmen	3	75	0		2	411	0		17	4748	360		37	2929	14	
Sheet metal workers									3	230	16		4	332	7	
Non-ferrous metals					1	10	10	100·	1	148	20	13·5	2	35	4	11·4
Metal polishers					1	10	10		1	148	20		2	35	4	
Jewelry workers																
Mill and smeltermen																
Clay, glass and stone products									2	167	108	64·7	2	61	8	13·1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (unclassified workers)									6	1510	27	1·8	4	94	1	1·1

marked decline. Retail shop clerks registered a slight change for the better.

Table II, which accompanies this article shows the percentages of unemployment for the months of April, May and June for all Canada and also by provinces for the month of June. For this month reports were received from 1,543 locals with an aggregate membership of 157,268 persons, of whom 9,578 or a percentage of 6·1 were unemployed.

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent April 1925	Per cent May 1925	Per cent June 1925
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1330	0	0	3	1330	0	3·1	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	400	100	25·	2	400	100	63·0	17·3	2·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3923	1110	28·3	3	1314	0	0	33	11705	1276	14·0	13·8	10·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3923	1110	.....	3	1314	0	.....	31	11255	1276	14·1	13·9	11·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	450	0	0	0	0
23	2082	75	3·6	23	1670	10	·6	32	1952	57	2·9	52	3418	195	5·7	426	45047	4509	12·3	12·1	10·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1002	0	0	4	205	1	·5	3	94	6	6·4	22	2303	64	11·5	7·2	2·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	165	0	.....	2	62	0	.....	6	422	0	19·4	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	0	.....	1	32	6	.....	9	228	33	35·2	30·3	21·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1002	0	.....	1	36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1653	31	1·7	2·0	1·9
7	508	15	3·0	8	230	1	·4	7	245	3	1·2	11	649	18	2·8	99	8911	439	5·4	7·6	4·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	3113	52	1·5	9·0	1·7
7	508	15	3·0	8	230	1	·4	7	245	3	1·2	11	649	18	2·8	73	5798	387	7·5	6·8	6·7
2	347	10	....	4	157	1	.....	3	135	2	.....	6	440	12	.....	34	3507	258	8·5	7·7	7·4
2	75	5	....	2	48	0	.....	1	38	1	.....	2	119	6	.....	15	1167	100	8·0	7·8	8·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	0	.....	2	65	0	.....	2	69	0	.....	7	292	5	7·3	4·9	1·7
1	26	0	....	1	16	0	.....	1	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	180	0	1·1	0	0
2	60	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	0	.....	9	574	24	2·8	2·8	4·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	78	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1268	85	6·7	17	1925	209	6·1	4·1	10·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	219	0	0	2	169	1	·6	33	9139	2435	36·1	36·0	26·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1292	249	13·8	18·1	19·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	219	0	0	2	169	1	·6	20	7568	2171	39·2	38·3	28·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	169	1	.....	6	285	6	·4	3·1	2·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	219	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7283	2165	40·7	39·7	29·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	279	15	6·5	2·0	5·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	0	0	10	901	26	7·8	5·5	2·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	0	2·9	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	0	.....	9	865	26	8·0	5·7	3·0
14	1525	50	3·3	14	438	9	2·1	19	1278	53	4·1	28	1124	85	7·6	222	19735	1148	6·7	6·0	5·8
2	52	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	2	.....	2	23	1	.....	16	899	61	7·4	7·0	6·8
1	219	9	....	2	41	3	.....	2	106	2	.....	1	120	8	.....	23	2147	119	5·6	2·3	5·5
2	166	27	....	3	123	5	.....	4	395	19	.....	6	249	32	.....	46	3754	300	7·3	6·2	8·0
1	42	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	119	17	.....	23	1509	208	23·7	22·6	13·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	5	.....	4	46	5	6·4	4·8	10·9
8	1046	5	....	8	269	1	.....	11	739	30	.....	12	493	15	.....	98	10710	425	4·3	4·4	4·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	0	.....	1	18	0	.....	3	85	7	.....	12	670	30	3·5	3·7	4·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	54	0	0	6	247	34	6·5	13·0	13·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	193	34	8·1	7·8	17·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	0	.....	1	15	0	6·5	32·5	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	39	0	.....	1	39	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	233	116	36·6	34·2	49·8
1	24	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	0	0	0	0
1	25	10	40·	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1629	38	5·6	2·2	2·3

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30, 1925,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Building and Construction	5	165	28	17·0	5	188	0	0	31	7526	405	5·4	82	6859	694	10·1
Steam shovel and dredgemen													1	215	9	
Bridge and structural iron workers									1	152	10					
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers					2	89	0		5	1446	104		28	1768	279	
Carpenters and joiners	1	92	10		1	21	0		13	4198	84		25	2948	225	
Electrical workers					1	30	0		3	920	60		4	1075	23	
Granite and stone cutters	1	18	12										7	178	10	
Painters, decorators and paperhangers	2	31	4						3	261	121		6	124	15	
Plumbers and steamfitters	1	24	2		1	43	0		4	365	23		8	325	29	
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers									2	184	3					
Hod-carriers and building labourers													3	226	104	
Transportation	35	2052	113	5·5	35	2212	111	5·0	97	11202	314	2·8	228	22183	589	2·7
(*a*) Shipping and stevedoring	1	90	17	18·9					3	196	13	6·6	2	55	5	9·1
(*b*) Steam railway operation	33	1807	96	5·3	34	2162	96	4·4	92	8211	298	3·6	215	18040	555	3·1
Conductors	3	120	0		2	193	0		9	561	1		23	1282	5	
Locomotive engineers	5	189	10		4	347	0		10	529	0		29	2188	31	
Locomotive firemen	5	314	16		2	68	17		13	878	83		30	2404	155	
Trainmen	4	410	63		5	700	55		9	1993	100		27	5245	271	
Railway employees, n.e.s.	9	260	7		14	367	11		26	2100	38		56	2916	50	
Express employees	1	13	0						2	334	0		7	162	0	
Maintenance of way and railway shop labourers	6	501	0		7	487	13		23	1816	76		43	3843	43	
(*c*) Local transportation	1	155	0	0	1	50	15	30·	2	2795	3	·1	11	4088	29	·7
Street and electric railway employees	1	155	0		1	50	15		2	2795	3		11	4088	29	
Teamsters and chauffeurs																
Communication	10	467	0	0	7	154	0	0	10	1620	3	·2	11	3273	0	0
(*a*) Telegraph operation	10	467	0	0	7	154	0	0	10	1620	3	·2	11	3273	0	0
Telegraphers (system div.)	7	330	0		7	154	0		8	1469	0		8	2879	0	
Telegraphers (local)	3	137	0						2	151	3		3	394	0	
(*b*) Telephone operators																
Trade (Retail shop clerks)									6	572	11	1·9				
Services	8	202	0	0	7	269	1	·4	29	4667	237	5·1	104	5412	70	1·3
(*a*) Governmental	8	202	0	0	6	239	0	0	14	3766	188	5·0	54	3856	12	·3
Federal employees	8	202	0		3	119	0		7	1209	0		37	1608	0	
Civic employees					3	120	0		7	2557	188		17	2248	12	
(*b*) Miscellaneous					1	30	1	3·3	15	901	49	5·4	50	1556	58	3·7
Hotel and restaurant empl									3	390	35		1	12	0	
Theatre and stage empl					1	30	1		2	18	2		11	317	32	
Barbers									3	237	3		16	510	2	
Stationary engineers and firemen									2	92	3		19	577	24	
Others									5	164	6		3	140	0	
All Occupations	85	9580	324	3·4	67	4110	140	3·4	254	42725	4341	10·2	616	55001	2109	3·8

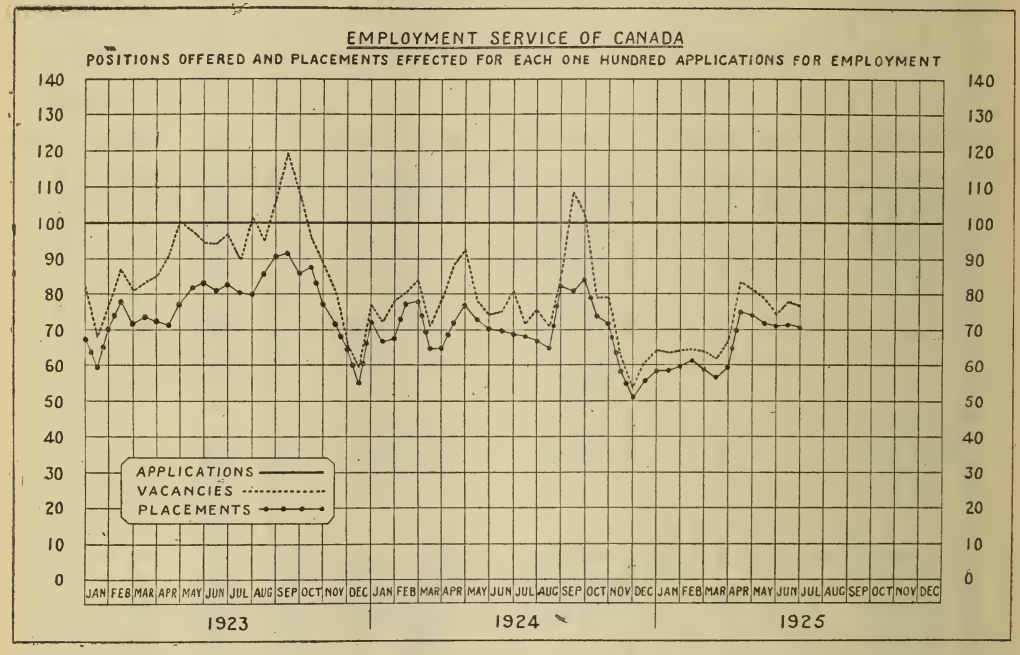
AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS—*Concluded*

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members.	Per cent April 1925	Per cent May 1925	Per cent June 1925
4	**69**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**144**	**4**	**2·8**	**13**	**555**	**68**	**12·3**	**13**	**1091**	**203**	**18·6**	**159**	**16597**	**1402**	**18·4**	**7·0**	**8·4**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	214	9	39·0	25·7	4·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	3	.....	1	96	46	.....	3	268	59	41·1	18·7	22·0
3	58	0	....	3	57	0	.....	3	105	42	.....	2	100	19	.....	46	3623	444	27·4	11·0	12·3
1	11	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	149	9	.....	2	301	25	.....	47	7720	353	15·0	4·2	4·6
.....	.....	.....	....	2	62	0	.....	3	249	6	.....	2	135	0	.....	15	2471	89	1·6	2·0	3 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	56	14	.....	10	252	36	29·6	15·4	14·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	353	95	.....	13	769	235	30·7	·5	30·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	4	.....	1	24	8	.....	1	20	4	.....	17	831	70	13·4	8·1	8·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	0	.....	1	30	0	.....	4	222	3	44·0	5·7	1·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	226	104	44·7	41·6	46·0
54	**5533**	**301**	**5·4**	**57**	**3280**	**130**	**4·0**	**52**	**4743**	**171**	**3·6**	**60**	**5660**	**116**	**2·0**	**618**	**56865**	**1845**	**4·7**	**3·9**	**3·2**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	730	62	8·5	8	1071	97	4·0	4·3	9·1
54	**5533**	**301**	**5·4**	**54**	**3144**	**129**	**4·1**	**48**	**4259**	**171**	**4·0**	**55**	**3392**	**54**	**1·6**	**585**	**46548**	**1700**	**5·1**	**4·6**	**3·7**
5	402	2	....	5	244	7	.....	3	295	0	.....	6	319	0	.....	56	3416	15	·9	·7	·4
6	440	5	....	9	431	4	.....	6	435	1	.....	8	359	0	.....	77	4918	51	·7	·9	1·0
7	381	24	....	12	320	34	.....	9	570	53	.....	7	335	5	.....	85	5270	387	12·1	9·3	7·3
7	1081	212	....	7	719	47	.....	7	1089	66	.....	8	762	49	.....	74	11999	863	9·8	9·7	7·2
13	1123	15	....	8	204	4	.....	9	598	40	.....	9	590	0	.....	144	8158	165	2·4	2·9	2·0
2	211	0	....	3	91	0	.....	1	91	0	.....	3	102	0	.....	19	1004	0	·8	·1	0
14	1895	43	....	10	1135	33	.....	13	1181	11	.....	14	925	0	.....	130	11783	219	2·5	1·8	1·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	**3**	**136**	**1**	**·7**	**4**	**484**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1538**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**9246**	**48**	**2·8**	**·1**	**·5**
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	136	1	.....	3	430	0	.....	3	1538	0	.....	24	9192	48	2·9	1·	·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54	0	0	0	0
9	**1165**	**0**	**0**	8	**528**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**809**	**0**	**0**	8	**987**	**2**	**·2**	**70**	**9003**	**5**	**1·6**	**2·1**	**·1**
8	**1072**	**0**	**0**	8	**528**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**809**	**0**	**0**	8	**987**	**2**	**·2**	**69**	**8910**	**5**	**1·6**	**2·2**	**·1**
7	1029	0	....	7	516	0	.....	7	809	0	.....	7	877	0	.....	58	8063	0	1·2	1·3	0
1	43	0	....	1	12	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	110	2	.....	11	847	5	5·7	11·6	·6
1	**93**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**93**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	572	11	·4	1·9	1·9
9	**518**	**25**	**4·8**	**20**	**714**	**7**	**1·0**	**22**	**1157**	**13**	**1·1**	**27**	**2810**	**77**	**2·7**	**226**	**15749**	**430**	**2·0**	**1·6**	**2·7**
6	**439**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**576**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**635**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**1468**	**0**	**0**	**125**	**11181**	**200**	**·1**	**·1**	1·8
4	340	0	....	8	456	0	.....	3	211	0	.....	4	568	0	.....	74	4713	0	0	0	0
2	99	0	....	4	120	0	.....	7	424	0	.....	11	900	0	.....	51	6468	200	·1	·1	3·1
3	**79**	**25**	**31·6**	8	**138**	**7**	**5·1**	**12**	**522**	**13**	**2·5**	**12**	**1342**	**77**	**5·7**	**101**	**4568**	**230**	**7·0**	**5·6**	**5·0**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80	2	.....	2	290	6	.....	7	772	43	13·3	12·0	5·6
2	67	25	....	3	38	7	.....	3	80	4	.....	2	55	9	.....	24	605	80	9·1	11·8	13·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	51	0	.....	4	178	0	.....	3	76	1	.....	28	1052	6	1·0	·4	·6
1	12	0	....	3	49	0	.....	2	102	7	.....	4	868	61	.....	31	1700	95	8·9	5·2	5·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	82	0	.....	1	53	0	.....	11	439	6	0	0	1·4
99	**9367**	**401**	**4·3**	**114**	**6336**	**151**	**2·4**	**140**	**13139**	**1419**	**10·8**	**168**	**17010**	**693**	**4·1**	**1543**	**157268**	**9578**	**8·7**	**7·0**	**6·1**

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JUNE, 1925

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of June, 1925, showed a slight decline from that of the preceding period, there being a decrease of five per cent in the average daily placements. An improvement, however, of over nine per cent was shown as compared with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding period a year ago.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1923, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and



placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed a slight rise during the first half of June, and remained practically at the same level during the balance of the month. Though the level of the curve for vacancies was not quite so high as that registered at the close of June, 1924, that of placements was somewhat higher. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 77.6 and 76.8 during the first and second half of June, 1925, in contrast with the ratio of 75.1 and 80.9 during the same periods in 1924. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review was 71.7 and 70.7, as compared with 69.7 and 68.8 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications recorded during the first half of June was 1,552, as compared with 1,535 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,563 daily during the corresponding period in 1924. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,493 daily, in contrast with 1,426 daily during the latter half of June a year ago. Employers notified the service of a daily average of 1,204 vacancies during the first half and 1,146 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,174 and 1,154 vacancies during the month of June, 1924. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of May, 1925, average 1,149 daily. The Service effected an average of 1,113 placements during the first half of June, of which 767 were in regular employment and 346 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,096 daily, and with 1,090 daily during the first half of June, 1924. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,056 daily (740

regular and 316 casual), as compared with an average of 982 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of June, 1925, the offices of the Service referred 28,316 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 27,069 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 18,819, of which 14,946 were of men and 3,873 were of women, while placements in casual work totalled 8,250. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 20,125 for men and 9,210 for women, a total of 29,335. The number of applications for work was 38,017, of which 27,516 were from men and 10,501 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		Totals
	Regular	Casual	
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925 (6 months).....	100,217	53,598	153,815

Maritime Provinces

During June, 1925, the number of opportunities for employment listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was nearly 13 per cent less than in the preceding month, and about 4 per cent less than in the corresponding month of last year. In the latter comparison there was an increase in orders listed in New Brunswick offices, but this was more than offset by a reduced demand in Nova Scotia. Placements in Nova Scotia were 3 per cent less than in May, but 5 per cent greater than in June, 1924. In both comparisons increases were recorded in all industrial divisions except services and farming, the reductions in the latter being small. In New Brunswick placements were 10 per cent less than in May, but nearly 9 per cent higher than in June, 1924. In the former comparison a decreased demand for casual workers in the service group was responsible for the reduction, being offset in part by increases in railway construction and logging. Increased placements in the services group were responsible for the gains over June, 1924. During the month under review 368 men and 51 women were placed in regular employment by Nova Scotia offices, and 168 men and 80 women by offices in New Brunswick.

Quebec

There was an increase of over 8 per cent in the number of vacancies listed during June over the preceding month, and nearly 43 per cent more than during June, 1924. Increases in placements were more than 2 per cent and 34 per cent respectively. When compared with May increases were recorded for vacancies in all industrial groups except construction and maintenance; the only reduction of note in placements also occurred in this group. All groups except logging, transportation and finance showed increases in vacancies and placements over June of last year. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month under review were manufacturing, 171; logging, 140; farming, 108; construction and maintenance, 564; and services, 924. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,077 of men and 832 of women.

Ontario

Opportunities for employment were slightly higher during June than in May, orders received being over 1 per cent higher. There were nearly 7 per cent more orders received during the month under review than during June, 1924. The increases in the latter comparison were due to a greater demand for workers in all industrial groups except construction and maintenance. The most noteworthy increases were in the manufacturing industries, iron and steel, plant products and lumber products being the most active. Placements were about 1 per cent lower than in May, but nearly 6 per cent higher than in June, 1924. Placements effected by industrial groups were manufacturing, 1,661; logging, 1,016; farming, 1,337; mining, 117; transportation, 639; construction and maintenance, 2,792; services, 3,727; trade, 293; and all other 96. Of the placements under construction and maintenance, 1,425 were in railway and 1,062 in building. Of the service placements, 2,139 were of household workers, of whom 1,427 were in casual work. Placements in regular employment numbered 7,933, 6,743 male and 1,190 female workers.

Manitoba

Orders received during June were over 12 per cent less than in May, and more than 4 per cent less than in June of 1924. Placements also showed the same reductions approximately. A decreased demand for female household workers was mainly responsible for the reduction in the former comparison, while fewer orders for railway construction and maintenance workers contributed largely in the comparison with June of last year. The industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 141; farming, 666; construc-

tion and maintenance, 146; and services, 1,620. Placements effected in regular employment during the month numbered 806 of men and 593 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Vacancies listed during June were nearly 9 per cent less than during May, but nearly 13 higher than in June, 1924. Placements were more than 11 per cent lower than in May, but over 14 per cent higher than in June of last year. All industrial groups participated in the increases over June of last year, and a reduction in orders for farm hands, railway construction and maintenance workers, and female household workers was mainly responsible for the decrease from May. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were farming 1,074; construction and maintenance, 565; services, 711; and manufacturing industries, 88. Placements in regular employment effected during the month totalled 2,006, 1,677 of men and 329 of women.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment were nearly 24 per cent lower in June than in the preceding month, but almost 28 per cent higher than in June, 1924. About 18 per cent fewer placements were effected during June than in May, and an increase of nearly 34 per cent was recorded over June of last year. The most important reductions from May occurred in farming, railway construction and maintenance, and services, counterbalanced in part by gains in mining, logging and transportation. All industrial groups except railway construction and maintenance participated in the increase over June of last year, the increase in farm orders being the most noteworthy. Industrial groups in which most of the workers were placed were manufacturing 209; farming 1,599; construction and maintenance 452; and services 791. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,298 of men and 403 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The number of vacancies listed during June was over 7 per cent greater than in May, but over 19 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. A heavy demand for farm workers, which was only partially satisfied during June of last year, was the cause of the decrease in the latter comparison. Placements were more than 7 per cent higher than in May, and nearly 3 per cent higher than in June of last year. The most noteworthy gains over May were in the manufacturing industries and farming. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing, 581; logging, 278; farming, 622, transportation, 167; construction and maintenance, 734, of which 353 were in building construction; services, 1,005; and mining, 87. Placements in regular employment totalled 2,204, 1,809 of men and 395 of women.

Movement of Labour

During June, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 18,819 placements in regular employment, of which 10,685 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 966 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 786 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 180 to other provinces.

In Quebec 186 special transportation certificates were issued, 88 covering provincial transfers and 98 interprovincial. Of the former 52 were for construction labourers sent by the Quebec office, and 35 for mill labourers and one cook sent by the Montreal office to points within their respective zones. The interprovincial movement was made up of 86 bushmen and 12 mill labourers travelling from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie. The Ontario offices granted 175 certificates, all but one of which were for persons transferred within the province. Of the provincial certificates Pembroke issued one to a lumber piler and 13 to labourers going to North Bay. Sudbury issued one to a checker travelling to Toronto. The Toronto office despatched 79 pulp cutters to Sudbury, 2 farm workers to Ottawa, one concrete finisher to Timmins, one chef and one bricklayer to North Bay, one electric welder to Sarnia and 2 crib men to Port Arthur. Fort William transferred one paperhanger, Sudbury 12 bushmen, 2 mill hands, 20 mine labourers and one edgerman and Port Arthur 35 bushmen and one farm labourer to points within their own zones. The one interprovincial transfer was issued by the Brantford office to a textile worker going to Winnipeg. The offices in Manitoba granted 264 certificates, 214 provincial and 50 interprovincial, all of which were issued by the Winnipeg office. Provincial certificates were granted to 34 farm hands, 11 farm household workers, 6 hotel workers and one cook going to points within the Winnipeg zone. In addition, 140 farm hands, 8 farm domestics, one waitress, 3 chambermaids, 2 kitchen maids, one section hand, one motor mechanic and two cooks travelled to Brandon and one carriage setter, one baker and 2 cooks to

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1925

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1924
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**686**	**81**	**707**	**685**	**419**	**267**	**878**	**302**
Halifax	207	31	229	188	51	136	429	53
New Glasgow	221	43	216	233	236	16	271	118
Sydney	258	7	262	264	132	115	178	131
New Brunswick	**705**	**88**	**941**	**702**	**248**	**444**	**801**	**312**
Chatham	108	70	102	102	31	71	150	34
Moncton	305	17	339	302	91	201	124	88
St. John	292	1	500	298	126	172	527	190
Quebec	**2,037**	**248**	**3,476**	**2,166**	**1,909**	**62**	**920**	**1,459**
Hull	110	16	232	130	129	1	51	170
Montreal	1,366	87	2,350	1,439	1,315	60	566	773
Quebec	151	1	418	226	188	1	150	269
Sherbrooke	255	90	254	204	196	0	35	177
Three Rivers	155	54	222	167	81	0	118	70
Ontario	**13,411**	**2,022**	**16,447**	**12,223**	**7,933**	**3,745**	**6,868**	**7,644**
Belleville	154	1	120	128	91	37	82	44
Brantford	191	9	212	185	121	63	117	143
Chatham	314	13	314	309	120	189	5	82
Cobalt	122	2	151	128	112	13	102	308
Fort William	159	2	315	159	139	20	243	101
Guelph	138	64	211	154	73	65	83	60
Hamilton	980	57	1,244	976	451	525	864	397
Kingston	193	23	195	178	115	63	115	119
Kitchener	181	28	335	211	128	57	168	100
London	394	73	429	396	256	82	358	285
Niagara Falls	356	45	324	313	233	68	138	119
North Bay	301	36	380	231	190	41	96	604
Oshawa	181	22	364	148	94	54	127	96
Ottawa	953	258	613	900	685	132	539	515
Pembroke	196	38	245	192	163	29	50	146
Peterborough	160	30	149	165	111	17	86	106
Port Arthur	828	3	763	763	721	42	42	922
St. Catharines	611	7	712	605	339	266	238	206
St. Thomas	194	20	211	185	103	82	57	77
Sarnia	326	15	234	229	171	57	106	119
Sault Ste. Marie	618	539	589	307	245	44	173	164
Sudbury	797	130	744	684	677	5	16	664
Timmins	165	6	251	155	143	12	75	212
Toronto	4,090	555	6,501	3,755	1,946	1,523	2,773	1,679
Windsor	809	46	841	767	506	259	215	376
Manitoba	**2,820**	**214**	**4,046**	**2,898**	**1,399**	**1,294**	**1,909**	**1,413**
Brandon	227	31	182	152	136	16	9	324
Dauphin	85	9	172	73	56	17	112	143
Winnipeg	2,508	174	3,692	2,673	1,207	1,261	1,788	946
Saskatchewan	**2,748**	**267**	**2,775**	**2,591**	**2,006**	**508**	**575**	**1,840**
Estevan	71	4	70	60	52	8	8	37
Moose Jaw	910	91	871	884	663	144	118	455
North Battleford	73	2	65	64	47	17	1	56
Prince Albert	145	21	142	119	82	37	36	77
Regina	616	49	708	598	441	157	218	418
Saskatoon	511	30	536	493	410	83	149	466
Swift Current	184	37	165	167	148	19	2	143
Weyburn	129	15	116	111	84	27	32	65
Yorkton	75	18	68	61	45	16	11	96
Melfort	34	0	34	34	34	0	0	27
Alberta	**3,251**	**157**	**4,043**	**3,319**	**2,701**	**567**	**661**	**1,997**
Calgary	1,015	26	1,514	1,054	872	180	300	668
Drumheller	203	5	362	172	98	74	68	79
Edmonton	1,376	114	1,418	1,386	1,073	251	231	775
Lethbridge	429	9	472	444	413	44	40	236
Medicine Hat	228	3	277	263	245	18	22	239
British Columbia	**3,677**	**173**	**5,582**	**3,732**	**2,204**	**1,363**	**2,066**	**2,374**
Cranbrook	153	10	322	143	142	1	84	208
Kamloops	112	15	282	112	68	23	114	61
Nanaimo	69	6	44	32	21	11	50	19
Nelson	107	6	114	103	101	0	37	200
New Westminster	156	32	218	126	61	65	94	68
Penticton	120	3	145	118	53	59	20	85
Prince George	105	20	92	92	92	0	0	32
Prince Rupert	98	1	162	95	75	20	67	128
Revelstoke	31	4	97	15	15	0	28	44
Vancouver	2,109	47	3,381	2,266	1,262	911	1,022	1,127
Vernon	53	7	48	50	28	22	23	53
Victoria	564	22	677	580	286	251	527	349
All Offices	**29,335**	**3,250**	**38,107**	**28,316**	**18,819**	**8,250**	**14,678**	**17,343***
Men	20,125	1,501	27,516	19,711	14,946	4,447	11,218	14,293
Women	9,210	1,749	10,501	8,605	3,873	3,803	3,460	3,050

*2 placements effected by offices since closed.

Dauphin. The interprovincial transfers included 34 farm labourers, 8 farm domestics, one bricklayer, and one cook going to points in Saskatchewan, and 3 cooks, 2 cedar-post cutters and one domestic to Port Arthur. The Saskatchewan transfers numbered 86, of which 82 were for persons going to points within the province and 4 to other provinces. Of the interprovincial transfers Regina sent 2 carpenters to Calgary, one timekeeper to Lethbridge and one farm worker to Brandon. The transfers within the province represented the movement of 67 farm hands and 7 farm household domestics to various points throughout the province, one hotel cook from Regina to Saskatoon, one hotel porter from Saskatoon to Prince Albert, one carpenter from Saskatoon to Regina, one carpenter from Moose Jaw to a point within that zone, 1 blacksmith from Saskatoon to a point within that zone, and Yorkton transferred 3 bricklayers to Saskatoon. The Alberta offices granted 160 special transportation certificates, 142 covering provincial transfers and 18 interprovincial. The interprovincial transfers included 13 mill hands sent to Prince George, one farm hand to North Battleford, and one farm housekeeper to Saskatoon, all from the Edmonton office. From Calgary 2 berry pickers were transferred to Vancouver and one farm worker to Saskatoon. Of the provincial certificates Calgary issued 3 to bushmen, 7 to farm workers, and one to a construction labourer, all going to points within the zone; 16 to farm workers, one to a waitress, one to a teamster, two to cooks and one to a blacksmith going to the Drumheller zone; one to a painter and 4 to elevator carpenters going to the Lethbridge zone; one to a farm labourer and one to a farm housekeeper going to the Edmonton zone; and 2 to farm workers travelling to points in the Medicine Hat zone. Edmonton sent 37 farm workers, 7 cooks, 2 dishwashers, 38 miners, 14 bushmen, 2 labourers, and one lineman to points within its own zone. British Columbia offices issued 95 certificates, 86 provincial and 9 interprovincial. The interprovincial certificates were all issued by Vancouver, 5 to farm labourers going to Calgary, 3 to farm labourers going to Saskatoon, and one to an engineer going to Brandon. Of the provincial transfers New Westminster sent one miner and one hotel cook to Nelson. Prince George issued certificates to two carpenters, one pile driver foreman, one millman, one flunkey, 6 bushmen, 4 teamsters and 2 cooks, and Prince Rupert issued certificates to 8 miners and 3 lumber pilers, all travelling to points within their respective zones. From Vancouver one blacksmith's helper, one cook, 6 miners, 2 pole loaders, 4 labourers, 2 sawmill labourers and one crusherman were despatched to points within that zone, and one fireman and one cook to Prince George, one first aid man, one carpenter, 9 station men and 4 miners to Revelstoke, one blacksmith, 5 farm labourers, one miner, one accountant, two domestics and one orderly to Kamloops, 4 bricklayers, and one miner to Nelson and one salesman, 2 engineers, one waitress and 2 fruit pickers to Penticton.

Of the 966 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation 494 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 456 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and 16 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

FRENCH NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

THE French National Economic Council, which was set up by a Decree of January 16, 1925, held its first session on June 22, under the chairmanship of Mr. Painlevé, the Prime Minister. The constitution and functions of this Council were outlined in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 288. The Prime Minister stated that the Government intended actively to pursue its social programme, and went on to define as follows the powers and duties of the Council. By its composition, he said, the Council "should unite in a single group the various abilities and interests of the nation and should so far rise above partial views and individual preoccupations as to form as exact an image as possible of the economic and social forces of the nation. It is nothing more. It cannot, it must not, be a kind of economic Parliament. The Constitution is the only instrument which can deal with matters relating to government and the national sovereignty in general, and under the Constitution there are properly elected deputies who alone are entitled to speak and to decide on behalf of the nation. The Economic Council is a research body, and it is as such that it can and should play a most important part in the life of the nation. Employers' and workers' organizations alike have been unanimous in

their desire to be empowered to elect their representatives on the Council directly. There will thus be a regular system under which the duly qualified persons will be chosen by those elements in the nation which they are to represent. The members of the Council will be freely elected and should reflect the nation in general, and the combination of the interests which they will represent should lead to a more stable equilibrium, which will be in the general interest. . . The whole economic condition of the country will be the subject of the National Economic Council's deliberations at a time when the destinies of the country are being settled, perhaps for many years."

The Council proceeded to elect its two vice-chairmen and a permanent committee of ten members. The vice-chairman elected were Mr. Léon Jouhaux, general secretary of the General Confederation of Labour, and Mr. Robert Pinot, delegate of the Union of Metal and Mining Industries and Vice-Chairman of the *Comité des Forges*.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1925

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1925, were approximately the same as during the corresponding quarter of last year, as although opportunities for employment were a little over one per cent lower, placements were more than three per cent higher. Industrial groups in which the noteworthy reductions in orders were recorded were logging, mining and construction and maintenance, with minor reductions in fishing, farming, transportation and finance. These reductions were almost offset by substantial increases in opportunities for employment offered in the manufacturing industries and services and by a small gain in the trade group. Fewer placements were made in logging, mining and services, but these reductions were counterbalanced by increased placements in the manufacturing industries and farming. A small change only was recorded in the remaining industrial groups. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period April to June, 1925.

From the chart on page 818 which accomies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of June, it will be noted that the trend of the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and placements to applications, has been generally upward since last December and that although the level of vacancies was lower during the quarter under review than in the corresponding quarter of 1924 the ratio of placements to applications was higher. During the period April to June of last year there were on an average 82 vacancies and 72 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 79 vacancies and 73 placements for each 100 applications during the period under review. The average number of applicants registered daily during April to June of this year was 1,636, and the daily averages of positions offered was 1,292, in contrast with daily averages of 1,603 applications and 1,309 vacancies during the corresponding quarter of 1924.

During the three months April to June, 1925, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 91,611 references to positions, and had effected a total of 87,790 placements, of which 61,074 were in regular employment and 26,716 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 50,183 were of men and 10,891 of women, while casual work was found for 14,288 men and 12,428 women. A comparison with the same period of 1924 shows that 85,083 placements were made, of which 60,000 were in regular employment and 25,083 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 89,579 men and 31,445 women, a total of 121,024, in contrast with the registration of 118,576 during the same period of 1924. Employers notified the Service during the second quarter of the current year of 95,548 positions, of which 67,046 were for men and 28,502 for women, as compared with 96,796 opportunities for work offered during the same period of 1924.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of June.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**279**	**195**	**79**	**150**	**95**	**43**	**490**	**386**	**9**	**4,783**	**3,099**	**1,346**
Animal products edible	35	26	6	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	246	115	106
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and its products	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	53	48	6
Lumber and its products	93	65	27	88	68	10	178	168	.....	741	460	225
Musical Instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....
Pulp and paper products	36	35	1	5	3	1	49	8	9	214	145	78
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	36	.....	239	189	26
Textile products	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	128	107	.....	406	169	101
Plant products edible	17	2	13	10	7	2	19	15	.....	513	260	240
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	2	.....	126	77	39
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	173	141	29
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	150	116	31
Electric apparatus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	72	38
Iron and steel products	94	64	30	36	14	22	24	17	.....	1,341	966	317
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	94	53	35
Mineral products	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	10	10	.....	187	152	25
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	8	7	.....	169	126	50
Logging	**381**	**338**	.....	**106**	**104**	.....	**303**	**454**	.....	**3,315**	**2,642**	**5**
Fishing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11**	**10**	.....
Farming	**67**	**55**	**3**	**23**	**21**	**2**	**196**	**176**	.....	**3,929**	**3,312**	**158**
Mining	**14**	**11**	.....	**1**	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**241**	**241**	**4**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	178	.....
Non-metallic ores	14	11	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	63	4
Communication	**3**	.....	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**81**	**47**	**30**
Transportation	**60**	**12**	**48**	**45**	**22**	**22**	**33**	**33**	.....	**1,742**	**888**	**833**
Street railway and cartage	48	3	45	12	5	6	15	15	.....	552	161	384
Railway	.....	.....	.....	23	8	15	5	5	.....	78	47	26
Shipping and stevedoring	12	9	3	10	9	1	13	13	.....	1,112	680	423
Construction and Manitenance	**247**	**203**	**43**	**172**	**119**	**47**	**1,488**	**1,448**	**3**	**10,020**	**8,103**	**1,612**
Railway	.....	.....	.....	39	35	4	178	171	.....	5,001	4,788	126
Highway	57	53	4	9	2	7	44	74	.....	1,682	762	909
Building and other	190	150	39	124	82	36	1,266	1,203	3	3,337	2,553	577
Services	**833**	**179**	**554**	**1,569**	**262**	**,1276**	**2,679**	**2,313**	**115**	**15,103**	**4,119**	**7,664**
Governmental	1	.....	1	8	4	4	4	3	.....	367	203	158
Hotel and restaurant	35	19	9	55	47	8	436	384	.....	1,182	782	128
Professional	86	8	74	161	17	140	157	140	1	617	325	249
Recreational	19	3	16	21	.....	21	13	9	.....	573	210	352
Personal	143	10	133	391	12	377	204	165	21	2,796	492	2,256
Household	536	129	321	930	179	726	1,863	1,611	93	9,432	2,069	4,521
Farm household	13	10	.....	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	136	38	.....
Trade	**242**	**23**	**217**	**85**	**27**	**56**	**173**	**130**	**6**	**879**	**299**	**560**
Retail	118	14	102	77	22	54	132	93	5	726	238	469
Wholesale	124	9	115	8	5	2	41	37	1	153	61	91
Finance	**12**	.....	**11**	**22**	**4**	**18**	**15**	**13**	.....	**165**	**50**	**107**
All Industries	**2,138**	**1,016**	**958**	**2,173**	**660**	**1,464**	**5,377**	**4,953**	**133**	**40,269**	**22,810**	**12,319**
Men	1,468	830	581	1,055	431	604	2,987	2,895	39	28,682	19,517	7,405
Women	670	186	377	1,118	229	860	2,390	2,058	94	11,587	3,293	4,914

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1925

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
356	**142**	**194**	**212**	**90**	**116**	**549**	**362**	**200**	**1,555**	**913**	**595**	**8,374**	**5,282**	**2,582**
14	2	12	14	7	6	21	5	16	29	19	8	361	175	155
3	.....	3	14	.....	14	13	1	12	.....	.....	.....	30	1	29
5	3	2	4	1	.....	12	3	11	.....	1	.....	76	59	19
37	29	7	58	44	15	189	179	23	888	731	125	2,272	1,744	432
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
30	9	20	23	1	22	21	16	5	49	12	37	427	229	173
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	12	.....	12	310	226	44
49	19	31	3	.....	2	7	3	3	28	5	21	627	303	164
48	16	30	29	2	27	22	16	6	79	20	58	737	338	376
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....
31	3	28	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	8	1	7	174	86	76
18	3	11	14	12	2	32	31	.....	49	33	16	290	224	58
2	.....	2	1	.....	1	13	4	9	28	21	8	200	147	51
25	6	9	3	1	3	4	.....	4	11	4	6	163	83	60
66	41	22	37	21	14	161	76	84	320	49	263	2,079	1,248	752
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	19	16	.....	120	70	39
1	1	.....	8	.....	7	23	20	3	13	.....	13	245	186	48
21	10	11	2	1	1	24	4	20	22	1	21	250	150	106
26	**115**	.....	**62**	**47**	.....	**98**	**91**	**6**	**1,032**	**1,022**	**16**	**5,323**	**4,813**	**27**
30	**29**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11**	**7**	**4**	**11**	**10**	**2**	**63**	**56**	**6**
2,969	**2,842**	**105**	**6,454**	**5,758**	**30**	**7,500**	**7,185**	**57**	**990**	**1,256**	**101**	**22,128**	**20,605**	**456**
1	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**114**	**113**	**1**	**235**	**212**	**15**	**606**	**584**	**20**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	86	.....	15	12	1	101	103	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	201	195	.....	373	375	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	19	5	14	132	106	18
2	**1**	**1**	**18**	**9**	**9**	**17**	**6**	**10**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**127**	**68**	**54**
79	**42**	**23**	**86**	**17**	**71**	**103**	**23**	**78**	**339**	**89**	**248**	**2,487**	**1,126**	**1,323**
61	30	22	83	12	71	95	17	78	120	8	112	986	251	718
16	11	.....	3	3	.....	8	6	.....	12	10	1	145	90	42
2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	71	135	1,356	785	563
417	**322**	**227**	**1,773**	**1,613**	**101**	**1,717**	**1,596**	**90**	**2,381**	**1,795**	**530**	**18,215**	**15,199**	**2,653**
64	65	.....	1,321	1,271	13	949	924	.....	973	942	7	8,525	8,196	150
22	15	14	90	78	9	320	305	7	409	332	49	2,633	1,621	999
331	242	213	362	264	79	448	367	83	999	521	474	7,057	5,382	1,504
6,266	**1,776**	**4,028**	**3,011**	**1,252**	**1,201**	**2,883**	**1,530**	**1,066**	**3,275**	**1,148**	**1,941**	**35,619**	**12,579**	**17,845**
61	44	8	33	.....	33	37	27	10	208	187	14	719	468	228
524	433	68	190	131	14	292	237	7	316	234	60	3,030	2,267	294
104	47	53	222	194	21	45	23	19	90	59	26	1,482	813	583
103	31	71	41	4	37	59	24	34	102	51	49	931	332	580
559	30	509	499	19	477	456	68	384	667	63	592	5,715	859	4,749
4,460	882	3,319	1,224	453	617	1,423	709	611	1,881	525	1,200	21,749	6,557	11,408
455	309	.....	802	451	2	571	442	1	11	29	.....	1,993	1,283	3
372	**70**	**287**	**162**	**24**	**136**	**1**	**54**	**43**	**109**	**247**	**34**	**212**	**2,314**	**650**	**1,583**
169	28	141	125	23	101	84	15	68	177	27	147	1,608	460	1,087
203	42	146	37	1	35	70	28	41	70	7	65	706	190	496
15	**4**	**11**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**29**	**28**	**1**	**29**	**10**	**17**	**292**	**112**	**167**
10,533	**5,344**	**4,876**	**11,783**	**8,813**	**1,666**	**13,175**	**10,984**	**1,622**	**10,100**	**6,494**	**3,678**	**95,548**	**61,074**	**26,716**
4,736	3,618	1,214	9,448	7,658	1,037	10,953	9,659	1,008	7,717	5,575	2,400	67,046	50,183	14,288
5,797	1,726	3,662	2,335	1,155	629	2,222	1,235	614	2,383	919	1,278	28,502	10,891	12,428

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JUNE, 1925, WITH CUMULATIVE REPORT FOR FIRST HALF-YEAR

THE value of the building permits issued in 60 cities in June was 4.2 per cent lower than in the preceding month, in accordance with the trend usually indicated at this time of year. In the more significant comparison with the same month of last year, however, there was a gain of 4.9 per cent. The aggregate for June, 1925, was $14,651,613, for May, 1925, $15,296,080, and for June, 1924, $13,961,006.

Detailed statements were furnished by some 50 cities, which issued over 1,550 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $6,800,000 and nearly 2,900 permits for other buildings valued at about $7,500,000.

In New Brunswick, Quebec, and British Columbia, the value of the permits issued in June was higher than in May. The gains of $1,339,718 or 41.7 per cent in Quebec, and of $139,105 or 322.3 per cent in New Brunswick, were most pronounced. Of the declines in the other provinces, that of $1,942,739 or 23.6 per cent in Ontario was actually the largest, but Saskatchewan registered the greatest proportional reduction, of $255,249 or 39.2 per cent.

As compared with June, 1924, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia recorded higher aggregates of building authorized. British Columbia reported an increase of $309,896 or 16.4 per cent, but this was exceeded by the proportional gain of $75,310, or 70.4 per cent, in New Brunswick. Nova Scotia showed the heaviest decrease of $162,615 or 77.5 per cent.

Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver issued permits at a higher valuation than in either May, 1925, or June, 1924, while in Winnipeg the total exceeded that for the same month of last year, but was lower than in the preceding month. St. John, Westmount, Belleville, Guelph, Hamilton, London, York Township, Welland, Ford, Riverside, and Moose Jaw registered improvement in both comparisons.

Table I gives the value of the building permits issued in 60 cities during May and June,

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	June, 1925	May, 1925	June, 1924
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	.....	5,000	Nil
Nova Scotia	47,105	93,437	209,720
*Halifax	46,200	79,412	193,335
New Glasgow	60	11,570	5,100
*Sydney	845	2,275	11,285
New Brunswick	182,270	43,165	106,960
Fredericton	(1)	29,200	2,950
*Moncton	8,270	8,465	2,510
*St. John	174,000	5,500	101,500
Quebec	4,553,828	3,214,110	4,463,109
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	2,916,555	2,140,920	2,195,340
*Quebec	382,661	569,905	1,601,118
Shawinigan Falls	20,900	77,100	3,185
*Sherbrooke	31,500	35,160	40,400
*Three Rivers	57,100	281,650	304,325
*Westmount	1,145,112	109,375	318,741
Ontario	6,302,996	8,245,735	5,862,831
Belleville	29,910	22,475	8,950
*Brantford	24,097	8,590	66,177
Chatham	3,575	67,200	50,200
*Fort William	81,170	65,925	102,850
Galt	27,415	18,143	29,925
*Guelph	87,611	45,220	34,735
*Hamilton	361,000	310,300	210,925
*Kingston	12,277	27,092	50,037
*Kitchener	176,880	166,588	242,357
*London	228,085	224,880	188,855
Niagara Falls	124,765	172,240	49,385
Oshawa	47,600	76,590	40,750
*Ottawa	397,550	1,875,385	377,250
Owen Sound	15,375	426,425	31,400
*Peterboro	35,630	25,210	74,798
*Port Arthur	35,766	179,785	17,966
*Stratford	29,107	54,278	46,870
*St. Catharines	108,187	52,590	199,745
*St. Thomas	11,705	25,020	17,015
Sarnia	51,308	116,390	157,750
Sault Ste. Marie	18,700	41,715	76,073
Ontario—			
*Toronto	3,046,810	2,823,972	2,405,795
York Township	465,650	446,950	409,700
Welland	21,855	18,720	12,275
*Windsor	395,676	441,650	534,717
Ford	157,350	149,208	97,650
Riverside	127,200	121,500	64,100
Sandwich	117,600	111,130	166,759
Walkerville	57,000	116,000	62,000
Woodstock	6,142	14,564	35,822
Manitoba	612,635	727,420	701,405
*Brandon	5,500	18,500	171,650
St. Boniface	52,885	46,980	105,655
*Winnipeg	554,250	661,940	424,100
Saskatchewan	396,098	651,347	474,076
*Moose Jaw	125,280	12,680	52,558
*Regina	185,243	219,890	205,710
*Saskatoon	85,575	418,777	215,808
Alberta	356,185	466,295	258,305
*Calgary	151,200	181,850	90,890
*Edmonton	183,540	270,575	113,425
Lethbridge	21,285	13,560	39,140
Medicine Hat	160	310	14,850
British Columbia	2,200,496	1,849,571	1,890,600
Nanaimo	5,700	8,300	9,500
*New Westminster	79,435	33,645	21,380
Point Grey	503,600	551,100	423,000
Prince Rupert	31,600	264,864	20,175
South Vancouver	78,275	163,790	61,200
*Vancouver	1,477,506	795,980	1,200,310
*Victoria	24,380	31,892	155,035
Total—60 cities	14,651,613	15,296,080	13,967,006
*Total—35 cities	12,665,703	12,204,876	11,989,512
Accumulative total for 60 cities—first six months	1925	1924	1923
	64,662,849	59,857,531	72,831,620

(1)Figures not available.

1925, and June, 1924. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

Cumulative Record for First Six Months, 1920-1925

Table II is a record by provinces of the building permits issued in 60 cities during the first six months of each year since 1920; it also shows the totals for the years 1920-1924, the proportion that the six months' aggregates bear to these totals, and the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials.

The 1925 aggregate of $64,662,849 was 8.0 per cent higher than in the corresponding six months of 1924, 11.2 per cent and 9.1 per cent lower than in 1923 and 1922, respectively, and 16.6 per cent and 4.9 per cent higher than in 1921 and 1920, respectively. Building costs were distinctly lower in 1925 than in any other of the years under consideration.

TABLE II.—PROVINCIAL TOTALS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 60 CITIES DURING FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1920-1925.

Province	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island (1 city)	11,000	16,700	27,500	49,500	127,200	34,500
Nova Scotia (3 cities)	851,958	603,754	332,844	1,223,584	1,734,457	2,338,612
New Brunswick (3 cities)	738,715	304,289	446,666	1,107,458	534,855	1,123,270
Quebec (6 cities)	16,673,487	16,523,301	19,598,131	12,503,048	10,870,750	13,318,280
Ontario (30 cities)	30,814,524	28,427,415	42,761,546	41,858,395	29,105,123	29,355,724
Manitoba (3 cities)	3,135,020	2,201,396	2,331,030	4,439,403	3,696,283	5,740,273
Saskatchewan (3 cities)	1,476,755	1,863,334	1,470,594	2,437,585	1,874,257	2,219,660
Alberta (4 cities)	1,508,554	2,522,201	1,279,915	2,213,495	2,427,465	3,791,546
British Columbia (7 cities)	9,452,836	7,395,141	4,583,394	5,283,486	5,080,680	3,731,704
Canada (6 months)	64,662,849	59,857,531	72,831,620	71,115,954	55,451,070	61,653,569
Canada (12 months)	.....	123,731,196	133,201,347	147,962,173	116,361,720	116,779,628
Proportion of permits issued in first 6 months to total for year	.....	48·4 p.c.	54·7 p.c.	48·1 p.c.	47·7 p.c.	52·8 p.c.
[1]Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials (six months)	154·1	165·2	166·1	161·1	197·1	215·5
[2]Average index numbers of wages in building trades (for year)	.....	169·7	166·4	162·5	170·5	180·9

[1]Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average, 1913=100.
[2]Compiled by Department of Labour. Average, 1913=100.

TABLE III.—BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY FOUR LARGEST CITIES IN FIRST HALF-YEAR 1920-1925.

City	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	11,481,558	11,248,115	15,469,327	9,142,774	7,330,178	8,263,498
Toronto	12,998,633	11,007,603	18,016,857	17,893,725	11,688,813	12,922,551
Winnipeg	2,410,440	1,770,000	2,104,500	4,049,700	3,084,050	5,435,450
Vancouver	4,899,543	4,137,261	2,230,159	2,013,431	1,660,382	1,485,068
Total—six months	31,790,174	28,162,979	37,820,843	33,099,630	23,763,423	28,106,567
Total—twelve months	.....	64,348,121	68,496,764	71,907,956	53,795,051	51,744,488
Proportion of permits issued in first six months to total for year	.....	43·8 p.c.	55·2 p.c.	46·0 p.c.	44·2 p.c.	54·3 p.c.
Proportion of permits issued in four cities in 6 months to 6 months' total for 60 cities	49·2 p.c.	47·1 p.c.	51·9 p.c.	46·5 p.c.	42·9 p.c.	45·6 p.c.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Mineral Products

GRANITEVILLE, QUEBEC.—QUARRY MASTERS, AND PAVING CUTTERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA, LOCAL NO. 60.

The agreement in effect for the year 1924, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1924, was renewed to be effective during the year 1925.

GANANOQUE, ONTARIO.—STREETS AND O'BRIEN, GANANOQUE, AND PAVING CUTTERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA, LOCAL NO. 65.

Bill of prices in effect from April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926.

Blocks 3½ to 4½ inches by 4½ to 5 inches by 7 to 10 inches, $35 per thousand with free air, price of any other size being adjusted by further agreement. For drilling stone by hand, 10 per cent shall be added.

Price for dimension or monumental stone shall be adjusted between both parties.

Tools and drinking water shall be supplied. Pay day shall be weekly.

Day work, 87½ cents per hour, 8 hours per day. If paving cutter cannot make standard rate of pay through rough stone or other cause, he shall be paid this hourly rate while such conditions prevail.

Only union men or those eligible to become so shall be employed. The Company shall not employ more men than they can keep in steady work.

A grievance committee shall say whether the stone is fit to be worked or not.

Notice of any desired change shall be given at least one month previous to the expiration of this agreement.

Manufacturing; Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF THE GLOBE, THE MAIL AND EMPIRE AND THE STAR, AND MAILERS' UNION NO. 5.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1925 until June 1, 1927.

Wages per week, journeymen, day work, $35; night work, $35.50. Hours, eight per day, seven per night.

Extras, time and one-half for hour work with a minimum of four hours, but not more than a regular day's pay unless more than eight hours per day or seven hours per night have been worked. Overtime, time and one-half. Work on evening papers on holidays, double time.

If time is allowed for lunch it is to be taken in the men's time. Mailers on morning papers shall work after hours if required for the first hour at single price.

Differences shall be settled by local arbitration under the International Arbitration Contract. If negotiations for a new agreement should be unsuccessful, terms shall be fixed by arbitration as above.

LONDON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN PUBLISHING FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 133.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1925, until October 31, 1928. Upon 30 days' notice prior to expiration of each year the wage scale may be considered for adjustment.

Only union members are to be employed.

Minimum wages per week: hand compositors, make-ups, proofreaders, day work, $38; night work, $41.

One week's holidays with pay to each regular journeyman.

Wages are to be paid in cash, weekly.

Hours per week, five days of eight hours and one day of four hours, or six nights of seven hours (exclusive of lunch period in each case).

Split shifts (running from day into night hours), seven hours pay at night rates.

Work on Sundays and holidays, double time, but work not obligatory. This does not apply to regular hours specified for a night's work on newspapers beginning on or extending into the morning of a Sunday or holiday. The publishers agree to consider with the union changes that might be mutually satisfactory in night work or holidays.

Overtime, time and one-half. Employees called back to work shall be paid $1 in addition to overtime and guaranteed two hours' work.

An office operating three or more machines must employ a machinist.

No employee shall work over the regular number of hours or days per week on newspapers where a competent substitute can be obtained.

One apprentice to four journeymen, one of whom is regularly employed in the composing room. Applicants shall be examined by the foreman and the local apprentice committee and by the joint committee on apprentices.

Scale of wages for apprentices: third year, 40 per cent of journeymen's scale, fourth year 55 per cent; fifth year, 70 per cent.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON JOURNAL, LIMITED, AND EDMONTON PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 255.

Agreement to be in effect from May 28, 1925 until May 27, 1926.

No man shall work more than six days or nights in a week when a competent substitute can be obtained. Hours per week, 45; day shift, eight hours per day with a maximum of six on Saturday; night shifts, seven and one-half hours per night. Any time in excess of or not within specified hours shall be considered overtime.

Minimum wages per hour, journeymen pressmen, 94 cents for day work; $1.00⅔ per hour night work. Foremen, $5 per week above this scale.

Apprentices scale, first year, $12 per week; second year, one-third of journeymen's scale; third year, one-half; fourth year, two-thirds; fifth year, three-quarters.

Overtime: an employee recalled without previous notice after having left shall receive one dollar in addition to overtime for actual labour preformed; but if the time is up and he has not left he shall be paid time and one-half as if no stoppage had occurred. Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time.

On legal holidays, five hours shall constitute a day's work. Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day shall be holidays with pay, and any work performed on them shall be paid for at holiday rate in addition to the day's pay. On the night shift, the morning of the holiday shall be the holiday for the shift.

Only union members shall be employed when available. The foreman must have a union card.

Differences shall be submitted to an arbitration committee of two representatives of the employer, two of the union and a fifth agreed on by them, provided dispute cannot be settled by conciliation. After two weeks, dispute shall be submitted to arbitration under the International Arbitration Agreement. Pending the final decision, work shall continue.

The agreement specifies the number of men to be employed on presses.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Job Printing Offices and Edmonton Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 255.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1924 until September 30, 1925.

All employees shall be union men if sufficient can be furnished, otherwise employer may engage additional pressmen, who shall join the union.

No cylinder pressmen shall be allowed to feed his own press.

The minimum number of men and helpers to be employed on various presses is specified.

A joint standing committee shall be appointed to investigate the standard of crews in various offices, when requested to do so by either party. Failing the establishment of this committee the standard set forth in the agreement shall be applied.

Differences over wages and hours shall be submitted to an arbitration committee of one from each side and a third agreed upon by the two. Two weeks shall be allowed for settlement and work shall continue.

Hours, day work, forty-four per week; night shifts, forty-two hours per week, with 10 cents per hour over the prevailing day scale.

Overtime: an employee recalled without notice after having left the pressroom shall receive one dollar in addition to overtime pay for time worked; if recalled after working hours and before having left the pressroom, time and one-half as if no stoppage had occurred.

Overtime rate for first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Overtime for certain holidays, double time for Dominion Day, Labour Day, Christmas Day and for Sunday work.

Minimum wage per hour: foremen, 95 cents; cylinder and offset pressmen, platen pressmen running four platens, 90 cents; platen pressmen running three platens, 85 cents; platen pressmen running two platens, 80 cents. Press feeders, from $10.50 per week during first six months to $18.50 per week during 7th six months.

Apprentice scale: from $10.50 per week during first six months to $18 per week during 6th six months, fourth year, half journeymen's scale; fifth year, two-thirds journeymen's scale.

Saskatchewan.—The Leader Publishing Company, Limited, Regina, The Star Publishing Company, Saskatoon, and the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union No. 116.

Agreement to be in effect from May 26, 1925 until May 26, 1928 in Regina, and until May 1, 1928 in Saskatoon. The conditions are in effect by verbal agreement in Moose Jaw.

The union will co-operate with the employer in locating competent stereotypers. The employer will give preference to union members.

Hours per day, eight; per night, seven and one-half. No pooling of hours to be allowed.

One apprentice to each office, and one additional where four journeymen are employed.

Apprentice scale: per week, day work, $17; night work, $19; $1.50 increase in rates every six months.

Where only one journeyman and one apprentice are employed, apprentice scale: per week, day work, $19; night work, $21; $1.50 increase in rates every six months.

Wages per hour for journeymen: day work, 91⅔ cents; night work, $1.04⅓. Foreman, not less than $5 per week over journeymen.

Overtime, time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter, double time.

Dominion holidays, double time; other holidays, time and one-half; on morning newspapers, in lieu of overtime 5 hours shall constitute a night. Sundays, double time.

Men shall receive $1 for a call-back with no previous notice.

The agreement protects employers against walkouts, strikes and boycotts; differences shall be submitted to an arbitration committee of three. Pending settlement, work shall be continued.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

Prince Rupert, British Columbia.—Certain Local Firms and the International Association of Sheet Metal Workers, No. 672.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1925 until January 1, 1926.

If the union is unable to supply workers, non-union men may be employed temporarily.

Buildings on which work is done must have sheet metal work and roofing supplied and erected by a sheet metal contractor.

No work shall be done on buildings where union employees have withdrawn, or where there is indebtedness or unpaid wages.

Union members must work only as journeymen.

Wages per hour, $1; junior members, 75 cents.

Differences shall be settled by a permanent joint committee, or by the general office of the union; no strike or lockout to take place pending an investigation.

Hours per day, eight; per week, forty-four.

One apprentice to three journeymen or less. One junior member to four journeymen or less.

Overtime until 9.30 p.m., time and one-half. Thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Manufacturing: Clothing

Toronto, Ontario.—Various Local Firms and the International Union of Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, No. 41.

Agreement in effect from various dates in July, 1925 with 30 days' notice of change.

Both sides recognize that strikes and lockouts should be substituted by mediation.

Only union members are to be employed.

Hours per week, 44; overtime rate, time and one-half. No worker is to be discharged without sufficient cause or reason; nor before case has been before the board of adjustment to be formed of equal representation by both parties and an impartial chairman.

Workers must give one week's notice of leaving work. If union is unable to supply help employers may engage helpers, and same shall join the union after two weeks.

When full-time work cannot be supplied, available work shall be divided equally among the workers.

Employers are not to give out any work to non-union shops.

Overtime over 44 hours, time and one-half.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.—LETHBRIDGE BREWERIES, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 354.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1925 until May 31, 1926, with 30 days' notice of change.

Only goodstanding members are to be employed, provided the union secretary can furnish them. Extra help may be employed by permit cards during busy season.

No member shall be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles.

Hours per week, from April to October inclusive, 48, 8½ hours per day and 5½ on Saturday. From November to March inclusive, 44 hours per week, 8 hours per day and 4 hours on Saturday.

Overtime rate, time and one-half, covering night shifts, overtime outside of regular hours (excepting work of second soaker operator), and work on Sundays and holidays.

Minimum wages: operating engineers, 79 cents per hour, and one week's holiday during the year, with pay. Machinists, 75 cents per hour; machinists' and pipefitters' helpers, not less than $30 per week. Brewing and bottling department: first cellar and brewhouse men, not less than $39 per 48 hour week and $35.75 per 44 hour week.

First wash-house man, not less than $36 per 48 hour week, and $33 per 44 hour week. Helpers in cellar, brewhouse and wash-house, not less than $34.50 per 48 hour week, and $31.65 per 44 hour week.

Tight and slack barrel coopers, not less than $36 and $33.

New men not less than $27 or $24.75 per 48 or 44 hour week for first six months, and thereafter $30 or $27.50 excepting soft drink department.

Beer drivers, not less than $140 per month. Teamsters not less than $125 per month.

Hours per week 48 (exclusive of stable work).

Men in soft drink department to receive not less than $24 or $22 for a 48 or 44 hour week.

The company may put in apprentices in each department, to serve two years at not less than $18 per week for first year and $21 per week for second year.

Sickness shall be no excuse for discharge.

In case of lay-off men shall be laid off by seniority.

If slackness of business occurs during winter men may apply for leave of absence up to four months.

Prices are set for beer sold to employees for their own use and not for resale or for their friends.

Differences over transportation of the agreement shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration of two from each party and if necessary a fifth elected by them.

Materials shall be union made and union labels shall be used.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

PRINCE RUPERT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—WORKING RULES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL 510.

Rules in effect by verbal agreement from March 1, 1925, on 30 days' notice.

Hours per day, 8. Overtime, time and one-half; holidays, double time; no work on Labour Day except to save life or property.

Where engineers are required to raise steam before work day starts an hour's time will be allowed.

Wage scale: on clam shells, orange peels, loco cranes, and road rollers, derrick work and pile driving, $8; dinkey engineers, pulsometers, pumps, aero cables, $7; theatres, minimum $6. Minimum rate per month for engineers in stationary plants, 2nd class, in charge, $250; 2nd class, on watch, $200; 3rd class, in charge, $175; 3rd class, on watch, $160; 4th class, in charge, $160; 4th class, on watch, $150. Oilers, $135; firemen, $130.

No member is to supply steam to an engine operated by a non-union engineer. Engineers on steel construction are to be paid iron workers' scale.

An engineer laid off before quarter time shall be paid for one quarter of the day, and so on for the following quarters.

Services; Personal and Domestic

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, No. 459.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1925 until June 1, 1926.

Six days' work to be considered a week. Weekly scale for cooks: eight hours per day; chefs, $36; second fry, $30; night cook, $32.40; cook's helpers, $19.90; dishwashers, $18.

Scale for waiters: eight hours in twelve to constitute a day; $18 per week; overtime, time and one-half; reliefs to receive standard scale.

Scale for waitresses: hours and overtime as for waiters; $15 per week; short shifts, 35 cents per hour straight.

White lunches, cafeterias, etc.: hours as for waiters; wages per week, counter men, $16; counter girls, $12; pantry girls, $12; bus girls, $9.

Hotels: waitresses, 8 hour day, 6 day week, per month, with room, $35; without room, $45. In hotel dining rooms open all day, restaurant scale to apply.

All scales include meals while working. Fractions of an hour are to be paid for full hour.

In case of an emergency, inexperienced help can be employed, not more than one to a house; men, $15 per week; girls, $12 per week. After two months such help shall join the union as regular help.

The monthly reports of the Department of Immigration and Colonization on immigration into Canada for April, May and June have not yet been received by the Department. The report for the second quarter of 1925 based on these monthly returns cannot, therefore, appear until the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JULY, 1925

DURING July the Department received for insertion in the Labour Gazette the following information relative to five fair wage contracts, all of which contain the usual fair wage clause as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediatetly upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

Department of Public Works

Construction of harbour improvements at Port Stanley, Ontario. Name of contractors, William Bermingham and Son, Kingston, Ontario. Date of contract, July 16, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expenditure, $173,635.

Delivery and placing of stone at the outer end of the breakwater at Souris, Prince Edward Island. Name of contractor, John E. Campbell, Summerside, Prince Edward Island. Date of contract, June 27, 1925. Amount of contract, $11.35 per cubic yard. Approximate expenditure, $34,050.

Dredging West River at Sheet Harbour, Nova Scotia. Name of contractors, The Halifax Dredging Company, Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, June 22, 1925 Amount of contract, Class " A " $9 per cubic yard, scow measure. Class " B " 60 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Dredging harbour channel and slip at Owen Sound, Ontario. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Midland, Ontario. Date of contract, June 29, 1925. Amount of contract, Class " A " $6 per cubic yard, place measure. Class " B " 43 cents per cubic yard, place measure.

Dredging channels at Ile aux Raisins and River St. Francis, Quebec. Name of contractors, Aime Laperriere, Pierreville, Quebec. Date of contract, June 17, 1925. Amount of contract, Class " B " 30 cents per cubic yard, place measure, for both places.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in July, 1925, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system; the securing of payment to working men and women of fair wages, and the performances of work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
	$
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	805 65
Making and repairing rubber stanps, daters, etc.	142 95
Making up and supplying letter carriers uniforms, etc	16,297 12
Stamping pads, ink, etc	63 67
Mail bag fittings	7,308 95
Scales	289 45
Letter boxes	3,058 86

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1925

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the family budget in terms of retail prices being slightly higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was somewhat lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $10.49 at the beginning of July, as compared with $10.44 for June; $9.91 for July, 1924; $10.17 for July, 1923; $10.27 for July, 1922; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.84 for July, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.00 for July, 1918; and $7.42 for July, 1914. The cost of eggs, sirloin steak, potatoes, bacon and creamery butter was higher while salt pork, veal, lard, sugar and cheese cost less than in June. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $20.70 at the beginning of July as compared with $20.67 for June; $20.30 for July, 1924; $20.65 for July, 1923; $20.67 for July, 1922; $21.53 for July, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.66 for July, 1918; and $14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the importance of the commodities, declined slightly to 158.4 for July, as compared with 158.8 for June; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920; and 199.5 for July, 1918. Forty prices quotations were higher, thirty-seven were lower and one hundred and fifty-nine were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material four of the eight main groups advanced, two declined, while two were practically unchanged. The movement in the two groups which declined more than offset the changes in the four which were higher. The Vegetables and Their Products group was substantially lower, increases in the prices of rubber, potatoes and hay being more than offset by declines in grains, flour, sugar, imported fruits, tea and coffee. The Iron and Its Products group declined, due mainly to lower prices for steel billets. The groups which advanced were: Animals and Their Products, due mainly to higher prices for hogs, bacon, ham, butter, cheese and eggs; Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, due to advances in cotton and silk prices; Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products, because of higher prices for copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc; and Wood, Wood Products and Paper. The Non-Metallic Minerals group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were slightly higher, declines in flour, imported fruits, beef, mutton and sugar being more than offset by advances in bacon, ham, butter, cheese, potatoes, and eggs. Producers' goods were substantially lower. Prices of materials for the milling industry and for flour and cattle declined, while prices of materials for the textile, the leather and the metal working industries as well as for hogs and rubber advanced.

In the grouping according to origin both raw or partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined, the former due mainly to lower grain prices, and the latter due mainly to lower flour prices. Domestic farm products declined, while articles of marine, of forest and of mineral origin advanced.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada, published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon prices levels in 1913 as 100, declined to 148 for June, as compared with 149 for May; 148 for April; 153 for March; and 145 for June, 1924. Grouped by origin, domestic goods declined, while imported goods was unchanged. Grouped by stage of manufacture, producers' goods and consumers' goods declined while raw materials were unchanged. Export goods were substantially lower.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports rose from 152·92 for June to 154·68 for July. That for imports fell from 163·97 for June to 162·09 for July. The combined index of both exports and imports showed practically no change, being 158·44 for June and 158·38 for July.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913, and has been calculated by months from

1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the Labour Gazette for January, 1925. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the Labour Gazette for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the Labour Gazette was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

In beef prices sirloin steak averaged slightly higher at 30·2 cents per pound in July, as compared with 29·7 cents in June. Prices were slightly higher in most localities. Round steak also advanced slightly, averaging 24·5 cents per pound. Shoulder roast showed little change, averaging 16 cents per pound as compared with 16·2 cents in June. Veal, roast, declined from 18·3 cents per pound in June to 18·1 cents in July. Mutton and fresh pork were steady while salt pork declined slightly. Breakfast bacon was up from an average of 38·9 cents per pound to 39·2 cents. Boiled ham also advanced, averaging 61·3 cents per pound as compared with 60·7 cents in June. In fresh fish cod steak advanced while halibut and whitefish were slightly lower. Salt cod was up from 20·8 cents per pound to 21·2 cents. Lard was down in the average from 24·4 cents per pound in June to 24·1 cents in July. Slightly lower prices were reported from most localities.

* Labour Gazette, December, 1923, page 1442.

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Eggs showed a general advance. Specials and extras averaging 37·6 cents per dozen in July as compared with 35 cents in June and cooking averaging 33·7 cents per dozen in July as compared with 31·6 in June. No changes were reported in milk prices. Dairy butter averaged slightly lower at 35·7 cents per pound while creamery was somewhat higher in the average at 40·9 cents per pound. Cheese was steady.

Lower prices for bread were reported from Amherst and London while an increase was reported from New Westminster. Flour was unchanged in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Rolled oats was steady. Rice and tapioca showed little change. Onions were up from an average of 8·6 cents per pound in June to 9·5 cents in july. Potatoes averaged slightly higher at $1.35 per bag as compared with $1.31 in June. Evaporated apples and prunes showed little change. Raisins were steady. Raspberry jam declined slightly, averaging 88 cents per four-pound tin. Sugar showed a slight decline in many localities, granulated averaging 8·4 cents per pound and yellow averaging 8 cents per pound. Coffee and tea were practically unchanged. Cream of tartar declined from an average of 62·9 cents per pound in June to 61·7 cents in July.

Anthracite coal averaged $16.51 per ton. Advances in price were reported from Bathurst, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal and Stratford. Bituminous coal averaged slightly lower at $10.70 per ton. No changes were reported in the prices of hardwood or softwood, the average of the former being $12.50 per cord and of the latter $8.84 per cord. Coal oil was slightly lower at 30·3 cents per gallon in July as compared with 30·5 cents in June.

A slight decline in rent was reported from Toronto.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices again showed a downward tendency. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat averaged $1.62 per bushel as compared with $1.71 in June. The low price for the month was $1.56⅛ per bushel reached near the beginning and the high $1.71⅜ reached toward the middle of the month. Influences tending to higher prices such as the small American crop, reports of damaging rains from Europe and of rust in some parts of the Canadian West were counteracted by the generally good prospects for the Canadian crop and the lack of export business. Western oats declined from 64⅝ cents per bushel to 59 cents, American corn from $1.28⅔ per bushel to $1.22 and flaxseed from $2.37 per bushel to $2.22. Flour at Toronto fell from $10.02 per barrel to $9.10. Shorts fell from $30.50 per ton to $30.30. Rubber prices continued to advance, a grade of Ceylon being up from 76¾ cents per pound to $1. Bananas at Montreal declined from $4 per bunch to $3.75 and oranges from $10 per box to $5.50-$6. Currants were slightly higher. Raw linseed oil declined from $1.19 per gallon to $1.11. Sugar continued to decline, raw being down from $3.96 per hundred to $3.84 and granulated from $6.22 per hundred to $6.13. Coffee was 2 cents per pound lower at 28 cents. Turpentine was down from $1.65 per gallon to $1.56. Western cattle at Winnipeg declined from $7.17½ per hundred to $6.45 and choice steers at Toronto from $7.50 per hundred to $7.47½. Hogs were up from $13.07 to $13.85 per hundred. Bacon and ham advanced, the former from 32-34 cents per pound to 34½-36 cents and the latter from 32 cents per pound to 33-33½ cents. Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 36 cents per pound to 38 cents and creamery prints at Toronto from 38 cents per pound to 41 cents. Cheese advanced 3 cents per pound to 23 cents. New laid eggs were up from 37-39 cents per dozen to 40-42 cents. The price of cotton was again firmer, advancing at New York from 24 cents per pound to 24¾ cents. Unfavourable crop reports were said to be the cause of the increase. Raw silk was slightly higher at $6.45 per pound. British Columbia shingles advanced from $3.35 per M to $3.75 and spruce lath at St. John from $5 per M to $5.25. Iron and steel markets continued dull. Steel billets were down from $35-$45 per ton to $33-$43. Prices of non-ferrous metals were higher. Copper rose from $15.50 per hundred to $16.15, lead from $8.45 per hundred to $8.70, tin from 56 cents per pound to 58¼ cents, zinc from $8.60 per hundred to $8.65 and silver from 68⅝ cents per ounce to 70½ cents.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1924	June, 1925	July 1925
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**109·9**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**154·1**	**153·5**	**153·9**	**158·8**	**158·4**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	130·2	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	157·1	146·8	158·6	174·3	170·4
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	104·4	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	133·7	126·1	119·9	132·5	135·1
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	100·2	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	175·9	198·6	204·7	194·4	194·9
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·0	178·6	162·5	159·2	159·4
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	107·2	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	149·6	171·8	159·2	151·7	151·5
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	108·6	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	100·2	95·4	93·1	103·1	104·9
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	96·4	102·2	126·0	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	187·0	182·8	184·9	177·4	177·4
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	107·4	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·1	165·4	154·5	157·8	157·8
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	124·1	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	144·6	123·9	128·8	154·3	153·7
II.—Marine	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	143·9	130·1	140·5	141·0	143·0
III.—Forest	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·0	178·6	162·5	159·2	159·4
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	101·9	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	157·7	158·0	155·6	151·8	152·2
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	113·9	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	152·6	144·4	147·9	156·0	155·1
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	110·9	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	156·1	157·6	154·9	160·4	159·4
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	**98**	**101·3**	**105·9**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**155·0**	**148·2**	**146·4**	**153·2**	**153·8**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**111·0**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**146·5**	**143·4**	**138·4**	**150·3**	**151·6**
Beverages	4	101·7	119·4	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	195·0	222·3	235·0	242·6	240·2
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	130·1	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	151·6	136·2	143·9	192·9	181·0
Chocolate	1	102·0	104·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	143·9	131·7	129·3	141·0	143·0
Fruits	8	101·6	111·7	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	252·4	216·4	192·7	216·6	208·0
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	101·5	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	150·6	136·8	121·1	148·3	145·7
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	108·9	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	128·7	128·5	125·3	129·0	135·1
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	148·5	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	164·7	238·9	187·5	148·7	146·4
Vegetables	10	122·9	98·6	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	145·8	163·3	179·9	119·7	147·4
Eggs	2	104·4	96·5	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	106·4	92·2	105·5	114·2	123·8
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·9	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	100·0	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	168·7	160·7	159·1	151·1	152·0
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**99·3**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**165·5**	**154·3**	**156·4**	**156·7**	**156·7**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	107·6	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·4	164·8	157·2	151·7	151·7
Household equipment	13	93·0	96·7	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	167·1	151·0	156·1	158·3	158·3
Furniture	3	102·8	104·7	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	120·3	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	384·4	302·9	273·6	322·7	322·7
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	96·5	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	165·5	149·6	155·2	157·1	157·1
II.—Producers Goods (Groups C and D)	**146**	**103·4**	**114·2**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**151·5**	**147·4**	**148·3**	**157·9**	**155·5**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**96·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**187·2**	**184·4**	**188·8**	**180·7**	**180·5**
Tools	4	98·1	96·8	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	216·0	222·0	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	96·4	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	187·5	184·2	188·3	180·4	180·4
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	97·1	133·2	190·4	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	177·5	185·7	198·4	183·9	177·8
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**116·1**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**147·7**	**143·5**	**144·0**	**155·4**	**152·8**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	90·3	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	163·3	169·4	155·1	154·1	154·0
Lumber	14	91·1	83·4	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	162·2	168·9	151·5	149·7	149·9
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	119·8	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	181·5	200·9	187·4	205·4	198·6
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	103·3	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	164·5	168·1	161·6	160·8	160·3
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**121·9**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**144·1**	**137·6**	**141·9**	**156·2**	**153·0**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	100·5	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	180·4	206·5	212·1	196·9	198·3
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	50·0	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	321·2	300·0	219·9	231·5	231·5
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	114·0	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	105·1	95·9	89·6	98·4	101·8
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	107·4	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	113·4	120·3	112·2	115·6	116·6
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	123·5	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	161·3	154·5	152·7	150·4	150·4
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	108·8	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	123·8	105·3	100·0	116·6	117·9
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	145·2	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	150·7	124·4	152·3	189·9	179·4
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	123·2	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	155·2	155·1	149·2	157·9	154·3

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cnets	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·2**	**24·5**	**22·3**	**16·0**	**12·2**	**18·1**	**29·3**	**28·2**	**25·2**	**39·2**	**43·1**	**61·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·4**	**26·4**	**21·4**	**16·8**	**12·7**	**14·3**	**24·6**	**26·0**	**26·1**	**38·0**	**41·4**	**60·3**
1—Sydney	32	25·1	23·4	18·6	15·1	14·6	25·5	30·1	26·3	38·6	41	61·4
2—New Glasgow	27·8	25	19·3	14·6	12·4	13·2	22	24·8	26·4	36	40·2	59·4
3—Amherst	25	23·7	16·7	14·2	11·9	13·5	22·5	25	25	36	37·2	60
4—Halifax	33·5	24·5	26·7	17·3	13·9	15	28	28·3	25·4	35·9	38·9	58·3
5—Windsor	35	30	22	20	12	15	25	23	—	40	45	60
6—Truro	35	30	20	16	11	—	—	25	27·2	41·6	46·2	62·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	28·4	26·6	24·2	17·8	15·4	13·5	28·3	24·2	23	33·7	38·6	54·2
New Brunswick (average)	**30·1**	**24·7**	**21·5**	**16·9**	**12·7**	**16·0**	**23·3**	**27·3**	**25·6**	**37·1**	**41·4**	**59·4**
8—Moncton	30	24·2	19·6	16·5	12	19·3	—	30	24·6	37·4	41·2	60
9—St. John	33·6	25·8	26·6	16·5	12·5	16·2	25	28·6	26·3	37·6	41·5	61·7
10—Fredericton	31·9	26·2	22·5	19·4	14·2	13·9	21·6	25·4	26·6	34	39·2	61·6
11—Bathurst	25	22·5	17·3	15·3	12	14·7	—	25	25	39·3	43·7	54·2
Quebec (Average)	**26·7**	**23·1**	**23·3**	**15·4**	**10·9**	**13·8**	**24·8**	**25·3**	**25·7**	**36·0**	**38·8**	**59·9**
12—Quebec	25·1	23·5	20·3	16·2	10·7	14·7	25·3	24·3	25·1	30·8	35·5	57·2
13—Three Rivers	28·3	25	27·2	17·2	12·1	13·8	23·4	25·5	27·6	37·5	40	62
14—Sherbrooke	34·3	26·8	31	20·3	14·5	14·2	—	29	25·9	37	38·8	63
15—Sorel	23·3	23·3	22·7	14·5	9	13	22·7	24	25·4	37·8	38·8	57
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·5	18·5	17·8	12·5	7·2	13·4	22·5	20·7	21	35·8	38·5	57·5
17—St. John's	25	22·5	23·8	13·5	11	16	26·8	24	25	—	43·5	63·3
18—Thetford Mines	22	18	16	15	12	16	19	22·5	26·4	35	35	55
19—Montreal	32·9	27·2	28·4	14·8	10·9	9·8	28·3	29·9	27·4	38	40·9	63·2
20—Hull	29·3	23·1	22·8	14·2	10·7	13·4	30·5	27·8	27·8	35·9	38·5	60·5
Ontario (Average)	**31·1**	**25·2**	**22·7**	**16·7**	**12·6**	**20·2**	**28·7**	**29·7**	**24·4**	**37·4**	**40·7**	**62·0**
21—Ottawa	30·9	25·5	21·7	17	11·6	15·6	30·1	28·5	24·8	37·4	41·9	62·4
22—Brockville	33·8	25·8	25	15·2	12·7	16	29	30	25	38·1	41	61·1
23—Kingston	30·4	23·2	25	14·3	11·3	12·4	24·2	29·5	24·6	35·6	38·8	56·4
24—Belleville	28·6	24	24	16·1	11·9	19	31·6	28·8	24·5	40·3	43	63
25—Peterborough	30·2	25·3	22	16·5	12·4	19·5	25·7	32·1	28·5	37·9	40·9	62·9
26—Oshawa	29	24	21·5	14·7	12·8	20·4	29	30·2	25	38·8	41·8	60·8
27—Orillia	29·6	25	22·3	16·6	12·7	20·3	28·5	29·3	28·3	37·8	40·8	60·9
28—Toronto	33·9	25·1	24·7	15·3	13	20·4	28	30·2	25·3	38·8	42·4	63·3
29—Niagara Falls	34	27·3	25·7	18·1	11·3	24·7	34	31·6	26	37·3	39·6	62·8
30—St. Catharines	30	25	22·9	15·4	11	19·7	28·1	30	23	35	37·5	61·8
31—Hamilton	34·3	26·1	26·4	17·9	13·2	24·3	26·7	31·4	—	38·7	42·3	65·6
32—Brantford	32	26·3	23·5	17·8	13·3	21·5	30·3	32·7	29·7	36·9	40·2	61·6
33—Galt	29	23·6	21·8	15·1	12·6	19·6	25	30·5	32	36·4	39·8	62·1
34—Guelph	28·6	21·6	21·6	16·3	13·6	20·8	25	27	—	34·4	37·7	60·2
35—Kitchener	28·5	25·8	20·3	18	14·5	23·6	—	29	25	34·8	38·3	62·8
36—Woodstock	32·5	25·3	22·6	17·2	14	20·2	30	27·5	26·5	36	38·1	60·5
37—Stratford	30	25	20·7	18·1	13·6	20·9	28·8	27·6	25	38·4	41·3	63·4
38—London	32·3	25·4	24·5	17·2	12	20·7	28·6	30·6	25	38·2	41·5	62·5
39—St. Thomas	30·5	25	21·7	16·8	12·5	18·4	—	31·4	24·4	37·4	40·4	62·7
40—Chatham	31·5	25·3	22·1	16·4	12	22	27·7	29·3	26·6	37·7	40·8	63·3
41—Windsor	30·7	25·1	24	16·7	11·9	20	33·7	30·2	24·3	37	41·5	63·8
42—Sarnia	30·7	24·2	24·2	19	13·6	22	30	30·8	26·5	37·3	40·6	61
43—Owen Sound	29	25	22·5	17·8	12·5	20·8	23·3	25	25	37·3	39·1	60·7
44—North Bay	34·9	29·8	26	17·3	12·1	20·8	30	29	25·6	37·1	40·3	63·8
45—Sudbury	31·8	26·2	22·5	16·9	12·3	21·5	30	29·7	25·8	37·5	42	61·5
46—Cobalt	31·5	26·8	21·3	13·5	11·3	19·3	—	28·5	26·6	37·7	40	61·1
47—Timmins	27·7	23·7	18·7	15·7	11·2	22	28	29·7	26·7	36	38	59
48—Sault Ste. Marie	32·6	27·8	23·3	18·4	12·1	21·5	26·6	30·5	26·4	37·1	41·2	61·4
49—Port Arthur	32·6	24·6	21·3	17·3	13·3	18·7	32·5	29·4	28·7	39·8	46·5	64·6
50—Fort William	33·1	23·6	22·3	17·8	15·4	19·7	30·6	30·4	28	39·1	42·3	63·2
Manitoba (Average)	**28·4**	**21·2**	**20·2**	**13·8**	**10·6**	**15·2**	**30·2**	**25·2**	**24·9**	**36·1**	**41·8**	**58·5**
51—Winnipeg	29·9	22·1	21·6	13·6	11·3	14·3	28·5	26·6	24·9	—	43·8	56·9
52—Brandon	26·8	20·3	18·8	14	9·9	16·1	31·9	23·8	—	36·1	39·7	60
Saskatchewan (Average)	**30·0**	**23·1**	**20·2**	**15·0**	**10·5**	**16·1**	**30·9**	**25·0**	**23·8**	**44·0**	**50·2**	**62·7**
53—Regina	32·1	23·1	21·6	13·8	11·3	14·3	30	23·8	—	42·6	48·6	65·5
54—Prince Albert	27·5	22·5	18·6	15	10	16·4	31·3	25	24·5	43·8	47·9	60
55—Saskatoon	27·4	22·1	19·6	14·1	9·6	15·8	28	26·7	22	42·9	47·9	56·9
56—Moose Jaw	32·8	24·8	21·1	17·1	10·9	18	34·3	24·5	25	46·7	56·2	68·5
Alberta (Average)	**26·9**	**20·8**	**18·8**	**13·6**	**10·9**	**15·0**	**34·6**	**27·0**	**24·6**	**44·0**	**49·1**	**59·7**
57—Medicine Hat	25	17	19	15	11·9	16·5	35	25	25	48·3	50·9	62·8
58—Drumheller	30	25	17·8	12·8	11·3	15	35	30	25	45	50	63·3
59—Edmonton	27	20·1	20·9	13·5	10·5	14·6	37	30·6	24·6	41·2	46·1	55
60—Calgary	25·3	20	18·6	12·9	10·3	13·9	32·5	26·3	25	42·4	48·6	58·8
61—Lethbridge	27·3	22	17·9	13·6	10·4	14·8	33·6	22·9	23·6	43·1	49·7	58·5
British Columbia (Average)	**32·5**	**25·9**	**23·8**	**15·8**	**13·4**	**22·6**	**37·3**	**32·1**	**27·7**	**46·9**	**52·7**	**63·6**
62—Fernie	32	25	25	16·5	10·7	19	—	32	31·5	42	50	60
63—Nelson	32·5	25	25	18	14·7	22·5	42·5	34·3	26·7	48	55	64
64—Trail	30	25	20	16·9	13·3	24·4	37	32·1	26	50	56	64
65—New Westminster	32·3	26·5	22·3	13·7	13·1	20·9	36·1	29	28·2	46	51·4	61·4
66—Vancouver	35·6	26·5	24·5	14·3	13·6	22·5	38·1	32	26·4	46·9	52·4	66·5
67—Victoria	30·6	22·7	23·8	13·5	13	23·3	34·4	29·4	24·9	47·2	51·5	63·4
68—Nanaimo	31·7	26·1	23·7	17·8	15·3	27·9	35	32·6	26·7	45·9	50·5	61·8
69—Prince Rupert	35	30	25·7	15·5	13·3	20·1	38·3	35	31·3	49	55	67·5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1925

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin (kind most sold)		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·4	**29·4**	**20· 0**	**13·8**	**57·7**	**21·2**	**20·5**	**32·4**	**24·1**	**37·6**	**33·7**	**11·5**	**35·7**	**40·9**	
12·8	**27·7**	—	—	**51·0**	**18·0**	**17·4**	**26·2**	**24·6**	**37·0**	**30·8**	**11·2**	**36·5**	**43·3**	
10	30	.....	.....	60	18·8	14	27·3	25·2	42·6	38·1	b12-14	36·6	43·1	1
12	30	.....	.....	50	17·2	15	26·4	24·1	34·8	29·5	12	36·2	42·9	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18	20	23·6	24	33·3	.....	9	33	40·6	3
12	28	.....	.....	50	17·9	16	26·1	25·8	38·9	36·3	a13·3	36·5	43·3	4
15	25–30	.....	.....	50	.....	18	30	25	35	25	10	40	45	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·3	21·5	23·5	23·4	37·6	35	10	36·4	44·6	6
8	35	.....	.....	60	17·6	.....	36	24·8	32·2	29	9–12	31	37·8	7
10·7	**35·0**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**18·1**	**17·8**	**30·7**	**23·9**	**34·2**	**31·3**	**11·8**	**34·6**	**40·8**	
12	35	.....	10	60	19·1	17·5	34·2	23·6	36·1	33·7	10–12	35·6	42·8	8
.....	35	.....	.....	60	17·6	15	34·4	24·1	38·3	33·8	12	37·5	43·1	9
12	35	.....	.....	50	18·1	18·3	30·1	22·9	35·7	32·8	12	33·7	39	10
8	.....	.....	.....	45	17·4	20·3	24	25	26·6	25	12	31·4	38·3	11
15·1	**30·8**	**19·0**	**9·3**	**59·2**	**21·0**	**22·2**	**29·5**	**23·5**	**37·1**	**33·9**	**10·6**	**36·6**	**39·4**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20·7	30·7	24·7	40·4	37·1	10–12	35·1	39·3	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	20	25	32·6	23·8	38·7	34·7	13	38	39·3	13
15	35	.....	.....	.....	25	20	30·8	23·2	37·2	35	a 10	36·4	39·9	14
.....	30	15	.....	60	21·5	.....	23·9	23·4	35·9	32·5	8	.....	38·6	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	21·3	32·7	.....	8	.....	39·4	16
.....	.....	15	10	60	.....	.....	36·7	24·5	35	31·7	10	38	39·3	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	23·6	23·9	33·1	30·7	13	33·4	38·4	18
18	35	25	.....	75	20·5	20·4	32·4	23·4	43·5	37·2	12	38·7	40·9	19
15	30	.....	.....	60	19·2	25	30·9	23·2	37·6	32·4	10	36·4	39·4	20
19·5	**30·1**	**21·7**	**11·3**	**62·8**	**20·6**	**20·2**	**33·5**	**23·6**	**37·2**	**34·5**	**11·4**	**36·4**	**40·2**	
18	32	22	10	.....	20·4	23	34·8	24·2	39·6	35·7	10	37·7	40·1	21
18–20	28–30	28	10	75	20	25	33	24·3	39	35·6	10	37·5	40·2	22
12·5–15	30	22	10	.....	17·7	18	26·7	22·1	34·5	31·8	10	33	38·3	23
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	22·5	.....	31·4	23·6	31·6	29	a9	41·2	39·8	24
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	25	29·5	23·3	31·9	29	10	34·3	37·6	25
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	18	30·3	23·3	35·6	.....	11	36	38·3	26
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	18·7	19	28·2	24·3	32·4	29·8	10–11·5	36·5	40·1	27
15	28	19	10	72	19·2	15·5	34·3	23·4	41·1	36·8	a11·8	36·9	40·9	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	17·5	22	37·6	23·8	38·1	38	12	35	40·9	29
20	35	25	15	.....	16·6	17	33·4	22·2	37	37	12	38	39·7	30
20	35	18	12·5	60	19	22·5	37·1	22·7	40	37·1	a11·5	37·4	40·9	31
18	25–28	23	15	.....	25	20	31·3	22·9	37	34	11	35·7	38·6	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	22·5	31	22·6	34·1	33·8	a11·8	37·3	39·8	33
.....	**30**	25	.....	.....	.....	15	33·9	23·6	37·6	33·3	11	37·8	40·8	34
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	25	.....	31·6	22·1	35·2	32·6	a11·8	34·2	39·1	35
20	30	22	.....	.....	20	23·2	31·8	21·9	35·5	.....	8	34	38·3	36
20	30	25	10	.....	25	22·5	32·7	22·4	32	29·9	12	33	38·8	37
18	25	20	.....	60	20·6	15	36·5	23·2	35·6	31·2	8	36·5	39·3	38
20–25	30	25	10	50	18·3	18	35·6	24·3	32·7	32	10	38·1	40	39
18	30	20	12	.....	22·5	21·5	35·2	23·6	32·2	31·1	12	37·5	40·7	40
22	32	20	12	.....	24	22·5	38·6	23·5	38·8	36	13	38	40·7	41
22	.....	25	.....	.....	20	20	33·5	24	37·2	32·5	a12	38·3	41·5	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·3	23·3	30·9	30	11	36·9	37·7	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	36·1	24·7	41·4	39	12	33·5	38·9	44
.....	30	24	10	60	20	18	37·2	24·9	40·8	39	12	33·9	41·3	45
.....	30	.....	.....	70	21·5	20	32·7	25·8	43·8	42·3	15	39	43·4	46
.....	25	20	.....	.....	19	20	27·3	24·6	46·6	38·2	a16·7	33	42·4	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	20	38·3	23·6	42·3	37·8	11	34·6	40·5	48
18	30	18	9	.....	21·8	16·8	33·8	24	38·9	.....	a12·5	37·7	42·4	49
.....	30	16–18	.....	50–60	20·7	22·8	41·2	26·1	41·3	40	a12·5	38·3	43·5	50
.....	**30·0**	**17·7**	.....	.....	.....	**17·7**	**35·7**	**23·5**	**31·1**	**30·7**	**11·0**	**31·3**	**40·0**	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	24·5	17·4	34·7	23·7	32·9	32·4	12	33·4	40·1	51
.....	30	12·5–18	.....	.....	.....	18	36·7	23·3	29·3	29	10	29·2	39·8	52
26·3	**29·4**	**14·3**	.....	.....	**25·3**	**21·8**	**29·8**	**23·3**	**31·6**	**29·1**	**12·0**	**29·8**	**40·2**	
25	30	.....	.....	.....	23·3	21	30·2	23·2	36	29·8	12	31·2	41·1	53
30	25–30	10	.....	.....	27·5	21·7	27·9	23·5	29·4	29·3	10	28·1	40·4	54
25	30	15	20	.....	25	22	34·4	24·3	30	28·9	12	29·8	38	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	.....	22·5	26·6	22·1	31·1	28·3	14	30	41·1	56
22·4	**27·8**	**16·0**	**18·8**	.....	**24·6**	**23·9**	**35·2**	**24·9**	**37·8**	**31·6**	**10·5**	**32·5**	**41·1**	
25	30	20	20	.....	25	27·5	37	24·7	36·5	26·7	10	30·5	40·5	57
25	30	15–20	.....	.....	26·7	25	34	25·3	35	31·2	a12·5	34·3	42·5	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	25	23	33·2	25·4	40·2	32·4	10	31·6	41·6	59
25	30	15	20	.....	24·5	21·7	36·9	25·1	40·9	35·9	10	32·7	40·4	60
18	25	15	20	.....	22	22·4	35	23·8	36·5	32	10	33·3	40·6	61
19·2	**24·6**	.....	**17·6**	.....	**23·2**	**22·2**	**35·0**	**26·3**	**46·7**	**41·5**	**13·9**	**39·2**	**44·7**	
20–25	25	.....	18	.....	24·2	25	34·2	25	45	36·7	a12·5	.....	41·3	62
25	28	.....	20	.....	27·5	25	27·2	28·3	45	.....	a17	39·3	43·4	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	23·6	25·8	34	25·8	46	.....	15	37·5	44·6	64
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	21·6	18	38	25·3	44·8	40	10	41·8	45·5	65
15	19	.....	15·3	.....	19·9	18·2	34·5	25·1	47·2	45	10	35·4	45·6	66
15	25	.....	20	55	23	20·3	34·2	24·6	46·2	44	a12·5	44	47·1	67
.....	20	.....	15	.....	22·5	20	36·5	26	44·6	.....	14	36·7	45	68
12·5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	41·7	30	55	42	20	40	45	69

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese, per lb. (kind most sold)	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb. (kind most sold)	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb. (kind most sold)	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·6**	**7·9**	**18·4**	**5·8**	**6·2**	**10·9**	**13·8**	**20·0**	**18·9**	**19·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·9**	**8·3**	**18·1**	**6·4**	**6·7**	**10·0**	**15·2**	**22·5**	**20·4**	**20·9**
1—Sydney	31·6	8·0	18·2	6·7	6·6	10·5	16	21·6	20·3	21·3
2—New Glasgow	30·3	8·0	17·4	6·4	6·5	10	14·7	22·1	19·9	20·5
3—Amherst	30·4	8·7	18·7	6·1	7	9·3	14	22·7	22·1	19·4
4—Halifax	31·4	8·0	18·5	6·2	6·6	9·8	16·1	22·6	20·1	20·1
5—Windsor	31	8·3	18	6·7	7	10	.....	24·5	20	23·5
6—Truro	30·4	8·7	17·8	6·5	6·2	10·4	15·2	22·3	19·7	20·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·6	7·4	18·5	6·2	5·9	10·2	16·1	21·6	18·4	19·9
New Brunswick (average)	**29·7**	**8·9**	**18·5**	**6·3**	**6·4**	**10·9**	**15·2**	**20·7**	**18·6**	**19·9**
8—Moncton	31·1	9·3	18·8	6·4	6·3	11·4	15·4	21·1	19	20·5
9—St. John	30·7	8·7	19·4	6·4	6·8	11·4	17·5	20·3	17·7	19·2
10—Fredericton	28·6	8·7	17·8	6·1	6·5	10·6	13	19·7	18·2	19·7
11—Bathurst	28·3	8·7	18	6·3	6	10	15	21·6	19·6	20·1
Quebec (average)	**28·9**	**7·0**	**17·9**	**5·9**	**6·6**	**9·8**	**14·4**	**18·6**	**19·0**	**18·5**
12—Quebec	30	8·5	17·5	6·4	6·1	10·2	14·9	19·7	19·2	19·9
13—Three Rivers	30·8	6·0	18·6	5·8	7	9·7	15·9	19·2	19·7	19·4
14—Sherbrooke	28·5	8·7	17·3	5·7	6·7	9·8	14·1	18·2	18·7	18·5
15—Sorel	26·4	6·0	17·8	5·4	6·2	9·8	14·8	17·6	19·4	18·6
16—St. Hyacinthe	25·5	6·0	17·6	5·3	6·8	10·5	14·3	19·1	19·7	18·4
17—St. John's	30	6·0	19	5·8	7·5	9·6	13·8	18·6	20	17·8
18—Thetford Mines	28·3	6·7	17·4	6·2	6·5	9	13·7	18·8	19·4	18·3
19—Montreal	30	8·0	17·7	6·0	6·2	10·5	13·7	18·8	18	18·7
20—Hull	30·6	6·7	17·9	6·3	6·2	9	14·3	17·4	16·8	16·6
Ontario (average)	**30·4**	**7·3**	**17·9**	**5·3**	**5·9**	**11·4**	**14·3**	**19·7**	**17·9**	**18·6**
21—Ottawa	32·4	8·0	18·5	6·4	6·9	11·1	13·3	19·7	18	19·5
22—Brockville	28·6	6·7	17·5	5·5	5·8	9·7	13·4	18·7	17·7	18·2
23—Kingston	28·4	6·7	16·2	5·8	5	10	13·2	18·3	15·2	17·2
24—Belleville	28	6·7	18·2	5·3	5·4	11·1	13·2	19	17·6	18·5
25—Peterborough	29·6	7·3	17·8	4·8	5·4	11·9	13·1	19	16·9	17·6
26—Oshawa	31·6	7·3	15	4·6	6	12·2	12·8	19·3	17·5	18
27—Orillia	31·3	6·7	19·3	5·2	5·7	12·1	13·3	19·9	18·6	19·3
28—Toronto	32·6	7·3	18·1	5·0	5·7	10·8	13·3	19·1	.....	18·2
29—Niagara Falls	33·9	7·3	18·6	5·2	5·7	12	14·7	20·7	19·5	19·5
30—St. Catharines	28·2	7·3	17·4	5·0	5·4	12·2	13·8	19·2	15·9	17·1
31—Hamilton	33	7·3	16·4	4·8	6·7	11·2	13·1	18·7	17·2	18·6
32—Brantford	29·8	7·3	17·6	4·8	5·5	11·9	13·4	18·2	16·8	17·9
33—Galt	31·8	6·7	18·8	5·3	5·9	12·2	13·7	19·1	17·7	18·1
34—Guelph	31·3	7·3	18	4·7	5·7	11·5	12·2	18·8	16	18·2
35—Kitchener	31	7·3	18·3	4·6	5·4	11·8	14·7	18·1	16·8	17·3
36—Woodstock	30	7·3	17·2	4·7	5·3	11·1	14	18·7	17·3	18·4
37—Stratford	30·2	7·3	18·3	5·3	6·1	12·1	14·1	20·6	18	18·5
38—London	30·5	7·3	19·1	4·8	5·5	11·7	14·7	19·9	17·8	18·9
39—St. Thomas	29·7	7·3	19·6	5·7	5·9	12·3	14·6	20·8	18·6	19·5
40—Chatham	32	6·7	19·1	5·4	5·9	11·4	16·3	20	18·4	19·1
41—Windsor	29·8	8·0	17·8	5·5	5·5	12·2	15	19·9	18·5	18·9
42—Sarnia	32·6	6·0	18·7	4·7	5·2	10·2	15	20·3	19·1	19
43—Owen Sound	32	6·7	19	5·1	5·6	10·1	15·6	19·8	17·9	18·6
44—North Bay	30·6	8·0	15·3	6·1	7·1	11·2	15·6	19·6	18·1	19
45—Sudbury	30·1	8·0	16	6·0	6·8	12·1	17	20·7	19·6	19·2
46—Cobalt	33·1	8·7	19	6·1	7·4	11·6	16·3	21·2	20·8	20·1
47—Timmins	31·8	9·3	15·5	6·2	5·5	9·2	15	21	18·8	18·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·2	8	19·6	5·8	6·5	12·1	16·6	20·2	17·4	18
49—Port Arthur	30·3	7·3	18·5	5·9	5·4	10	13·6	20	19·4	19·6
50—Fort William	30·5	7·3	19	5·9	5·6	11·6	13·7	22	19·1	20
Manitoba (average)	**30·5**	**7·7**	.....	**6·0**	**6·3**	**12·0**	**15·3**	**21·6**	**20·1**	**20·9**
51—Winnipeg	31·4	8	18·8	5·8	6	12·6	14·7	21·6	19·6	20·8
52—Brandon	29·5	7·3	.....	6·2	6·5	11·4	15·8	21·5	20·5	21
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·3**	**8·5**	**18·6**	**5·8**	**6·0**	**10·4**	**13·6**	**20·9**	**20·6**	**21·5**
53—Regina	29·7	8·4	.....	5·7	5·7	10·9	13·3	21·3	21·2	21·4
54—Prince Albert	30·7	8·8	19·3	6·0	7	9	13·3	20	20	21·4
55—Saskatoon	29·5	8·8	17	5·5	5·3	10·5	14·9	20·2	20·3	21·1
56—Moose Jaw	31·1	8·0	19·5	6·0	5·8	11·2	12·9	22·2	20·9	22·1
Alberta (average)	**31·5**	**8·8**	**19·0**	**6·1**	**6·0**	**11·0**	**12·1**	**20·1**	**20·3**	**21·6**
57—Medicine Hat	31	8·0	21·6	6·2	6·8	10·8	12·5	19·9	21·3	20·1
58—Drumheller	35·6	10·0	18	6·2	6·4	11·8	13·1	21·6	20·8	24·1
59—Edmonton	28·4	8·0	19·4	6·3	5·7	9·4	10	19·5	19·6	21·2
60—Calgary	32·9	8·0	19·5	6·0	5·8	11·6	11·9	20·1	20	22·3
61—Lethbridge	29·8	10·0	16·4	5·8	5·3	11·6	12·8	19·6	20	20·5
British Columbia (average)	**31·6**	**9·4**	**20·3**	**6·2**	**6·7**	**10·8**	**10·2**	**19·4**	**19·5**	**20·3**
62—Fernie	30	8·1	18·7	5·9	6	12·5	10·8	18·3	19·2	19·2
63—Nelson	35	10·0	17·3	6·6	7·2	12·4	12	20	21	20·8
64—Trail	30	9·3	16·1	6·4	5·8	9·6	9·5	18·9	19·5	19·4
65—New Westminster	31·9	8·9	22·9	6·1	6	9·8	8·7	19·5	19·2	22·1
66—Vancouver	30·6	8·9	23·4	6·1	6·3	9·5	10·1	19·1	18·7	20·8
67—Victoria	31·9	8·9	20·5	5·9	7·3	10·3	10·3	19·8	19·3	21·4
68—Nanaimo	32·1	8·9	23·3	5·9	7·3	10	9·7	19·4	19·4	19·6
69—Prince Rupert	31·3	12·5	20·3	6·4	7·8	12·1	10·6	20·5	19·4	19·4

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1925

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·4	9·5	1·354	28·9	41·2	20·7	15·5	16·2	18·9	·880	29·6	·773	48·6	
8·1	8·3	1·184	24·6	.....	19·6	16·2	17·4	20·2	·967	32·1	·864	52·5	
8·8	9	1·27	26·9	.....	21·5	18·1	19·7	22·5	1·04	31·7	·95	.....	1
7·8	8·6	1·15	22·3	.....	18·7	16·6	17·2	20·3	·893	30·8	·772	55	2
7·7	8	·975	.....	.....	20	16·2	16	20	·90	34	1·00	45	3
7·8	7·6	1·22	26·3	.....	18·2	16·6	16	18	·89	32·6	·75	60	4
9	8	1·35	25	.....	20	15	.....	.....	1·00	.....	.....	.....	5
7·5	8·6	1·14	22·6	.....	19·3	14·7	18	20·2	1·08	31·2	·85	50	6
7·9	10	·69	12·8	.....	20	15·3	15	19·4	1·00	31·1	·766	55	7
8·1	9·2	·731	17·9	43·0	19·9	16·5	16·3	20·1	·863	31·6	·869	48·7	
8·8	8·9	·95	19·3	45	21	14·7	16·1	20	·85	32·2	·816	50	8
7·8	8·4	·85	20·4	40	18	18·2	16·8	19·6	·65	32	·883	.....	9
7·8	10	·625	15·4	44	19·5	16·6	16	19	·923	29	·775	46	10
8·1	9·3	·50	16·3	.....	21	16·3	16·4	21·7	1·03	33	1·00	50	11
8·0	8·4	1·059	21·7	35·4	20·1	15·9	18·3	20·1	·943	29·1	·857	47·2	
8·8	7·9	·813	19·5	.....	19·3	18	18·8	20·6	·95	30	·85	47	12
7·9	9·2	1·22	22·9	30	21	15·1	21·4	18·6	·95	26·7	·867	45	13
7·3	7·5	1·14	21·5	.....	19·7	15·5	16·7	20	1·02	32·5	·85	50	14
7·9	8·7	1·09	21	.....	19·3	15	15·9	23	·979	26·4	1·00	44·4	15
7·8	6·8	1·30	24·2	.....	19·4	16·7	16·5	15·9	1·00	26·7	·85	44·7	16
8	10	·797	17·5	.....	22·5	13·8	25	25	·90	32·5	·95	52·5	17
7·4	8·6	1·02	20·1	.....	19·5	16·9	18	18·7	·98	35	.....	48·3	18
8·1	8·5	1·14	22·5	43·8	20·5	15·3	17·2	19·9	·932	26·9	·74	45·9	19
8·5	8·6	1·01	26·3	32·5	19·5	16·5	15·6	19·6	·78	25	·75	47·1	20
8·5	9·2	·958	23·0	42·2	19·7	15·3	15·4	18·1	·867	28·1	·733	45·6	
8·7	9·8	1·00	21·9	.....	21	16·2	14·9	20·6	·87	30·8	·698	47·5	21
7·3	9·2	·737	15·6	.....	.....	13·9	14·4	17·2	·885	31·2	·697	43·7	22
7·9	6·4	·67	15·4	25	18·3	13·4	15·6	17·5	·874	26·8	·713	43·9	23
9·3	9	·775	16·8	.....	18	13	14·7	18·1	·886	26·2	·728	45·3	24
9·3	9·1	·74	15·8	.....	19	13·7	14·7	17·1	·84	27	·723	42·6	25
9·1	10	·733	14·3	30	15	15	14·5	16·5	·875	25	·725	49	26
8·6	9·1	·673	16	.....	21·7	14·4	15·1	17·8	·936	26·3	·732	45	27
8·7	9	·972	17·8	54	15·2	14·2	14·4	16·5	·771	24·2	·665	43·6	28
9·1	11·5	1·17	25	.....	.....	16·4	15·2	18	·94	29·9	·842	46	29
8·8	9·5	1·08	22	.....	.....	15·6	14·8	16·9	·856	27·2	·711	46·3	30
9·1	9·1	·95	20·6	.....	19	14·8	14·3	16	·799	23·9	·682	44·4	31
7	8·9	·72	14·5	48	20	13·6	14	14·9	·744	25	·663	41·3	32
8·6	8·7	·791	18·6	.....	.....	15·3	14·7	17·2	·847	26	·731	44·2	33
8	7·2	·82	19·1	.....	.....	13·4	13·7	16	·753	27·1	·67	44	34
7·9	8·5	·883	18·4	.....	.....	15	14·4	17·7	·795	27·5	·698	42·4	35
7·6	7·2	1·01	20·4	.....	.....	15·5	14·6	17·4	·828	28·3	·695	44	36
8·6	7·1	·942	21·3	.....	17·5	16·2	15·2	17·6	·871	27·1	·72	45·4	37
8·2	8·8	·836	16·7	37·5	.....	14·6	15·1	17·8	·899	27·2	·734	44·1	38
8·1	11·7	·996	20·2	45	.....	16·1	15·8	17	·906	28·6	·844	46·5	39
7·4	9·1	1·16	23·1	.....	.....	15·1	14·1	17·2	·885	30·3	·712	46·3	40
8·7	10·2	1·03	19·7	30	.....	16·7	14·9	17·3	·854	28·1	·767	45	41
8·6	10·8	.....	a75	.....	18	16·7	16·2	16	·943	29·2	·75	45	42
7·7	8·1	·665	15·3	.....	.....	15·5	14·8	17·2	·81	31·2	·764	44·5	43
8·7	10	1·03	28	.....	21·3	14·3	15	17·7	·914	31·4	·775	49·3	44
9·1	10·8	1·04	25·6	75	21·7	19	17·7	21·8	·965	30·6	·80	45·5	45
9·5	9·8	1·22	26·3	.....	23·3	18·4	20·7	23	·979	30	·792	52·1	46
10·1	9	1·35	38·8	45	21·7	14·7	18·7	20·3	·98	26·3	·775	50	47
9	9·4	1·00	25·1	.....	20	14·7	17	22	·828	27·5	·714	46·4	48
8·6	8·6	1·37	30·3	30	22	16·4	15·4	19·2	·814	30·7	·75	46·7	49
8·9	10	1·43	31·6	45	22·6	16·9	18·7	23·1	·856	32·5	·712	48·7	50
8·7	9·7	1·375	27·4	.....	21·8	16·2	16·4	20·9	·797	31·5	·682	48·3	
9	11·7	1·70	33·4	.....	21	15·9	15·8	20	·793	29·6	·698	48·2	51
8·3	7·7	1·05	21·3	.....	22·5	16·4	17	21·7	·80	33·3	·666	48·3	52
8·5	11·4	1·998	38·0	.....	22·5	14·7	16·5	20·1	·840	31·0	·702	52·6	
8·2	11·4	1·83	35	.....	23	14·1	15·6	20·1	·828	30·3	·686	49·7	53
8·4	12·9	2·19	38·8	.....	23·6	13·8	16·5	19·6	·85	32·5	·717	52·1	54
9·2	10·4	1·99	35	.....	25	14·5	17·5	20	·813	30	·70	55	55
8·3	10·9	1·98	43·3	.....	18·3	16·2	16·5	20·8	·868	31	·706	53·6	56
8·4	12·3	2·120	47·1	.....	23·4	15·8	16·5	19·3	·853	29·8	·776	54·0	
8·6	12·1	2·45	45	.....	24·4	17	17·5	18·1	·842	28·3	·808	55	57
9·4	12·8	2·48	45	.....	23·3	16·8	16·8	20·5	·933	31·7	·775	60	58
7·8	11·9	1·25	26·4	.....	21·7	13·8	15·8	20·7	·778	28·7	·713	50·8	59
8·6	12·3	2·33	a76·8	.....	24·2	15·1	16·5	18·6	·84	29·4	·793	51·5	60
7·7	12·3	2·09	42·1	.....	23·5	16·5	16	18·6	·87	31	·79	52·5	61
8·3	10·5	2·840	57·4	.....	21·9	14·8	15·3	17·9	·844	32·1	·789	53·3	
8·8	8·3	a3·47	a75	.....	20	13·8	15	17·8	·833	34	·817	55	62
8·8	12·7	2·82	.....	.....	25	15·9	15·8	18·3	·908	35	·792	55	63
8·6	9·1	2·60	47·5	.....	23·3	16·3	15	17	·888	36·3	·825	51·3	64
7·6	10·4	a2·55	a48·9	.....	20·8	13·1	15·1	15·9	·772	26·3	·768	48·6	65
7·6	10·7	2·46	a45·1	.....	20·5	15·4	14·9	18·6	·785	28	·721	53·3	66
8·6	10·8	a2·88	a58·5	.....	20·7	15·4	14·7	18·6	·845	29·9	·759	50·7	67
7·7	11·2	a2·55	a63·6	.....	20	13·8	15	17·8	·833	34	·817	55	68
8·3	11·1	a3·39	a63·3	.....	25	15	16·9	19·4	·888	33	·813	57·5	69

a New potatoes.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	8·4	**8·0**	**60·3**	**71·5**	**27·3**	**15·4**	**3·7**	**42·8**	**61·7**	**12·4**	**7·6**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·9**	8·4	**65·3**	**71·5**	**30·3**	**12·5**	**4·0**	**46·1**	48·6	**13·4**	**8·3**
1—Sydney	9·3	8·7	65	74·2	32·3	14·6	4·5	53·6	54·4	13·3	8·2
2—New Glasgow	9·2	8·8	66	72	31·1	12·3	3·7	43·1	36·2	14·3	8·1
3—Amherst	8·7	7·9	67·5	70·6	30	10·8	4·2	45	40	13·5	8
4—Halifax	8·1	7·6	63	72·1	28·3	14·2	4·2	50	61·2	13·1	8·4
5—Windsor	9	9	.....	69	30	12	.....	40	60	13	8
6—Truro	8·9	8·2	65	71	30	11	3·5	45	40	13	8·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	8	7·5	61·7	69	27·6	15	3·9	47·3	46·5	13·2	7·2
New Brunswick (Average)	8·8	**8·2**	**63·9**	**72·1**	**26·9**	**12·5**	**3·9**	**43·1**	**43·3**	**12·4**	**7·5**
8—Moncton	9·1	8·2	70·6	73·9	28·5	12	4·1	52	43·2	13·6	8
9—St. John	9	8·2	65	67·5	26·6	11·7	4·1	46	49	12·7	7·8
10—Fredericton	8·6	8·3	60	73·5	24·6	12·1	3·5	34·2	41·1	11·4	7·1
11—Bathurst	8·4	7·9	60	73·5	28	14	3·9	40	40	12	7·2
Quebec (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**58·7**	**69·2**	**26·4**	**14·3**	**3·8**	**43·7**	**66·5**	**11·2**	**7·3**
12—Quebec	7·8	7·3	58·9	70·6	26·9	16·4	3·6	42	64	11	8
13—Three Rivers	8·3	7·6	61·7	69·7	25	15·1	4·1	45	76	11·5	7
14—Sherbrooke	7·8	7·4	59·2	69·2	27·6	12·6	3·4	41·7	56·7	10·4	7·3
15—Sorel	7·7	7·3	51·3	64·6	26·4	12·4	4·2	42·9	73·3	11·2	7·8
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·9	7·4	58·6	66·9	26	12·6	4	45·8	71·2	10	6·9
17—St. John's	8·3	8·3	56·7	68·3	25	15·3	3·9	.....	65	13·5	7
18—Thetford Mines	8·3	7·9	64·3	71·8	27·1	14	3·9	42·9	62·1	11·8	7·4
19—Montreal	7·5	7·1	60·6	70·9	26·1	14·7	3·4	45·7	68·4	11·4	7·1
20—Hull	7·9	7·4	57·2	70·9	27·5	12·6	3·3	43·3	62	10	7·3
Ontario (Average)	**8·2**	**7·9**	**61·6**	**71·4**	**25·9**	**13·2**	**3·5**	**40·1**	**60·5**	**11·5**	**7·5**
21—Ottawa	7·7	7·4	61·6	72	26·2	12	3·4	45·6	58·4	11·7	7·2
22—Brockville	8	7·9	56·2	69·1	25	11·1	3·5	30	45	10·6	6·6
23—Kingston	7·5	7·3	56·5	67·7	25	12·1	3·5	37·7	49·9	10·2	7·2
24—Belleville	8·2	7·9	62·8	70·1	25·3	13·3	3·4	38·3	62·1	11·2	7·4
25—Peterborough	7·9	7·8	63·5	68·8	24·3	14·2	3·2	35·5	48·8	10·8	6·7
26—Oshawa	7·8	7·5	65	70·9	25	12·8	3·3	40	60	12·3	7
27—Orillia	8·5	8·1	64·4	72	25·6	13·6	3·6	38·7	56·3	11·8	8·2
28—Toronto	7·7	7·4	62·8	71·1	24·3	11·5	3·5	39·9	53	10	6·8
29—Niagara Falls	7·9	7·7	60·6	74·5	25·7	12·5	3·6	45·6	62·3	11·6	7·4
30—St. Catharines	8·2	8	67·2	74·1	23·8	11·9	3·6	42	56·5	11·4	6·7
31—Hamilton	7·8	7·4	61·8	69·3	24·9	13	3·3	36·5	64·9	10·3	6·5
32—Brantford	7·6	7·4	59·5	70·9	24·1	11·8	3·4	41·1	58·9	11·3	6·9
33—Galt	8	7·8	63	68·6	23·8	13·7	3·5	44·5	56·7	10·6	7
34—Guelph	7·9	7·7	61·1	71·2	23·6	13	3·8	40·4	61·3	11·6	6·4
35—Kitchener	8·9	8·9	50·4	68	24·3	12·5	3·9	36·1	58·4	10·7	7·1
36—Woodstock	7·6	7·4	60	69·6	24	11·7	3	35	54·7	11	6·5
37—Stratford	8·2	8	59·2	70·9	24·8	12·7	3·4	42·1	55·4	11·6	7·9
38—London	8	7·1	64·6	72·1	24·5	14·1	3·5	41·1	59·9	11·4	7
39—St. Thomas	8·8	8·5	65·7	72·7	26·1	13·8	3·5	42·3	59	12	8·3
40—Chatham	8·3	7·9	59·9	69	25·8	12·3	3·4	40	59·8	11·5	7·8
41—Windsor	8	7·9	58·9	71·3	26·8	12·8	3·4	36	59·8	10·1	7·5
42—Sarnia	8·2	7·7	65	71·7	26·7	12·8	3	36·7	75	11·7	8·3
43—Owen Sound	8·4	7·9	64·5	71·8	26·7	12·1	2·9	36	53·8	11·8	8·5
44—North Bay	8·6	8·3	65·7	74	29·3	15·2	4·7	48·3	80	12·5	7·9
45—Sudbury	8·9	8·8	57	74·6	30	14·9	3·9	39	66·7	12	7·8
46—Cobalt	9·3	9	67·1	73·3	28·3	16·4	4·2	44·3	70	14·6	8·7
47—Timmins	9·2	8·3	64	72	24	15	4	.....	.....	15	7·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·4	8·2	57·9	74·6	28·7	14·7	3·9	45·6	65	13·6	8·2
49—Port Arthur	8·5	8·4	56·4	73·3	27·2	15	3·4	43	72·5	10·7	8·8
50—Fort William	8·5	8·2	65	73·6	30	13·8	3·2	40·8	70	10·3	8·7
Manitoba (Average)	**8·7**	**8·6**	**57·4**	**70·1**	**28·4**	**14·4**	**3·8**	**40·0**	**66·4**	**12·3**	**7·7**
51—Winnipeg	8·4	8·2	56·5	71·8	27·5	13·7	3·7	40	64·4	12·5	7·9
52—Brandon	9	9	58·3	68·3	29·3	15.	3·8	40	68·3	12	7·4
Saskatchewan (Average)	**9·0**	**8·5**	**58·0**	**73·3**	**28·8**	**20·4**	**3·6**	**44·7**	**78·8**	**14·5**	**7·8**
53—Regina	8·9	8·3	56·6	71·6	27·7	k17	3·3	40	65	13·9	8·1
54—Prince Albert	9·1	8·9	57·9	75·4	30·5	k21·7	3·6	41·4	80	13·8	8·8
55—Saskatoon	8·9	8·3	57·5	71·9	28·3	k23	4	51·3	90	16·7	7·6
56—Moose Jaw	9	8·5	60	74·3	28·8	k19·7	3·5	46	80	13·7	6·7
Alberta (Average)	**9·5**	**8·7**	**55·9**	**73·7**	**29·3**	**18·7**	**4·1**	**41·6**	**63·3**	**14·2**	**7·9**
57—Medicine Hat	9·8	8·8	58	73·1	30	k21·8	4	41·7	75	14·5	7·9
58—Drumheller	9·7	9·3	55	75·3	30·2	k20·3	4·3	40·2	64	15	7·6
59—Edmonton	9	8·4	52	72·6	28·3	k16·9	4·2	36·4	55	14·2	h8·5
60—Calgary	9·1	8·4	59·6	72·2	28·8	k17·2	4	44·5	65·7	12·5	7·4
61—Lethbridge	9·8	8·8	55	75·5	29	k17·5	4·2	45	56·7	15	h8·3
British Columbia (Average)	**8·4**	**7·9**	**56·4**	**72·2**	**29·7**	**24·0**	**4·1**	**49·2**	**70·9**	**13·8**	**7·7**
62—Fernie	8·3	8·1	58·3	71·7	30·8	k21·5	4·3	48·3	71·7	14·2	h8·3
63—Nelson	9·1	8·4	60·8	75·2	28·8	k30·5	4·2	48·3	72·5	15	h8·3
64—Trail	8·7	7·9	55	70·6	29·5	k26·9	4	45	72·5	14·2	h—
65—New Westminster	8·2	7·9	54·7	69·7	29·2	k19·8	3·9	50·7	68·4	14	h7·5
66—Vancouver	7·8	7·5	55·1	70·7	27·8	k25	4	45	69·3	12·1	h—
67—Victoria	7·8	7·4	55·3	71·3	29·1	k19·4	3·5	50	55	11·9	h7·0
68—Nanaimo	8·3	8·1	58·3	71·7	30·8	k21·5	4·3	48·3	72·5	15	h—
69—Prince Rupert	8·9	8	53·8	76·3	31·3	k27·5	4·8	58·3	85	14·2	7·6

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal-oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bars 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher price

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1925

Coal		Wood							Rent		
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
16·513	**10·066**	**12·197**	**14·453**	**8·842**	**11·077**	**10·324**	**30·3**	**13·7**	**27·558**	**19·606**	
17·333	**9·347**	**9·250**	**10·000**	**6·583**	**6·950**	**6·785**	**33·2**	**14·8**	**22·300**	**14·600**	
.....	a7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
.....	a7·25	b8·00	b8·00	b8·00	b8·00	b9·14	30–32	14	22·00	14·00	2
017·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
n15·50–18·50	11·00	14·00	14·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
18·00	11·00	10·00	11·00	5·50	6·75	b4·00	35	15	.....	.....	5
.....	9·75–11·50	8·50	10·00	4·00	5·00	.....	32	.....	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
18·50	10·50–11·50	11·50	12·50	7·00	8·00	b7·50	30	15	20·00–27·00	10·00–15·00	7
16·833	**10·970**	**10·625**	**12·125**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**8·450**	**31·1**	**14·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
.....	11·00–12·75	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30–32	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
14·50–16·50	8·50–13·50	13·00–16·00	14.00–17.00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	b8·00–9·00	30–33	15	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
17·00	8·00–12·00	10·00	11·00	7·00	.....	b4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
18·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	b11·25	32	15	18·00	15·00	11
15·639	**9·600**	**13·239**	**15·442**	**9·000**	**10·948**	**11·188**	**28·6**	**14·4**	**23·000**	**15·000**	
16·00	10·00	b14·67	b14·67	b12·00	b12·00	b12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
15·00	n9·50–12·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	b8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
15·00–15·50	.....	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
14·50	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	30	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
15·00	.....	.....	b17·33	.....	b13·33	.....	25	.....	20·00	12·00	16
15·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	b10·00	b12·00	27–28	15	p23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
18·00–18·50	.....	.....	b12·75	.....	b9·75	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	18
15·75	7·50–9·00	16·00	18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	b16·00	30	13	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
16·00	.....	b16·00	b17·23	7·00	9·00	b9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
15·821	**10·330**	**13·432**	**15·893**	**10·038**	**12·598**	**11·457**	**27·9**	**12·4**	**29·009**	**20·950**	
16·00	8·90	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	8·00	10·00	b9·00	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
15·50–16·00	10·50	.....	b16·00	.....	b11·20	.....	25–28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
15·50	8·50–10·00	15·50	16·00	10·50	13·00	b14·00	25–26	14	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
15·50	10·00	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	25–28	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
15·25	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	25
15·50	.....	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	b13·00	25–28	13	s20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	26
15·50–15·75	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	b7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
15·00	8·50–11·00	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	25–30	10	30·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	28
14·00–14·50	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
14·50–15·00	11·00	c	c	c	c	c	30	10	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
15·00	7·25– 9·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
15·00	11·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	b10·00	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–25·00	32
15·00	8·00–10·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	b12·00	26	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
15·25	.....	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	b12·00	27	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
15·00–15·50	11·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
15·00	8·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	b13·33	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
15·50	12·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	b12·00	25	15	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
15·50	7·50–11·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	b15·00	26	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
15·50	9·00–10·50	14.00-15.00	b16·00—20·00	.....	.....	b16·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
16·00	10·00–12·00	.....	b20·00	.....	b18·00	b9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
15·00–15·50	10·00	c	b, c 26·00	c	b, c 20·00	b, c 18·00	25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
15·75	12·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
15·50	8·00–10·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	8·3	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
16·00	12·00	.....	11·00	.....	8·00	b4·75–6·75	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
17·50	11·00–13·00	.....	b15·00—19·50	.....	b10.50–15·00	b12·75	30	15	x	25·00	45
19·00	14·00	13·00	b15·00	13·00	b12.00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
19·50	15·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	r	25·00–35·00	47
15·50	6·75–8·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	b6·50	28–30	15	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
17·50	8·50–13·00	10·00	b12·00	9·00	b10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
17·00	8·00–12·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
21·000	**12·500**	**11·000**	**12·250**	**7·750**	**9·000**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
19·00	11·50–12·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·00	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
23·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
23·625	**10·563**	**8·500**	**12·750**	**8·333**	**11·250**	**12·333**	**33·1**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
23·00	9·00–12·00	.....	f14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	30	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
.....	d 9·50–10·50	f7·50	f8·50	5·00	6·00	.....	35	15	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
23·00–25·50	d10.00–11·00	f9·50	f10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
.....	11·25	.....	f, b 18·00	.....	b18·00	b14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
.....	**6·750**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	**13·000**	**32·5**	**14·4**	**28·125**	**19·500**	
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	.....	15	25·00	17·50	57
.....	d6·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	w	w	58
.....	d 5·00–6·00	.....	.....	8·00	b 6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
.....	d6·00–12·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	b13·00	35	15	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	60
.....	7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
.....	**10·239**	.....	.....	**8·700**	**10·725**	**4·923**	**g35·4**	**15·0**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
.....	6·25–6·75	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	.....	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
.....	10·25 12·50	.....	.....	9·00	12·00	.....	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
.....	9·50–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·25	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
.....	10·25–11·25	.....	.....	6·00	7·50	.....	30–35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
.....	10·00–11·00	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	30–35	16	29·00	25·00	66
.....	10·15–11·00	.....	.....	7·50	b10·10	4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
.....	a 7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	.....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
.....	12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

for Welsh coal. o. Welsh coal. p. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses $20; others $40-$60. s. For new tenants $30-$35 and $20-$25. w. Company houses $10-$20; others $35-40. x. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1915	July 1916	July 1917	July 1918	July 1919	July 1920	July 1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1924	June 1925	July 1925
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·4	49·2	52·6	63·6	79·6	79·8	84·0	70·2	64·2	59·6	59·4	59·4	60·4
Bee, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·6	33·4	35·2	43·5	57·8	55·2	54·4	40·6	35·6	32·0	31·2	32·4	32·0
Veal, roast	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·4	17·3	19·2	22·3	28·3	28·3	28·1	22·0	19·1	18·3	17·8	18·3	18·1
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	21·3	23·9	28·9	36·8	36·3	37·3	30·3	28·0	28·2	28·5	29·4	29·3
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	19·5	22·4	30·0	37·7	42·1	40·7	32·9	31·8	26·6	23·6	28·2	28·2
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	34·4	38·8	54·1	70·4	75·2	74·0	57·8	54·2	50·4	45·2	51·2	50·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	26·6	28·7	39·8	51·0	56·3	57·0	48·0	42·5	39·1	31·4	38·9	39·2
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	35·8	40·4	62·3	73·8	83·8	75·8	43·2	43·6	44·8	41·2	48·8	48·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	26·9	25·3	31·0	38·8	49·3	52·7	59·2	38·2	33·9	31·2	31·8	35·0	37·6
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·9	24·9	28·0	35·9	43·1	48·1	52·6	35·1	31·4	27·3	27·6	31·6	33·7
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·0	52·2	45·0	59·3	70·8	78·6	88·2	78·6	69·0	69·0	71·4	69·0	69·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	49·8	56·2	60·4	75·5	91·4	106·2	118·8	63·0	70·2	68·4	68·8	72·2	71·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	30·0	32·6	34·5	42·5	51·7	60·4	66·3	37·2	42·0	39·3	39·3	40·6	40·9
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	24·6	25·6	33·4	33·4	40·3	40·6	34·8	30·0	$30·1	$28·4	$30·7	$30·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	22·6	23·6	30·3	30·6	38·8	38·4	28·2	26·2	$30·1	$28·4	$30·7	$30·6
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	73·5	70·5	110·4	117·0	120·0	144·0	121·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	118·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	41·0	37·0	69·9	68·0	67·0	84·0	63·0	49·0	$44·0	$43·0	$58·0	$58·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	26·0	24·0	31·4	40·5	37·0	44·0	30·0	28·0	27·5	27·0	31·0	31·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	12·0	13·4	16·8	23·2	24·6	34·2	19·8	19·8	$20·6	$20·8	$21·8	$21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	14·8	19·4	31·5	34·2	22·6	22·2	17·0	17·6	17·4	16·6	16·8	16·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	11·9	13·4	15·8	22·9	24·6	29·1	21·3	24·9	19·7	19·5	20·5	20·7
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·4	13·0	13·1	15·5	18·0	22·0	27·2	18·4	19·8	18·6	15·9	15·6	15·5
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	32·0	38·4	39·5	43·6	47·2	93·6	44·4	33·6	50·0	40·8	34·0	33·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	14·6	17·6	18·3	20·4	22·2	43·4	21·0	15·8	23·8	19·6	16·2	16·0
Tea, black, medium	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	9·5	9·9	11·6	14·6	15·4	16·4	13·7	13·9	§16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9
Tea, green, medium	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	9·8	10·3	11·3	14·1	15·6	16·8	14·9	15·2	§16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9
Coffee, medium	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	9·9	10·0	10·1	11·2	13·4	15·4	13·7	13·4	13·5	13·6	15·1	15·1
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	29·3	58·6	118·2	66·0	62·7	197·4	35·9	43·9	52·5	63·9	43·6	45·1
Vinegar, white wine	⅛ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods	.....	5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·42	7·74	8·46	11·62	13·00	13·77	16·84	10·96	10·27	10·17	9·91	10·44	10·49
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	3·3	3·3	4·0	4·7	4·6	5·0	4·4	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·1	4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	52·1	54·7	63·2	73·8	71·9	105·0	110·9	105·8	107·8	104·6	103·1	103·2
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·0	35·8	38·0	57·8	58·7	61·8	76·6	75·6	68·8	70·7	66·0	63·2	62·9
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	41·7	41·9	52·0	69·2	74·7	82·2	87·4	77·0	80·2	78·2	76·2	76·2
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·8	30·0	30·2	39·7	50·8	57·8	63·3	62·5	58·5	59·0	57·5	55·3	55·3
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·5	23·7	22·8	25·6	27·8	28·9	37·2	33·7	31·3	30·2	30·8	30·5	30·3
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and light‡	.....	1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·89	1·84	1·88	2·38	2·80	2·95	3·64	3·70	3·41	3·48	3·37	3·28	3·28
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	¼ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·83	4·09	4·04	4·37	4·81	5·25	6·38	6·83	6·95	6·97	6·98	6·90	6·89
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Grand Totals	.....	9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·17	13·70	14·41	18·41	20·66	22·02	26·92	21·53	20·67	20·65	20·30	20·67	20·70

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·24	7·63	8·47	11·58	13·14	14·04	17·09	11·12	10·31	10·65	10·13	10·60	10·53
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	6·60	7·37	9·69	11·38	12·23	14·52	10·34	9·29	9·40	9·19	9·60	9·66
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·07	7·45	8·41	11·07	12·81	13·26	16·63	11·13	9·99	10·29	10·14	10·51	10·16
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	6·92	7·19	8·22	11·26	12·91	13·10	16·03	10·42	9·72	9·71	9·28	9·78	9·88
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	7·50	8·55	11·90	13·05	13·67	17·05	10·74	10·28	10·08	9·96	10·22	10·22
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·52	8·03	8·35	10·62	12·75	13·59	16·54	11·04	10·02	9·53	9·39	10·20	10·14
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·99	8·10	8·67	10·85	12·90	13·61	16·25	10·99	9·82	10·14	9·56	10·60	10·56
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·78	7·99	8·22	11·73	13·01	14·06	16·70	10·91	9·86	9·87	9·62	10·72	10·81
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·78	8·99	9·01	12·30	13·86	14·69	18·23	12·19	11·30	11·18	10·76	11·92	12·09

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES*, 1913-1924

THE third report on wholesale prices in Canada, recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, deals mainly with the year 1924. It contains a detailed analysis of the wholesale prices situation during last year, together with the prices of the 236 commodities represented in the index number by months for 1924, and the yearly average prices back to 1913. In addition, there are tables and charts showing the movement by groups from 1913 to 1924 by the three methods of classification; according to chief component material by months since 1913; according to purpose and according to origin, by months from 1919 to 1924 and by years from 1914 to 1924. These tables were published in the supplement to the issue of the Labour Gazette for January, 1925, along with an analysis of the movement in some detail prepared by the Bureau. The current index numbers of wholesale prices, with comparative figures back to 1913, are given monthly in the Labour Gazette, being compiled from the monthly statements issued by the Bureau. The following general remarks upon the wholesale prices movement in 1924 are reproduced from the report.

The general level of prices continued to move upward in 1924, being 2·2 points above the index for 1923, which was 153·0. The rise was due to the upward movement in two out of eight main groups, the other six showing declines. Grains, fruits and other vegetable products and the textile group were the two which experienced the movement to higher levels, but it was in the main the influence of the former which caused the general index number to rise above that for 1923.

During January and February the general index was 156·9 and 156·8 respectively, showing a rise from December, 1923, when it was 153·5. Commencing with March there was a decided downward movement, which reached 150·6 in May. This decline was coincided with a general slowing up of business in most industrial nations. In June, however, the movement turned upward and continued, with the exception of a slight set-back in September, to rise steadily until 160·9 had been attained in December. The chief influences which account for the rise since June were: higher grain prices, the acceptance and operation of the Dawes scheme, bringing a more hopeful outlook in Europe, stabilization of currencies and settlement of political conditions due to the election of strong governments.

The report contains also a section on retail prices in Canada, compiled from data given monthly in the Labour Gazette, with certain index numbers in the form of percentages of changes calculated by the Bureau of Statistics. There is also a section on prices in other countries with tables showing the principal index numbers of prices, wholesale and retail, from 1913 to 1924. Similar tables are published from time to time in the Labour Gazette.

New features include index numbers of security prices, common stocks, preferred stocks and bonds, and of street car fares. The

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES, WEIGHTED

1913=100

	Bonds	Preferred Industrial Stocks	Common Stocks			
			Banks	Public Services	Industrials	All
Numbers included	18	23	10	10	31	51
1923						
January	.....	.....	95·2	68·2	121·2	93·2
February	.....	.....	95·9	70·4	124·7	95·7
March	.....	.....	96·4	71·7	128·0	97·7
April	.....	.....	96·6	73·2	127·9	98·4
May	.....	.....	97·0	73·5	125·8	97·7
June	.....	.....	96·4	73·5	125·4	97·5
July	.....	.....	94·4	71·6	119·6	94·0
August	.....	.....	93·0	71·3	119·9	93·8
September	.....	.....	92·0	70·9	119·2	93·2
October	.....	.....	90·7	71·2	118·2	92·8
November	.....	.....	90·8	71·8	117·8	92·9
December	.....	.....	90·9	73·1	120·3	94·5
1924						
January	104·5	96·5	91·4	74·8	125·2	97·3
February	103·7	97·6	91·6	76·2	127·2	98·8
March	103·6	98·6	91·2	74·8	125·9	97·6
April	103·7	94·1	90·3	74·9	120·7	95·4
May	103·7	92·3	90·0	76·1	119·9	95·6
June	103·9	92·5	89·8	76·4	119·8	95·7
July	104·2	91·9	90·0	77·1	120·3	96·2
August	104·7	92·1	90·3	77·6	123·1	97·6
September	104·9	93·2	92·3	76·8	125·3	98·4
October	104·2	93·1	95·0	77·9	123·5	98·6
November	105·1	94·4	97·0	79·2	125·2	100·1
December	105·0	94·7	96·8	76·3	128·2	99·9

INDEX NUMBERS OF ORDINARY STREET CAR FARES IN 35 CENTRES

Fares in 1913=100

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All
Cities	4	4	16	7	4	35
1913	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1914	100·0	100·0	100·3	103·1	115·2	101·8
1915	100·0	100·0	100·3	103·1	115·2	101·8
1916	100·0	100·0	100·3	103·1	100·0	100·6
1917	100·0	100·0	100·5	103·1	100·0	100·7
1918	100·0	103·2	101·0	105·3	134·6	105·0
1919	126·1	120·3	104·6	122·6	134·6	115·8
1920	146·6	140·0	104·6	137·0	134·6	125·3
1921	146·6	146·2	107·7	145·2	139·6	130·2
1922	146·6	150·2	138·7	145·2	139·6	143·9
1923	146·6	150·2	138·7	145·2	139·6	143·9
1924	146·6	150·2	138·7	145·2	139·6	143·9

* The methods used in the construction of the index number, as to weighting, grouping, etc., were dealt with in an appendix to the first report as well as in the second report, and were described in the Labour Gazette for June, 1923, pp. 690-692.

index number of common stocks includes ten bank, ten public service, and thirty-one industrial stocks, fifty-one in all. The index of preferred stocks comprises twenty-three industrial preferred stocks, and that of bonds includes eighteen industrial and public service bonds. The names of the stocks and bonds used in the compilation are given in the appendix to the report. The principle of weighting employed in the construction of these index numbers of security prices is similar to that used for the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices. The accompanying tables show the movement of security prices and of street car fares, that for the former being a summary of the table in greater detail printed in the report.

In calculating the weighted index numbers 1913 was taken as the base year. The amount of stock outstanding in that year for each individual security was taken as a weight. The average price of the security in 1913, multiplied by the weight, gives the basis upon which index numbers are calculated. These amounts are represented by 100. Prices in subsequent periods are multiplied by the same weights and the resulting amounts divided by the amount pertaining to the base year: this result multiplied by 100 gives the index number which expresses in percentage the relation to values in the base year. This method of computing index numbers is known as the aggregatic.

In the case of common stocks, in order to combine the three main groups Banks, Service and Industrial Stocks into a general index number, a second system of weighting had to be applied. Each group was multiplied by an estimated figure intended to represent the approximate importance which each group had among all common stocks, whether included in the index or not. The value of outstanding stock was used as a base for the group weights also.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

ON June 30 last, the Mining Association of Great Britain gave notice to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain for the termination at midnight on July 31 of the wages agreement between the parties, dated June 18, 1924. Subsequently new wages proposals involving wage reductions and an extension of hours were communicated by the Association to the Federation. These were considered by a National Delegate Conference of the Federation which met in London on July 3, and were rejected. Mr. Baldwin, Prime Minister, announced in the House of Commons on July 13 that the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Bridgeman), the Minister of Labour (Sir A. Steel-Maitland) and the Secretary for Mines (Colonel Lane-Fox) had had conversations with the representatives of the owners and the representatives of the miners; that in view of the situation disclosed by those conversations the Government had decided to set up a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Court Act; and that the Minister of Labour had set up a Court accordingly. The Court consisted of the Rt. Hon. H P. Macmillan, K.C., M.A., LL.D., Chairman, Mr. W. Sherwood; and Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., D.Sc. The following are the terms of reference to the Court: "To inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute in the mining industry and to report thereon."

The Miners' Federation refused to take part in the inquiry, or to resume negotiations with the owners unless the proposals of the latter were withdrawn. Consequently, when the Court of Inquiry met, the Federation was not represented.

Subsequent proposals of the Association for a joint conference were rejected by the Federation and on July 23 a general strike of coal miners was announced for July 31.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress arranged that in the event of a strike no coal would be handled by the railway men or other transport workers.

Conferences of the separate parties were then held with Mr. Bridgeman, acting on behalf of the Government, but without result, and on July 27 the Prime Minister after meeting a special committee of the Trade Union Congress, decided to undertake personally the negotiations for the government. The following day the Court of Inquiry issued a report, one of the main conclusions being "that the workers are justified in claiming that any wages agreement which they can be asked to accept should provide for a minimum wage."

On the last day of the month, after repeated conferences with each of the parties, the Prime Minister made the following official statement:—"The assistance to be given by the Government to the coal mining industry will take the form of subvention in aid of wages during the nine months, August 1, 1925 to May 1, 1926. During this time wages will be paid on the basis of the 1925 agreement, but in any month in which wages, calculated in connection with the recognized ratio of divisions between wages and profits, would be lower in any district than the wages payable at the minimum percentage under that agreement, the deficiency will be made up by the Exchequer. Mr. Baldwin also announced that a Royal Commission would be appointed to conduct a complete inquiry into the industry.

In view of the Prime Minister's proposals the owners agreed to suspend their notices for a fortnight, and the strike orders were cancelled by the Union. The Government's plan was ratified in Parliament on August 6 by a vote of 351 to 16.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

According to the latest information available wholesale prices and the cost of living continued to fall in most countries with the exception of France, Italy and the United States. In Great Britain, Belgium and Poland there were slight upward turns in retail prices and the cost of living due to seasonal variations. The *Statist* for July 18 commented on international price levels as follows:—

"Last month's considerable rises in the internal price levels of France and Italy are an interesting commentary on the recent depreciation of the franc and lira. Prices in the United States have made a further recovery. Prices in other gold centres have also shown a tendency to recover. It can only be deduced from these observations that the British price-level is now in the process of adjustment necessary to place our industries, and especially our export industries, on a sound competitive basis."

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number was 157.7 for June, on the base 1913=100, having thus registered a further slight decline, of 0.8 per cent. Foods rose very slightly, and non-foods declined 1.3 per cent, the principal change in the latter being a decline of 4.3 per cent in textiles other than cotton.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, base period 1867-77) showed a further decline during June in the general level of prices. At the end of the month the index was 131.2, being 3.3 per cent below the level at the end of May. The decline was most marked in foodstuffs, which fell 6.6 per cent. In the vegetable food section potatoes and grains fell heavily. Beef, mutton and bacon caused the decline in animal food. Materials declined 1.2 per cent. In the minerals section small advances were shown by copper, tin and lead, and further falls in pig-iron and in coal prices. In textiles gains were registered by cotton, flax, hemp, wool and silk, and a fall was shown by jute.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, after a further decline of 2.2 per cent for the month, was 155.6 at the end of June, this being the lowest figure recorded since the war, although the same low level was reached on two other occasions. During June food prices were affected by some sharp seasonal movements. There were declines in foreign wheat, flour and maize, and rises in rice, some meats, and in both fish and eggs. Potatoes showed a heavy seasonal fall, and there were declines in iron and steel and in coal. Cotton rose slightly and the other textiles group declined.

Cost of Living.—The official index number showed no change for August, remaining at 173 on the base July, 1914=100. Foods rose one point, clothing declined slightly, and other items showed no change. The index numbers of the groups were as follows: food, 168; rent, 147; clothing, 225-230; fuel and light, 180; sundries, 180.

Austria

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Official Statistical Office, reckoned in crowns, first half of 1914=1, was 20,058 in April, 19,854 in May, 20,364 in June, and 19,685 in July, always at the middle of the month. In the last of these periods the decline was 3.3 per cent. This fall was chiefly owing to cheaper prices for grain (new crop), especially foreign wheat, while domestic wheat (old crop) was unchanged. The drop in prices of potatoes also contributed to the fall in the index. As a contrast to the foods group, there was an upward movement in industrial materials, especially marked in cotton, wool and leather. With these changes in prices the gap between foods and materials became wider than in the previous month.

Cost of Living.—There was a slight decline in April in the index number of the Joint Commission on the Cost of Living, it being 13,432 on the base July, 1914=1, or 1.7 per cent lower than the previous month. Foods declined 2.4 per cent and the other groups showed very little change.

Belgium

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, was almost unchanged in May, being 537 as against 538 in April. The principal changes were increases in the groups food products, resin and raw

rubber, and declines in glass products, and textiles.

RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of retail prices for the Kingdom, on the base April, 1914=100, was 505 in June, an increase of 3 points, and the first rise since December, 1924. The index number of cost of living of a middle-class family with moderate income, on the base 1921=100, rose 2.4 per cent to 131.36 in June. Foods rose 3.9 per cent, and heat and light declined slightly. The other items showed only slight changes. The index number of cost of living of a working class family, on the same base, rose 2.8 per cent to 134.95 in June. Foods rose 4.3 per cent, clothing rose 0.3 per cent, heat and light declined slightly and other items remained almost unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of Statistique Générale, on the base July, 1914=100, rose in June 4.3 per cent to 554. Foods rose 3.4 per cent, all groups displaying the rising tendency; and industrial materials rose 5.1 per cent with marked rises in all groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living at Paris rose one per cent in the second quarter of the year to 390, on the base 1914=100. Foods rose 2.2 per cent, clothing rose slightly, heat and light declined 6.8 per cent and rent and sundries showed no change.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100 (gold prices), rose 1.4 per cent to 133.8 in June. Foods rose 2.5 per cent to 133.3 and materials declined 0.7 per cent to 134.7. Goods produced rose 2.1 per cent to 128.1 and goods imported fell 1.3 per cent to 162.3.

Poland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Central Bureau of Statistics, showing the trend of gold prices, pre-war prices=100, was 118.0 in May, 1.2 per cent below the April level. There were no marked changes in the groups with the exception of textiles which showed a decline of 7.2 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living of a family of four, at Warsaw, on the base 1914=100, rose slightly in June to 148.4, which was 0.8 per cent above the May level. Foods rose slightly, fuel and light declined slightly, and other elements showed no change.

Spain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Director General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 191 in May as against 190 in April. Foods declined 4.1 per cent and materials declined only one point. There was a considerable drop in prices of textiles and leather, and a rise in prices of metals.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base "respective months of 1913=100," fell one point in June to 161. Raw materials declined three points to 154, semi-manufactured goods rose one point to 163, and manufactured goods showed no change, at 164.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Board of Social Welfare, on the base July, 1914=100, fell one point at July 1 below the level three months earlier, to 176. Foods, fuel and light, clothing and sundries all declined slightly, while housing and taxes showed no change.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $14.2438 at August, which was 2.8 per cent above the level of one month previous. This was the third successive rise of the index.

"Contributing strongly to this latest advance were the textiles, provisions, metals and, most marked of all, miscellaneous products, especially rubber. Other groups gaining were live stock, fruits and coal and coke. The two groups declining were breadstuffs and naval stores, both of these fractionally. Of the groups remaining unchanged there were, as already stated, four, these being hides and leather, oils, building materials and chemicals and drugs. In the groups advancing, textiles, for instance, hemp, flax and cotton goods, imitated the strength of wool in June. Raw cotton did not change greatly. Beeves, sheep and hogs all rose in July, as did meats, eggs and butter, but all the breadstuffs were below the June levels. The strength in metals was in copper, lead and tin, iron and steel not sharing. The deadlock in the anthracite wage scale dispute accounts for the advance in anthracite stove sizes, 50 cents from wholesalers and 25 cents from retailers, although the prices of the big producers were only marked up the usual 10 cents per ton. Hops, rubber and cotton seed account for the rise in miscellaneous products."

The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number rose 1.4 per cent to 157.4 in June, on the

base 1913=100. There were increases in prices shown by the groups farm products, foods, fuel and lighting, and miscellaneous articles, and slight declines were shown by cloths and clothing, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs and house furnishing goods.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, rose 2 points in June to 167 after having remained stationary for four months. The variation was a result of an increase 1.9 per cent in the foods group, of 1.2 per cent in the clothing group and a slighter increase in the fuel and light group.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, having as base average retail prices in 1913=100, showed an increase in June of 1.0 per cent over the May level, reaching 162.8. Foods increased about 2 per cent owing to increases in prices of meats, fish, eggs, lard, tea, coffee, flour, meal, bread, rice, potatoes, onions, prunes, vinegar, dried beans, oatmeal and canned goods. There were slight decreases in prices of dairy products, sugar, molasses and evaporated apples. The clothing section showed an increase of about ⅝ of one per cent due to increases in prices of suits, hats, gloves, hosiery, men's shirts and women's shoes. Underwear, men's shoes and cotton goods showed slight decreases. There was a slight increase in the fuel and light section, and shelter and sundries showed no change.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1925

THE record of fatal industrial accidents in Canada for the second quarter of 1925 showed an increase of 34 over that of the previous quarter, and a decrease of 80 as compared with the record of the simliar period in 1924. There were in all 240 fatalities reported. Of these 67 occurred in April, 102 in May and 70 in June. In regard to two fatalities reported during the quarter, one to a cooper in Montreal and the other to a sectionman at Minto, Manitoba, where the victims collapsed while at work, it is doubtful if they were due to the nature of the employment. Another fatality, that of an electrician reported as electrocuted while voluntarily removing wires from a burning house, cannot be regarded as due to an industrial accident, as the work at which the victim was engaged was not in the course of his employment; but it is included in the report because of the nature of his occupation. There were also 15 fatalities reported during the quarter which resulted from accidents in the first quarter.

Logging with 39 fatalities reported, again showed the highest accident record of the individual industries. Twelve deaths in this industry resulted from drowning. In mining, smelting and quarrying the lives lost totalled 38; in the steam railway service there were 27, and in agriculture 19. In the manufacturing industries there were 40, of which 14 were in the iron, steel and products group, 9 in the saw and planing mills and six in the vegetable products, drink and tobacco group. In water transportation 17 lives were lost; nine of these were due to drowning when a tug boat was struck by a steamer she was about to tow alongside of wharf. In the public utilities (including telephone and telegraph services) there were 12 employees killed, of whom 7 were electrocuted and 5 fell from poles. Altogether there were 18 deaths due to electrocution during the quarter; 6 of these were in the mining group, and 7, as already stated, in the public utilities group. Ten deaths resulted from the use of explosives, three occurring at one time through a premature explosion at a quarry, and two through a premature explosion in a mine. Four persons died from infection following injuries.

The following table has been prepared from information received from all sources available, but it does not necessarily include all the industrial accidents that may have occurred:—

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1925

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer	Cardston, Alta	April 10		Struck by stick which broke while being used as lever to tighten wire.
Farmer	Ste. Flore Village, Que.	" 11	22	Struck by board which fell on saw and was hurled off.
Farmer	Near St. Stephen, N.B.	" 16		Kicked by horse.
Farmer	Kamloops, B.C.	" 23	54	Run over when horses hitched to harrow stampeded.
Farmer	Mount Stewart, P.E.I.	" 30	65	Clothing caught in circular saw.
Farmer	Pipestone, Man.	" 22		Run over by frightened team.
Farmer	Brookdale District, Man.	May 7	72	Knocked down and run over by horses while unhitching.
Farmer	Madoc, Ont.	7		Thrown from tractor when team struck stone pile.
Farmer	Stettler, Alta.	7	53	Crushed between steering wheel of tractor and separator.
Farmer	Near Malcolm, Ont.	" 14	13	Thrown from land roller when horses ran away.
Farmer	Douro, Ont.	" 19	39	Struck by beam when demolishing barn.
Farmer	Leroy, Sask.	" 21	55	Fell from mowing machine and dragged by clothing caught in gears.
Farmer	Regina, Sask.	" 24		Thrown from harrow when it struck stone.
Farmer's son	Cap Santé, Que.	June 1		Struck by saw which left frame while sawing firewood.
Farm hand	Castleton, Ont.	" 3	20	Injured at barn raising (no further particulars).
Farmer	Chatham, Ont.	" 9		Thrown from wagon when team became frightened.
Farmer	Major, Sask.	" 15	52	While mounting wagon the team reared knocking man down.
Farmer	Near Red Deer, Alta.	" 28	40	Struck by flying stone.
Farmer	Near Bracebridge, Ont.	" 23	72	Struck by falling beam.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Lobster fisherman.	Lunenburg, N.S.	April 15	16	Drowned when boat upset.
Fisherman	Point Lambert, B.C.	" 28		Drowned when boat upset.
Lobster fisherman.	Spring Valley, P.E.I.	May 20	20	Drowned while hauling lobster traps—fell overboard.
LOGGING—				
Bolt cutter	Jessica, B.C.	April 4	46	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman	Restigouche Co., N.B.	" 12	20	Fell from load.
Labourer	Restigouche Co., N.B.	" 14	27	Thrown on saw.
Edger spotter	Victoria, B.C.	" 13	41	Struck by lumber kicked back by edger.
Boomman	Victoria, B.C.	" 14	45	Struck by log which rolled from train.
Foreman	O'Brien Bay, B.C.	" 15	56	Struck by log at mouth of chute.
Signal man	Allison Harbour, B.C.	" 17	16	Struck by tree top when snag hit by log being hauled flew through the air bending top.
River driver	Blind River, Ont.	" 18	18	Drowned.
Rigging slinger	Ocean Falls, B.C.	" 21		Caught between stump and tree during yarding operations.
Logger	Near Salmon Arm, B.C.	" 25		Struck by falling tree.
River driver	Garden River, Ont.	" 30	15	Drowned.
Brakeman	Haney, B.C.	May 1		Struck by engine.
Clerk	Near Foleyet, Ont.	" 5		Drowned.
Labourer	Fauquier, Ont.	" 5		Drowned.
Labourer	Pembroke, Ont.	" 6	63	Struck by train.
River driver	Gloucester Co., N.B.	" 7	22	Drowned.
Loader	Menzies Bay, B.C.	" 8	35	Crushed under falling logs.
River drivers (2).	Linton Junction, Que.	" 12	23, 27	Drowned—swept over rapids.
Woodsman	Kings Co., N.B.	" 12		Struck on side while lifting log.
Labourer	Laforest, Ont.	" 16	65	Fell off wagon.
Employee	Lake Cowichan, B.C.	" 19	35	Struck by choker hook which caught on stump while being drawn back.
Driver	Montreal River, Ont.	" 25	24	Drowned.
Employee	Cobden, Ont.	" 26		Struck by log which caught in drawing chains.
River driver	Flanders, Ont.	" 27		Drowned.
River driver	Batchewana River, Ont.	" 31	23	Drowned.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada During the Second Quarter of 1925 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Logging—*Con.*				
Employee	Yennadon, B.C.	June 4	58	Struck by rolling tree while hauling poles.
River drivers (2).	Fauquier, Ont.	" 4	23, 25	Drowned.
Flume foreman	Nakusp, B.C.	" 5	27	Drowned.
Labourer	Kinmount, Ont.	" 6	.....	Struck by stick.
Rigger	Port Renfrew, B.C.	" 6	.....	Crushed between log and stump.
Labourer	Trout Creek, Ont.	" 12	.....	Crushed by car.
Bridge foreman	Alleo, B.C.	" 13	38	Struck by limb of tree and knocked from bridge.
Truck driver	Saseenos, B.C.	" 12	.....	Struck at level crossing by railway gas car.
Woodsman	Langley, B.C.	" 19	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Forest ranger	Port Neville, B.C.	" 22	.....	Burned in forest fire.
Camp worker	Near Duncan, B.C.	" 24	17	Struck by limb of tree.
Brakeman	Menzies' Bay, B.C.	" 30	.....	Run over by train.
Mining, Smelting and Quarrying—				
Metalliferous Mining				
Ore loader	Kimberley, B.C.	April 4	27	While lowering car onto truck, brake chain broke. Fell from car and run over.
Employee	Timmins, Ont.	" 8	.....	Crushed by falling rock.
Electrician	South Porcupine, Ont.	" 18	23	Electrocuted underground.
Employee	Timmins, Ont.	" 18	.....	Premature explosion.
Scaler	Schumacher, Ont.	" 27	43	Fall of ground.
Employee	Timmins, Ont.	" 29	.....	Crushed between car and chute post.
Electrician	Tadanac, B.C.	May 12	21	Electrocuted.
Electrician	Hedley, B.C.	" 13	42	Electrocuted.
Miner	Extension, B.C.	" 15	57	Fall of rock from roof.
Labourer	Galetta, Ont.	" 21	.....	Fell down stope.
Employee	Coniston, Ont.	" 19	29	Electrocuted at smelter.
Employee	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 29	28	Fall of rock.
Employee	Timmins, Ont.	June 5	50	Fall of rock in stope.
Employee	Timmins, Ont.	" 10	under 21	Crushed by car underground.
Employee	Creighton Mines, Ont.	" 19	.....	Walked into blast.
Coal Mining:				
Machinist	Coleman, Alta.	April 4	.....	Electrocuted. Ladder with wire on side in being moved swung against live wire.
Miner	Blairmore, Alta.	" 15	35	Overcome by gas.
Miner	Clover Bar, Alta.	" 20	38	Buried by falling rock.
Miner	Westville, N.S.	May 3	32	Fall of coal.
Miner	Wakesiah Mine, B.C.	" 6	over 21	Fall of rock from roof.
Miner	Hillcrest, Alta.	" 8	52	Crushed by falling coal.
Miner	Wellington Mines, B.C.	" 15	57	Struck by fall of rock.
Labourer	Inverness, N.S.	" 23	.....	Struck by empty rack.
Non metallic mineral mining and quarrying:				
Employees at quarry (3).	Hagersville, Ont.	April 8	.....	Premature explosion.
Employees at stone quarry (2)	Dundas, Ont.	June 5	25, 35	Crushed by landslide.
Miners (2)	Perkins Mill, Que.	" 4	37	Premature explosion.
Employee of gypsum company.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 5	.....	Caught in belt while oiling bearings.
Employee at quarry.	Montreal, Que.	" 20	47	Fall of rock from side.
Clay products and structural materials:				
Employee at brick works.	Toronto, Ont.	April 1	61	Caught on shafting.
Employee at brick works.	Cooksville, Ont.	" 2	46	Struck by belt which broke while being placed on machine.
Employee on concrete product company.	Chatham, Ont.	May 4	.....	Caught between pipes while rolling them to skid.
Concrete worker.	Trail, B.C.	" 12	23	Electrocuted while walking on a steel flue chamber.
Employee at brick works.	Victoria, B.C.	June 17	.....	Crushed by falling wall.
Employee of cement works.	Longue Pointe, Que.	" 22	.....	Caught in belt.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada During the Second Quarter of 1925 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Manufacturing—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:				
Baker	Winnipeg, Man	April 8	37	Cellulitis following infection arising from small abrasion on ear.
Employee of candy company.	Montreal, Que	" 15	45	Struck by belt which slipped from pulley.
Superintendent of bread company	Kazabazua, Que	May 2	35	Asphyxiated.
Flour mill employee.	Roberval, Que	" 15	17	Caught in belt and whirled to death.
Employee at brewery.	Belleville, Ont	" 15	55	Crushed by heavy tank which tilted from truck while unloading.
Fireman at distillery.	Walkerville, Ont	" 17	.....	Head cut (no further particulars).
Animal edible products:				
Driver for dairy.	Chatham, Ont	April 19	35	Struck by automobile.
Teamster with packing company.	Stratford, Ont	June 6	49	Run over by dray.
Textiles:				
Employee of textile company.	Montreal, Que	May 4	16	Caught in wheel of machinery.
Leather, fur and products:				
Helper with footwear company.	Brampton, Ont	May 7	.....	Fell off support—severed artery in leg.
Labourer with leather company.	Bracebridge, Ont	" 18	57	Crushed by drum.
Saw and planing mill:				
Employee at sawmill.	Brockway, N.B	April 14	.....	Caught in machinery.
Employee at sawmill.	Wilson, Ont	" 18	.....	Drowned.
Splitterman	Vancouver, B.C	" 22	47	Struck by shingle bolt hurled from saw.
Sawyer	Great Falls, Man	" 24	.....	Struck by lumber which kicked back from edger saw.
Employee at sawmill.	St. Boniface, Man	" 24	.....	Caught by wheels while feeding machine.
Employee	St. Vincent de Paul, Que.	" 29	65	While testing machine was struck by board thrown back from saw.
Employee at mill.	South Nelson, N.B	May 9	45	Caught in flywheel while adjusting.
Labourer at planing mill.	Smiths Falls, Ont	June 2	37	Struck by board.
Employee at sawmill.	Clyde River, P.E.I.	" 4	.....	Came in contact with revolving saw while adjusting blower.
Pulp, paper and paper goods:				
Oiler at paper mill	Ottawa, Ont	" 3	.....	Struck by lumber which fell from sling while hoisting.
Employee at pulp mill.	Jonquieres, Que	" 8	29	Fell into pulp crusher.
Labourer at pulp mill.	Sturgeon Falls, Ont	" 18	33	Struck by block of wood falling from overhead conveyor.
Iron, steel and their products:				
Employee at steel works.	Toronto, Ont	April 1	61	Caught in belt of machine.
Employee at moulding shop.	Stratford, Ont	" 7	47	Struck by logs falling from pile.
Iron worker	Lachine, Que	" 27	55	Struck by piece of iron.
Electrician at steel works.	Hamilton, Ont	May 6	22	Electrocuted. Length of conduit he was handling came in touch with switch.
Machinist at garage.	Montreal, Que	" 11	23	Fell down elevator shaft. While repairing car, power was on and deceased laid his hand on starter and car broke through wooden barrier into shaft.
Cooper	Montreal, Que	" 15	60	Syncope. Collapsed at work.
Owner of metal works.	Ottawa, Ont	" 18	.....	Explosion—burned.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada During the Second Quarter of 1925 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Manufacturing—				
Iron, steel and their products—Con.				
Labourer at machinery works.	Toronto, Ont.	" 23	54	Strained while moving machinery.
Truck driver with wire company.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 23	32	Fell off truck.
Welder	Edmonton, Alta.	" 29	25	Tank exploded during welding owing to failure to remove valve.
Employee of steel works.	Toronto, Ont.	June 5	53	Thrown from crane; due to failure to throw off switch while moving trolley during painting.
Helper with foundry company.	Galt, Ont.	" 18	29	Hernia.
Signalman at steel plant.	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	" 29	47	Crushed by hoist. Was sitting on deck of hoist when it swung around.
Electrician at rail way shops.	Point St. Charles, Que.	" 29	61	Electrocuted.
Chemical and allied products:				
Labourer at salt works.	Sarnia, Ont.	April 20	24	Crushed by pile of salt.
Miscellaneous industries:				
Millwright	Northumberland Co., N.B.	May 9	44	Caught in revolving shaft.
Mill hand	Winnipeg, Man.	June 5	39	Clothing caught while oiling bearing with machinery in motion.
Construction—				
Building construction:				
Contractor	St. Boniface, Man.	April 9	52	Dropped dead while wheeling cement.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	25	Struck by steam shovel.
Plumber	Montreal, Que.	" 30	30	Overcome by gas fumes while dismantling gas pipe.
Employee at excavation work.	Silverthorn (York Co.), Ont.	May 4	35	Struck by steam shovel.
Paper hanger	Brampton, Ont.	" 7	25	Fell from scaffold when repairing ceiling.
Labourer	St. Boniface, Man.	" 12	35	Fell through hole on second floor while stripping forms off concrete.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 15	.....	Crushed under cave in.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 17	.....	Burned.
Labourer	Strathroy, Ont.	" 25	.....	Fell off building.
Labourer	Humberstone, Ont.	" 27	.....	Crushed by car.
Labourer	Cap Richard, Que.	" 28	24	Lost balance and fell while conveying wheelbarrow of cement along foot bridge.
Crane operator	Toronto, Ont.	June 5	53	Fell off crane.
Employee	Three Rivers, Que.	" 5	29	Fell under moving locomotive.
Railway construction:				
Employee with contractor.	Carberry Sd., Man.	May 16	.....	Struck by train.
Labourer	Ford, Ont.	" 21	38	Ran over by car.
Foreman	Paris, Ont.	" 31	.....	Struck by train.
Labourer	Near Taylor, Ont.	June 11	25	Ran over by car.
Carpenter	Brantford, Ont.	" 19	.....	Fell off roof.
Miscellaneous Construction—				
Workman with contractor	Port Hope, Ont.	April 8	49	Drowned.
Labourer at dock construction	Ford, Ont.	" 23	22	Crushed by pile driver.
Employee at sewer construction.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 25	.....	Cave in of sewer.
Employee at sewer construction.	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	.....	Fell in trench striking head.
Labourer	Chatham, Ont.	May 4	28	Head crushed by pipe.
Foreman	Ottawa, Ont.	" 5	.....	Strain.
Employee at sewer construction.	Toronto, Ont.	" 7	.....	Electrocuted—Touched chain attached to crane which came in contact with electric wire.
Tunnelman	Exshaw, Alta.	" 15	30	Tripped and struck head on bracket.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1925 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Miscellaneous Construction, Con.				
Employees at harbour (2).	Oshawa, Ont.	" 23	.....	Crushed when crane upset.
Car repairer at canal work.	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 27	.....	Caught under rock when dump car broke.
Labourer	Kenora, Ont.	" 29	23	Fell with trestle.
Labourer	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 30	.....	Side of lock wall caved in as men were cleaning lock pit. They had been warned to keep away from spot.
Driller	Humberstone, Ont.	June 8	.....	Explosion.
Bridge carpenter	Hagensburg, B.C.	" 13	.....	Fell from bridge.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways:				
Section labourer.	near Priestly, B.C.	April 2	64	Thrown from speeder.
Engineer	Tormentine Sd., N.B.	" 4	41	Derailment of engine.
Labourer	Kalmar, Ont.	" 25	18	Struck by train.
Timekeeper	Quebec Yard, Que.	" 29	38	Engine struck motor car.
Sectionman	Paris, Ont.	" 29	35	Fell under car.
Conductor	Hearst Yard, Ont.	May 6	52	Run over by engine while switching.
Engineer	Tisdale Siding, Sask.	" 9	43	Engine derailed.
Call boy	Farnham Yard. Que.	" 12	17	Fell from bicycle under cars being switched
Maintenance man.	near Dill, Ont.	" 13	22	Fell from hand car and run over by train.
Trackman	Rivière Baudette, Que.	" 15	18	Struck by train.
Gang labourers (2).	Boissevain Sd., Man.	" 16	.....	Motor cars collided.
Brakeman	Kamloops, B.C.	" 17	45	Run over by train. Fell from caboose.
Track watchman.	Cascade Sd., B.C.	" 16	50	Velocipede struck by train.
Switch foreman	Hanna, Alta.	" 18	35	Struck by car.
Engineer	Lacrosse, Sask.	" 19	43	Wreck.
Sectionman	Ford City, Ont.	" 21	40	Attempted to jump off lorrie, slipped and was run over by trailer.
Sectionman	Minto, Man.	" 18	38	Collapsed while at work.*
Labourer	near Griswold, Man.	" 23	25	Track jack slipped and handle struck head.
Car inspector	Cartier, Ont.	" 25	41	Caught between cars.
Section foreman	Paris Jct., Ont.	" 31	63	Motor car struck by train.
Trackman	Mallorytown, Ont.	June 5	48	Blistered finger—infection.
Brakeman	New Westminster, B.C.	" 6	35	Freight car derailed after striking auto.
Sectionman	Rodney, Ont.	" 13	.....	Fell from hand car.
Inspector	London, Ont.	" 17	.....	Collision.
Yardman	Calgary, Alta.	" 19	37	Crushed between freight car and platform.
Signalman	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 29	47	Attacked by unknown man.
Street and electric railways:				
Lineman	Winnipeg, Man.	April 28	27	Electrocuted when arm came in contact with live wire.
Water transportation:				
Employee on scow.	Castle Falls, Redonda Island, B.C.	April 11	.....	Drowned.
Coasting sailor.	Isle aux Boudres, Que.	" 17	45	Burned when tar heating pot took fire.
Deck hand	Barnet, B.C.	May 9	.....	Boat took fire while taking on fuel at oil plant.
Sailor	Grosse Isle, Que.	" 15	51	Drowned. Scaffolding broke while painting steamer side.
Longshoreman.	Montreal, Que.	June 8	28	Fell over wharf's edge.
Deckhand	Montreal, Que.	" 8	23	Tripped over hatch board—fell into hold.
Lake tug owner	Slocan City, B.C.	" 17	22	Fell from rock—drowned.
Crew on tug boat (9).	Quebec, Que.	" 26	56–54–50 35–33–26 25–24–19	Drowned. Tug boat was struck by steamer while going to assist the larger vessel to her moorings.
Employee on coal barge.	Three Rivers, Que.	" 29	.....	Crushed by coal in hold of vessel when shovel failed to work properly.

*The Workmen's Compensation Board state that their file regarding this case is not complete, but it is doubtful if the death was due to accident.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada During the Second Quarter of 1925—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Transportation and Public Utilities—*Con.*				
Storage and local transportation:				
Teamster on ice wagon	Prince Albert, Sask.	April 6	.....	Crushed by falling load.
Carter	Montreal, Que.	May 13	65	Crushed beneath wagon.
Telegraph and telephone:				
Lineman	Dresden, Ont.	June 2	.....	Fell off pole.
Lineman	Mount Hamilton, Ont.	" 11	31	Fell off pole.
Public Utilities, n.e.s.				
Lineman	Peterboro, Ont.	April 11	.....	Fell from electric light pole.
Electrician	Cape St. Ignace, Que.	" 18	35	Electrocuted—touched transmission wire.
Electrician	Shelburne, N.S.	" 23	.....	Fell from pole.
Lineman	Timmins, Ont.	May 14	24	Electrocuted.
Employee of power Co.	Timmins, Ont.	" 23	....	Fell from pole.
Lineman	St. Stephens, N.B.	" 27	.....	Electrocuted.
Lineman	Brantford, Ont.	June 2	.....	Electrocuted.
Painter	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 10	.....	Face touched wire—electrocuted.
Cableman	London, On.	" 27	39	Thrown from pole when head touched high tension wire.
Lineman	Assiniboia, Man.	" 30	.....	Electrocuted—elbow touched live wire.
Trade—				
Driver with coal company.	Kitchener, Ont.	May 21	37	Slipped from shaft while fixing harness.
Driver with coal company.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	June 17	38	Electrocuted while backing machine toward coal pile. Believed due to short circuit.
Miscellaneous—				
Labourer	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	April 21	.....	Missed footing and fell.
Elevator operator	Winnipeg, Man.	" 25	40	Injury to toe—gangrene.
Foreman	Lachine, Que.	" 27	53	Struck by falling beam of crane.
Employee at refinery.	Elmwood, Man.	May 12	34	Fell from building through aperture.
Employee	Mont Joli, Que.	June 9	35	Burned when lamp he attempted to pick up was struck by lightning.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 25	18	Clothing caught in shaft.
†Electrician	Crescent Bay, B.C.	" 29	36	Electrocuted while putting wires from burning house on ground. Wires were probably overloaded due to possible damage to transformer by storm.

†This accident did not occur during the employment, as deceased volunteered to remove the wires.

Supplementary List of Fatal Industrial Accidents Occurring During the First Quarter of 1925

Employee at camp.	Cowichan Lake, B.C.	Jan. 5	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Employee at camp.	Lochborough Inlet, B.C.	" 16	.....	Struck by falling skyline.
Fisherman	At Sea—near Jordan River, B.C.	" 28	.....	Drowned following grounding of gasoline boat.
Cook	Victoria, B.C.	Feb. 7	56	Drowned.
Woodsman	Frood Mine, Ont.	" 10	.....	Burned in fire at bunk house.
Labourer	Pickerel, Ont.	" 28	22	Legs crushed by trees.
Car repairman	Halifax, N.S.	Mar. 3	.....	Crushed when car being repaired fell.
Seaman on Canadian steamer.	Antwerp, Belgium	" 5	.....	Arm caught in winch.
Conductor	Hearst, Ont.	" 6	.....	Struck by engine.
Miner	Cobalt, Ont.	" 12	.....	Premature blast.
Labourer	South Westminster, B.C.	" 13	30	Crushed by rolling log.
Railway labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 18	65	Sliver in thumb—infection.
Logger	Orford Bay, B.C.	" 24	25	Struck by falling snag.
Conductor	Yahk, B.C.	" 24	41	Struck by windfall during storm.
Plumber	Montreal, Que.	" 31	30	Overcome by gas from dismantled pipe.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Employer must provide Employees with Safe Conditions of Work

A contracting company fitted up for boarding purposes two cars belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and furnished meals therein for the railway employees in connection with work trains. A boy, nineteen years of age, the plaintiff in this case, was employed by the contractors as assistant cook. His duty was to help the cook to prepare and serve the meals and then wash up the dishes. The washing of the dishes was performed in the dining car and the cooking in the cook car. On April 12, 1923, the plaintiff, requiring a further supply of hot water to wash the dishes, started for the cook car to get it, the train being then in motion. Between the dining car and the cook car there was an uncovered space, and in attempting to step over this space, the plaintiff slipped and fell between the cars, and his right foot was run over and crushed by the wheel of the cook car. The boy through his father sought damages from both the railway company and the contractors, alleging that his injuries were due to the negligence of one or both these parties.

The case was first tried before a judge and jury, who found that there had been negligence (*a*) in so far as giving orders to employees not to pass between cars whilst in motion knowing full well that such instructions could not be adhered to by their employees in the performance of their duty; (*b*) in not seeing that vertical grab-irons were fixed on the end of the box-car in question, on each side of the door; (*c*) in failing to provide a step on the end of the cook car on a level with the floor of the car. The jury found further that no contributory negligence had been shown by the plaintiff, and awarded $11,617 in damages.

On appeal being taken the Court of Appeal sustained the jury's finding and dismissed the appeal. One of the appeal judges, in his judgment, said:—

"Where a railway company is under an obligation to furnish cars reasonably safe for persons whose duty requires them to pass from one car to another while the train is in motion, the company, in my opinion, cannot escape liability to a person injured while so performing his duty, by reason of the failure of the company to supply proper cars, simply by establishing that the person injured was well aware of the danger to be incurred crossing the opening between the cars.

"The railway company, in my opinion, failed to perform its duty to supply cars reasonably safe for those whom it was contemplated would be obliged in the performance of their duty to pass from one car to the other while the train was in motion. As a result of that failure, the plaintiff was injured. Under these circumstances I do not see how the company can escape liability."

The plaintiff had signed an agreement with the contractors releasing them, in case of loss or injury sustained while in their employment, from all claim for damages, except such compensation as he would be entitled to on account of personal injury or death, which however was in no case to exceed $1,500. The trial judge held that this agreement had no binding force as the employee was a minor. The appeal court, while holding that "all contracts made by infants are not void," pointed out, in regard to the voluntary limitation of damages, that "the plaintiff might be permanently disabled to such an extent that he could never earn a dollar, and still all he could recover would be the sum of $1,500, and even to recover that amount he would, in all probability, have first to resort to the courts and engage in expensive litigation. This provision appears so unfair and so unreasonable that the contract, viewed as a whole, even although under it the infant secured employment—cannot be considered for his benefit. He is therefore not bound by it."

Some of the conclusions established by the decision in this case are as follows:—

Where a risk to an employee has been created or enhanced by the negligence of his employer, his mere continuance in service with knowledge of the risk does not bar him, if he suffer from such negligence, from recovering damages therefor.

A railway company owes to persons coming on its premises as a matter of right in the course of their business the same duty as that owed by the occupier of private premises to a person invited, namely, a duty to take reasonable care that the premises are reasonably safe for persons using them in the ordinary manner and with reasonable care.

Where a contract made by a railway company requires it to supply cars which the other party is to equip and use for the purpose of providing the railway's employees with meals, and requires the railway to transport the cars from place to place and the other party to provide the food and prepare the meals, the railway is under a duty towards the other

party's employees to provide cars which are reasonably safe for the performance of their work in carrying out the contract, and cannot escape liability for neglect of such duty merely by establishing that the employee injured as a result thereof was aware of the danger he incurred therefrom.

The question whether a contract of employment made with an infant is binding on him depends on whether the contract, taken as a whole, is for his advantage.

(Saskatchewan—Miller versus Smith and Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company)

Workmen under Government Contract may recover "Current Wages"

The last issue of the Labour Gazette contained a reference to the judgment in appeal in the case of *Jacques versus Archambault,* which found that a workman employed under a provincial government contract has a right of action against his employer for the difference, if any, between the wages he actually received, and the amount he would have received had his rate of pay been in conformity with the "current wages" clause in the employer's contract with the government. The plaintiff in this case was employed as a carpenter in the work of repairing and building an extension to the old jail at Montreal, which work was undertaken by his employer under a contract with the government of the Province of Quebec, containing among its general conditions the following provision: "The contractor agrees and consents, during the continuance of this work, to pay to the workmen the current rate of wages in the locality, such as is paid to competent workmen in accordance with what is called the "Current Wages Clause."

The rate of wages for carpenters then current in the locality was alleged by the claimant to be 67½ cents an hour. He claimed that having been employed for 1,240 hours he was entitled to receive $836, whereas he had only received $558, or at the rate of about 45 cents an hour. The Superior Court at Montreal which tried the case found that there was no such difference as was alleged, as during the time the work was in progress there were many workmen who would have been glad to accept 45 cents an hour. Therefore as the employer could have obtained all the carpenters he wanted at the lower rate had the claimant not chosen to accept work on those terms, it was evident that the employer had acted in good faith in paying a wage which was supposed to be the current rate of wages, since important contractors were paying it and workmen accepted it. The judgment further held that the claimant must have known that the defendant had contracted with the government for the payment of fair wages, and that it was more properly the business of the claimant to go in search of information as to the amount of wages that were current, than to wait for the defendant to apprise him of it. By his silence at the time of accepting payment, the plaintiff was presumed to have agreed to the rate of wages he received, and to be without the right of recovery subsequently under the Fair Wage Clause.

The Court of King's Bench, in appeal, sustained the judgment of the lower court as to the facts of the case, but found that there was error in the reasons given for this judgment "in so far as it holds or implies that the appellant would have no right of action against the respondent for the difference, if there were any, between what he actually received from the appellant as wages while he was employed in carrying out appellant's contract with the Provincial Government and what he would have received had his rate of pay been in conformity with the said Current Wages Clause contained in the said contract."

(Quebec—Jacques versus Archambault)

Employer not liable for unauthorized Action of Employee

A letter alleged to be libellous was written to a certain party by a clerk employed by an incorporated mercantile company. Action having been brought against the company and also against the clerk, the court dismissed the action as against the company on the ground that the clerk, in writing the letter complained of was not acting within the scope of his employment or of his express or implied authority. He was a pricing clerk, employed at a weekly salary, and was required to consult his superiors in reference to changes in prices, having no authority in regard to office management or correspondence. The company had given no authority to the clerk to write the letter in question, and was not aware of its existence for several days after it was written.

(Ontario—Robertson versus Boddington and Robinson)

Commuting Compensation Payments for Permanent Disability

Some account was given in the last issue of the Labour Gazette (page 645) of a case respecting the commutation of the benefits payable under schedule 1, section 14, of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act of

1908 (Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, chapter 176) which reads as follows:—

"Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six monts the liability therefor may, on application by or on behalf of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such an amount as the court shall deem just, and such lump sum may be ordered by the court to be invested or otherwise applied for the benefit of the person entitled thereto: provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as preventing agreements being made for the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum."

In this case the Canadian Pacific Railway Company made application to redeem weekly payments of $10 each, adjudged upwards of six months previously, to be paid to Jennings, an injured employee. The questions involved in this case were stated by the court as follows:—

"The authorities seem to establish that the first enquiry should be to ascertain whether or not Jennings' incapacity is permanent. The physical condition of Jennings is doubtless permanent, one leg having been amputated following injury, but his present incapacity for work may not be permanent. The great difficulty is as to the meaning of the word 'permanent.' In reviewing a weekly payment under clause 16 the arbitrator must deal only with existing facts, and must not prophesy or speculate as to the workman's future condition. But in redeeming under clause 17 he is bound to speculate. He must not rest content with finding that the weekly payment which has been continued for six months is at the moment the proper sum. He must start with the assumption that the existing weekly payment is proper; but he must go further, and ascertain as best he can whether that payment is likely to be proper during the rest of the man's life. Is his condition stable; or is there a probability that he will get better or worse? If his condition is stable, the incapacity is 'permanent' within the meaning of the clause. Put in other words, the phrase 'incapacity is permanent' means 'not that the physical injury is permanent, but that in all reasonable probability the weekly payments to which the man is entitled will never alter.' Commutation based upon the actuarial value of the weekly payments, less a deduction in respect of the contingency of his dying at an earlier age than the average of human life contemplated in the actuarial value, was confirmed by the Court of Appeal.

"Perhaps it would not be very wrong," the judgment continued "to say that the award to Jennings was the maximum under the Act and was of course less than the amount he had previously been earning, and to that or some extent may be regarded as recognizing his ability to supplement the award by some earning capacity. If so a further reduction in the amount now to any great extent would be unjust as his right to demand and receive the amount awarded is absolute. For the full period of 38.81 years the sum required to produce $10 per week on a basis of investment at 4 per cent is $9,897.22; at 4½ per cent is $9,479.60; at 5½ per cent is $8,283.60. The evidence established that Jennings has been in fact unable to secure and retain employment as a common labourer because he is physically unfit and unable to perform common labour, at least to do so satisfactorily. This to some extent was probably due to the fact that during the past several months there has doubtless been a surplus of that class of labour."

The court allowed payment of a lump sum of $5,000, of which $2,000 was to be paid at once, and the balance invested for the employee in custody of the court.

Labour Union Asks for Counter-Injunction

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in the Supreme Court at New York, on July 24, retaliated against the International Tailoring Company of Chicago, which sought an injunction to restrain members of the Union from picketing and causing alleged interference with the company's business by asking for a counter-injunction to prevent the tailoring company from carrying out an alleged conspiracy to wreck the union. The plant of the International Company in New York had been picketed since the end of June, when the Amalgamated workers struck because the Chicago International Tailoring Company broke with the union. It was alleged by the union in its counter-petition that the Chicago company broke off relations with the Amalgamated in June during the dull season, when it would be most advantageous to them, and to most harm to the union, and "conducted sham negotiations for the renewal of the agreement with the defendant until its plans and purposes were ripe for consummation." The Amalgamated, in addition to asking an injunction on the ground that the plaintiff is conducting a common law conspiracy to ruin the union by causing members to desert, black listing them, and causing them to be arrested on false charges, asked for $250,000 damages for the loss alleged to have been sustained by the actions of the company.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT throughout Canada during the month of July was at a somewhat higher level than in the previous month. Reports from the Employment Service of Canada showed a slight increase in the volume of business transacted during the month, as compared with the records of June, 1925, and July, 1924. At the beginning of August the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions reporting was 5.2, as compared with percentages of 6.1 in the previous month, and 5.4 in July, 1924. The number of local unions from which reports were tabulated was 1,531, with an aggregate membership of 156,133 persons. Reports from 5,855 firms showed that they were employing 791,227 persons on August 1, as compared with 797,463 in the preceding month, and with 775,759 on August 1, 1924. Agriculture, however, which is not covered by these reports, absorbed many persons usually employed in other industries. The apparent decline was also partly due to summer stock-taking.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.84 at the beginning of August as compared with $10.49 for July; $10.19 for August, 1924; $10.53 for August, 1923; $10.44 for August, 1922; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $16.42 for August, 1920; $13.41 for August, 1918; and $7.68 for August, 1914. In the wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 advanced to 159.5 for August as compared with 158.4 for July; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; and 202.8 for August, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes was less in August than in the previous month, or in August last year. Seventeen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 13,003 employees and resulting in a time loss of 102,316 working days. Corresponding figures for July were as follows: 16 disputes involving 12,882 workpeople, and 320,433 working days; and for August, 1924; sixteen disputes, 9,472 employees and 206,118 working days.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

Mr. F. A. McGregor, for many years Private Secretary to the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, has been appointed Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act, and commenced his new duties on September 8. Mr. McGregor succeeds Mr. Harry Hereford, who, in addition to his duties as Industrial Engineer in the Department of Labour, has very acceptably performed the duties of Registrar since the enactment of the Combines Investigation Act in 1923.

Age limit for child immigrants to Canada

The Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization has given effect to one of the recommendations made by the delegation of the British Overseas Settlement Committee, headed by Miss Margaret Bondfield, which visited Canada last year on the invitation of the Dominion Government to study conditions in this country in regard to the emigration of children from the United Kingdom. The report of the delegation was outlined in this GAZETTE in its issue for last February. In regard to the age of child immigrants the Committee recommended that a limit should be placed on the admission of children of tender age who are unaccompanied by their parents, and that the general principle should be followed that children sent to Canada for working purposes should not emigrate from Great Britain until they have arrived at a working age. This suggestion was subsequently approved by the Committee on Immigration and Colonization of the Social Service Council of Canada, who declared in a report published last January that "as the demand in Canada is for children to work on farms or in households, only boys and girls of post-school age should be brought to Canada by immigration agencies."

The Department of Immigration, having these recommendations in view, made a regulation in the early months of this year, to

continue in effect tentatively for a period of three years, limiting the admission of children who are unaccompanied by their parents or natural guardians, to those who are over the age of 14 years. Protests against this regulation have since appeared in the press, stating that it will bring to an end the useful work carried out in the past by Dr. Barnardo's Boys' Homes and some other well-known agencies. In view of these protests the following extracts from the report of the "Bondfield Commission" may be of interest:—

In the first place the comparative helplessness of the child makes this form of migration the most liable to abuse. There is the possibility of the loss of certain educational advantages. There is the danger of overworking. There is the further drawback that the placing of children under fourteen has in the case of one Society resulted in an arrangement by which persons who have taken such children are allowed to employ them, without paying them any wages, till they reach the age of eighteen. The intention of course is to reimburse the employers for the expenditure incurred on the children over and above the value of their work. This practice appears to us to be unsatisfactory and is undoubtedly so regarded by the children themselves.

It is clear that public opinion in Canada would condemn a system under which a certain number of Canadian householders were provided with unpaid help of this nature. Moreover, from certain points of view the objections to this arrangement appear to us to be greater now that the cost of taking the children to the Dominion is borne partly by the British and partly by the Canadian taxpayers.

It may be said that the foregoing objections to the migration of children of tender years do not apply in the case of those children who are boarded out by Dr. Barnardo's Homes for a cash payment. This is true only to a limited extent. We visited certain homes where children for whom a boarding fee was being paid were well-cared for in every way and were not called upon to perform any actual service. In other instances, however, such children had all their spare time fully taken up with miscellaneous duties about the house or farm. Taking the system at its best, boarded-out children transferred from homes in the United Kingdom to homes in Canada do not seem to us to have gained any appreciable advantage. The only justification for the system would be that the children grow up accustomed to Canadian conditions and when of working age fit more easily into the social and economic life of the community. Our observations, however, have satisfied us that the older children, if properly placed, readily adapt themselves to their new environment.

"After careful consideration of the whole question, we have come to the conclusion that the best age at which children should go to Canada is the statutory school-leaving age in the United Kingdom.

Fire Prevention week in Canada

The Dominion Government has appointed the week commencing October 4 to be observed throughout Canada as "Fire Prevention Week." It is recommended that fire drills be held for the children in all schools, for the inmates of all institutions, and for the employees in all large stores and factories, in order that a greater degree of safety may be ensured by acquainting the occupants with the most expeditious means of exit. All dwellings, public buildings, stores, warehouses and factories should be inspected and cleared of rubbish in order to reduce the hazard of fire. Special instructions on fire prevention is strongly urged, and prominence should be given to all legislation and regulations of the Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities dealing with fire prevention. It is pointed out that reliable statistics show that 80 per cent of fires originate either directly or indirectly through inexcusable ignorance or neglect. The annual loss incurred thereby is estimated at about 350 human lives and $45,000,000 in insurable property.

Co-operation plan on Canadian National System

The co-operation plan of management which was adopted last February at the Canadian National motive power shops and carshops at Moncton, New Brunswick* has since been put into effect at several other railway division points of the system. Joint committees were established in the motive power shops at Stratford, Ontario, on June 16; in the carshops at London, Ontario, on June 17; in the motive power shops and car shops at Transcona, Winnipeg, on August 12; and in the motive power shops and car shops at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, on August 13. At all these points the employees are reported to be taking keen interest in the workings of the committees. The motive power and car shops at Leaside, Toronto, and at St. Malo, Quebec, have also been visited and shop committees set up. The arrangements for a joint committee of management and employees in the Moncton shops were at first tentative in character, but the experiment proved so successful from the standpoint of the Railways and also from that of the employees that the plan is now recognized by both parties as the best method of shop management. The committees promote closer co-operation between the company and its employees in regard to welfare, shop methods, and other matters, not however including wage rates.

The joint management plan was approved by the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour at last year's annual convention, and also by system federation of the Canadian National Railways at the same date. The Baltimore and Ohio plan, on which the Canadian National Railway co-operation plan was modelled, though in a somewhat modified form, was described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1924.

* LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1925; December, 1924.

Summing up the results of the new system in the Glenwood shops, William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, said after an experience of less than a year that "the effect of the new policy of co-operation is clearly manifesting itself in the splendid service the road (Baltimore and Ohio) is rendering the public, the high economy with which it is being operated, and the excellent *morale* which prevails throughout the rank and file."

Joint management and unemployment

President B. M. Jewell, of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, writes in the *American Federationist* on the benefits resulting from joint management in railway shops. In regard to regularity of employment remarkable results have already been obtained. "In years past," he says, "managements of railroads have divided their workers into two general groups: (*a*) Those who operate their trains, whom they regard as producers of revenue—essential employees, (*b*) Those who constructed, maintained and repaired the railroad and its equipment, whom they regarded as consumers of revenue—necessary evils." He claims that railway managements formerly made a practice of wholesale "lay-offs" when business fell below a certain pre-determined volume, having no regard to the need for construction or repair to equipment, etc. "The number of employees on the payroll has been increased one-half or one-third and reduced again by the same amount; time and again it costs from fifty dollars to three hundred dollars to bring a new employee into the industry; labour turnover of 200 per cent is not unheard of; and yet with all these startling facts widely known, little or no progress, until within the last couple of years, has been made in eliminating irregularity of employment."

When the unions took a hand in management in the Glenwood shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, their first concern was to eliminate irregular employment. The results are stated by Mr. Jewell as follows:—

"As an indication, and only an indication, of what has been accomplished along this line, during the year 1924, there was paid to Baltimore and Ohio shop craft employees, in wages approximately $350,000 for work that ordinarily would have been performed by employees in outside contract shops, while at the same time, or during that same year, the Baltimore and Ohio shopmen would have been laid off in reductions in force, or, stating this another way, there was performed during the year 1924 in the Baltimore and Ohio shops, work costing a total of $1,500,000 that ordinarily would have been contracted out to other industries. Consistent with reasonable business conditions, there will be paid to Baltimore and Ohio shop craft employees in wages, during the year 1925, for work that ordinarily would be given to other than railroad employees, approximately $2,750,000, or, in other words, in the joint effort to stabilize employment on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in two years, it has been possible to find a way whereby approximately one month's additional work can be secured for the entire shop forces of approximately twenty thousand employees."

Employment Service and municipal unemployment relief

An article contributed to *Social Welfare* by the superintendent of the Ontario offices of the Employment Service notes that a close relationship has developed at various centres throughout the Dominion between the local employment office and the municipal authorities engaged in relieving the unemployed. The relief officer, he says, has come to recognize, and to take advantage of, the assistance of the public employment service in dealing with the frequently recurring problems in unemployment. The practice followed, for instance, in the Toronto office, is to require the applicant for relief to register at the office of the Employment Service where, if no work is available, he is given a card bearing his name and the statement that "we have no work for the bearer who states he is in need of relief," The card is carefully worded to throw the responsibility for the investigation of the man's circumstances upon the municipal authorities who, after all, have to bear the cost of whatever relief may be granted. At the same time, the certificate from the Employment Service provides evidence that the applicant is a *bona fide* seeker after work, and that no employment is available for him. Imposition on different relief funds is reduced to the absolute minimum by this procedure, as the applicant's card may be taken from him by the Employment Office staff if he refuses employment for which they believe him to be qualified to accept. Needless to say, cards are not taken from applicants until the case has been thoroughly investigated and unmistakable evidence submitted to show that an attempt is being made to impose upon the relief funds.

Safety provisions for trains running reversely

The recent legal decisions outlined elsewhere in this issue include a case of a similar nature to the case of *Ouellette versus the Canadian Pacific Railway Company,* on which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council rendered a decision that was given in the April issue of this Gazette. In the earlier case two children were killed at Hull, Quebec, by a "train" consisting of two

engines running together backwards across a highway. The company contended that two engines running together did not constitute a "train" in the sense intended by section 310 of the Railway Act which provides:

"310: (1) Whenever in any city, town or village, any train not headed by an engine is passing over or along a highway at rail level which is not adequately protected by gates or otherwise, the company shall station on that part of the train, which is then foremost, a person who shall warn persons standing on, or crossing, or about to cross the track of such railway."

The Privy Council held that the expression "train" need not necessarily include cars, and that the protection given to the public by this section of the act was not meant by Parliament to be impaired by the fact that no cars were drawn. They decided therefore that the company should have stationed a man on the tender of the engine. This decision attracted some attention at the time as it affected existing railway practice.

The second case concerned a fatality in which a workman was killed by a train running reversely, not however on a highway but within the railway yards. The Superior Court at Montreal found that the section of the Railway Act above quoted clearly indicated that the precautions referred to were not deemed to be an absolute necessity in the railway yards; and that although "the omission to station a man on the rear end of a train moving reversely across a public highway may constitute under the common law an act of negligence under certain circumstances, although the Railway Act limits this precaution to reversed trains crossing a public highway, still it cannot be said that it must be done in all circumstances and in all places."

Further damages were obtained more recently from the same company in connection with the same accident with which the Privy Council's decision was concerned, the Superior Court at Hull awarding $2,388 to a man who had been injured in the automobile with the children when they were killed.

Hours of part-time instruction

The Toronto Board of Education is suggesting to the Minister of Education of Ontario that the Adolescent School Attendance Act should be amended in the section which requires that the part-time instruction of pupils between the ages of 14 and 16 years shall be given between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (The provisions of the act providing for the part-time instruction of boys and girls between 16 and 18 years of age, which took effect on Spetember 1, were outlined in the last issue of this GAZETTE). In regard to the younger children, the act provides as follows:—

4. (1) Where, in the opinion of the school attendance officer, the services of an adolescent between fourteen and sixteen years of age are required in any permitted occupation in or about the home of his parent or guardian, he may be granted by an attendance officer, on the written application of his parent or guardian, a home permit to engage in such services.

(2) Where, in the opinion of the school attendance officer, the services of an adolescent between fourteen and sixteen years of age are required in some permitted gainful occupation for the necessary maintenance of such adolescent or some person dependent upon him, he may be granted by an attendance officer, on the written application of his parent or guardian, an employment certificate to engage in such services.

5. No adolescent between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall be employed by any person during the hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., unless he holds a home permit, or an employment certificate as provided for in section 4 of this act.

6. Every adolescent between fourteen and sixteen years of age who holds either a home permit or an employment certificate, shall attend part-time courses of instruction, approved by the Minister, for an aggregate of at least 400 hours each year, distributed as regards times and seasons as may best suit the circumstances of each locality, when such part-time courses of instruction are established in the municipality in which he is employed.

The Provincial Department is seeking the co-operation of employers in securing the attendance of the children at the part-time class. It has been found that many boys now seeking permits have had employment during the holidays and are unwilling to give up their work to attend school. For this reason it is suggested that the required instruction might be given after working hours.

Sanitary conditions in lumber camps

The new regulations for the sanitary control of lumber, mining and other camps in Manitoba which are outlined on another page of this issue are similar to regulations that have been in force in Ontario for some time. Mr. W. C. Millar, the sanitary inspector of Ontario, stated at the 12th annual convention of the Sanitary Association of Canada, held at Winnipeg in August, that the enforcement of the Ontario regulations had reduced diseases in camps to a minimum. He further pointed out that good sanitary conditions constitute a valuable asset to the operating companies. For some time past, he said, when companies operating near the western boundary of Ontario wished to elude the regulations, they had only to build their camps in Manitoba. This practice will cease with the enforcement of the new regulations. The requirements of the "standard camps" secure good conditions for the employees in regard to general sanitation, hospitals and medical attention. The camps must be well aired and lighted, with

single double-deck bunks, and the men coming to work are to be provided with matresses and clean blankets. Health regulations for camps in New Brunswick were issued in September, 1924, making provision as to ventilation, air space, sanitation, etc., and enabling the minister responsible for the administration of the Health Act to require the owners to provide medical attendance for their employees, with first aid equipment and temporary hospitals. Similar requirements in the Province of Quebec were outlined in the Labour Gazette, May, 1924.

Limit of safety regulations

Mr. E. H. Frazer, Senior Inspector of Mines in Scotland, stated in a recent address that many people are of the opinion that the making of rules and regulations can be overdone. "It would appear," he said, "that further safeguards introduced by means of Parliamentary Acts or Departmental Orders are not generally desired by the majority of workers and employees, when the object can be attained without compulsion." Of existing mine regulations he says: "There are already, they think, quite enough of them to be carried in mind and to be observed. It is, no doubt, irksome to be hedged in at every turn by restrictions, but undoubtedly regulations serve a useful purpose. Practically all mining legislation is founded on what has been learned by previous experience. The various acts and regulations have never yet been ahead of the best mining practice. Nevertheless, there is the danger in applying a strict rule to a number of differing conditions that many people may be compelled to do some quite unnecessary thing in order to ensure that it shall be done in the cases where it is necessary. It is also a manifest impossibility to legislate for every conceivable little happening in the life of a worker. A method of procedure which would be quite correct in one set of circumstances might be fatal when applied to dissimilar conditions."

Mr. Frazer believes that the safety of working places in mines is largely in the hands of the mine officials and the workmen themselves, and if all work together to avoid accidents, good results will follow, whatever may be the laws or regulations. The *Canadian Mining Journal*, which reprints Mr. Frazer's address, recalls that members of the Ontario Mining Convention at their recent convention were also of the opinion that further improvement in the accident rate must come from within the industry itself.

Unemployment in 1924 and 1925

The August issue of the *International Labour Review* (Geneva) contains a survey of the unemployment situation in Great Britain and the British Dominions, and in other European countries and the United States, in 1924 and the beginning of 1925. A few great industrial countries such as France and Italy suffered little unemployment during this period. Similarly, the United States escaped serious trouble, as a result, it is suggested, of the double policy of credit control and immigration control. In other countries unemployment decreased considerably, as in Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland, and to a less degree in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and South Africa. In Great Britain, on the other hand, after a certain improvement early in 1924 there was an alarming increase at the beginning of 1925. In Australia and Canada also, unemployment increased in 1924; while even in India employment has become a problem for the middle-class workers among the Anglo-Indians. Japan is now apparently suffering more severely than at any previous time. In Belgium, where unemployment had practically disappeared in 1923, there was a fresh outbreak during the last months of 1924. In Poland there has been a marked increase and in Australia and Hungary unemployment has reached overwhelming proportions.

The survey concludes as follows: "There is no panacea for unemployment. Its origins are many and it can be effectively checked only by a variety of methods. One of these, however, is stabilization of the price level, a proposal which may reasonably be expected to enter the realm of practical politics. A further object would seem to be the progressive elimination of the difficulties of international trade, a process which would unquestionably lead to a higher general level of employment and the consequent avoidance of much individual privation and distress. The prevention of unemployment demands, in brief, a policy of international co-operation to secure better organization of production and exchange, such a policy involving, as a primary step, that of securing stability in the value of all media of exchange."

"Employability" and unemployment

The British Ministry of Labour has published a report upon an inquiry made last December into the personal circumstances and industrial history of about 11,000 claimants to unemployment benefit, selected so as to constitute a representative sample of the whole

body of claimants. The claimants were divided into four categories of "employability" as follows: A. Those who in normal times would be in steady employment; B. Those who in normal times would obtain a fair amount of employment; C. Those who in normal times would obtain partial employment; D. Those verging on the unemployable.

The analysis of the schedules shows that, in the opinion of interviewing officers, 62.7 per cent of all the males interviewed, and 77.2 per cent of all the females, were persons who in normal times would usually be in steady employment; while only 3.6 per cent of the males and 14 per cent of the females were regarded as "verging on the unemployable." Categories A and B taken together (persons who in normal times would be either steadily or at least fairly well employed), account for 86.1 per cent of the males and 90.2 per cent of the females. It is found, in comparing the proportions for males and females, that the latter are in general much younger than male claimants.

The analysis shows that the number of those men and women who were considered to be "verging on the unemployable" is in great part made up of elderly or aged persons. Over two-thirds of the men placed in this category, and nearly one-half of the women, were aged 60 years and over. It will also be remarked that a heavy proportion of those classed as "verging on the unemployable" suffered from poor physique, poor health, or some manifest physical defect. The men and women in Category D are not "unemployable," but "verging on the unemployable." If they were unemployable they would be precluded by the provisions of the Act from receiving benefit.

Wages and hours in anthracite mines

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently published the results of a study of wage rates, hours, earnings and working conditions of the mine workers in the anthracite coal industry in Pennsylvania in 1922 and 1924. Data covering the wage rates, hours, and earnings of each employee, in each occupation for a representative half-month pay period were secured directly from companies. Nearly all of these data are as of the second half of October or the first half of November. Data were also obtained from reports of the United States Geological Survey and from other sources. The 1924 data cover 34,117 underground or "inside" men and 10,383 surface or "outside" men, a total of 44,500 wage earners in 56 collieries, or 28 per cent of the 157,743 mine workers reported in the anthracite industry in 1923 by the United States Geological Survey.

A table is given showing the average number of starts and average hours and earnings by occupations in the two years. In this table it is seen that in the half month for which data are presented, the 11,778 contract miners covered in 1924 worked an average of 10.8 starts, that is, on 10.8 calendar days; that they were at the face or seam of coal an average of 68.5 hours, excluding time for lunch, and at the face 73.9 hours, including time for lunch; that they were in the colliery an average of 81.4 hours, including time for lunch and time of travel from shaft to the face and return. Their average hours per start were 6.3 based on time at face, excluding time for lunch, 6.8 based on time at face, including time for lunch, and 7.5 based on total time in colliery. They earned an average of $1.432 per hour based on time at the face, including time for lunch, and $1.204 based on total time in mine. Their earnings averaged $9.07 per start, and $98.07 for the half month.

Minimum wage in British coal industry

The last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained an article on the recent crisis in the coal mining industry in Great Britain, which terminated with an undertaking by the government to grant a subvention in aid of wages for the nine months from August to May. This step was taken following the report of a court of inquiry under the Industrial Court Act, which recommended the acceptance of the principle of a minimum wage. It may be noted that a minimum wage rate is provided by the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act of 1912 for certain classes of workers, but as this act applies only to a limited number of underground employees it was not considered to afford a suitable basis for the general regulation of miners' wages. The Court of Inquiry said in their report: —

"We are satisfied on one point, that the workers are justified in claiming that any wages agreement which they can be asked to accept should provide for a minimum wage. What that minimum should be is a matter for negotiation between the parties. We do not think that a method of fixing wages which allows of their indefinite diminution can be regarded as satisfactory. It may be said that when under such a system the wages fall too low the worker can decline to continue to give his labour, but the absence of any basis of security is the feature which renders unaccept-

able a scheme which provides for unlimited variations downwards, subject only to the mitigation by unspecified subsistence allowances, with the result that until the minimum subsistence allowance level is reached for every worker in each district the process of diminishing wages could continue to proceed. The claim that wages must be a first charge on the proceeds of industry is a contentious and ambiguous one. If the meaning be that wages at some agreed minimum rate must in practice be a charge before profits are taken we concur in that view."

The court suggested that the employers might improve the efficiency of the industry. Further collective action on the part of collieries, for example, would enable facilities and resources to be used in common to greater advantage and would promote economical working. It was also for consideration whether the industry should remain in isolation, or whether by its co-ordination with other enterprises better results might not be obtained. The increased cost of the transport and shipment of coal was another factor meriting investigation. The improvement of the distribution of coal, while not entering directly into the situation, had an important indirect bearing upon it, for it would result in lowering the price to all classes of consumers and might have a considerable effect in stimulating demand. The question of the continuance of the royalty system on its present basis was also an important one, although the charge upon the industry under this head is unimportant relatively to the wages bill. The Court found that the royalty system "has been the source of much ill feeling among the ranks of the workers, where the promotion of goodwill is of so much importance."

International inquiry into coal mining industry

In view of the unrest in the coal mining industry throughout the world the International Labour Conference, at its seventh session, adopted a suggestion that had been made by the International Miners' Federation for a general inquiry into the industry and the problems with which it is faced in the various coal-producing countries. The Federation's executive had decided last April to open such an inquiry, and sought the co-operation of the International Labour Office in order that the efficient machinery at the disposal of the Labour Organization might be utilized. The International Labour Conference accordingly requested the Governing Body of the Organization to "consider the conditions under which this investigation could be initiated and carried out by the International Labour Office." In view of this decision, a brief statistical survey of the present coal situation has already been made by the Office at Geneva, with an introductory note which accepts the conclusion of the British Court of Inquiry that the world's consumption of coal has declined, perhaps permanently, in consequence of the late war, and that the resulting condition of over-production has been the cause of unemployment and reduction of wages. "It is not surprising therefore," the note concludes, "that the miners, through their international as well as their national organizations, have sought to arouse public interest in the plight of their industry."

It may be noted that the International Miners' Federation has since declared that the primary remedy for the present situation is an international regulation of production which can only be achieved by the nationalization of mines.

Family wage proposals in British mining industry

The principle of family subsistence allowances was introduced for the first time in the history of coal mining in Great Britain in proposals recently made by the coal owners in South Wales to govern employment after August 1. The *Economist* (London) describing this new feature in its issue of July 25 says that the allowances are graded not only in accordance with the size of the family, but also in accordance with the standard basis rates of the various grades of labour employed, and are thus intended to discriminate between single and married adults, and to remove, the anomalies created by the present individual subsistence wage. There is an allowance of 1s. 3d. per shift for the wife of a low-grade day worker engaged at the minimum standard rate of 5s. per shift, but none to a higher-grade worker with a standard rate of 6s. 10½d. per shift. Between these two extremes the wife allowance falls as the standard rate increases. In addition to the wife allowance, there is another of 5d. for first child, 4d. for the second, 3d. for the third, and 2d. for the fourth. A low-grade workman with a wife and two children is thus guaranteed a subsistence wage per shift of 7s., and a higher-grade workman with a standard rate of 6s. 10½d. and with a wife and two children a subsistence wage of 7s. 7½d. per shift. These allowances are to be met out of the 87 per cent of the proceeds of the industry allotted to wages after the deduction from the total proceeds of costs other than wages. If the divisible balance of the industry is large enough to pay wages above the subsistence rates, then the day-wage

worker will share equally with other grades of labour in the percentage payable on standard rates. The scheme, however, involves a reduction below the present individual subsistence wage of 8s. per shift, and the offer of the South Wales coal owners has excited no enthusiasm.

The *Economist* points out further that "in France, Belgium, and other Continental countries the family wage has made considerable progress in recent years. In France to-day the system applies to nearly 10,000 undertakings employing over a million workmen, and involving an expenditure in allowances for children of between 130 and 140 million francs per annum. In Belgium it has been adopted by firms employing in all about 280,000 men, of whom 160,000 are in the coal industry. The practice on the Continent is to make monthly allowances in respect of the children of the workmen. In Belgium these monthly allowances range from 10 francs for one child to 100 francs for four children, and in France from about 16 francs for one child to 124 francs for four children."

Joint action by Britain and U.S.A. on mine safety

The Safety in Mines Research Board, a branch of the Mines Department of Great Britain, refer in their report for 1924 to the advance already made in co-ordinating the mine safety work of the Board with that of the United States Bureau of Mines. Conferences have already been held and arrangements made for distributing a number of researches between the two national bodies, independent investigations continuing on certain subjects on which joint action is not so necessary. Interchanges of staffs are also provided for, as well as the mutual exchange of ideas and the communication of results by correspondence between individual investigators employed on similar problems in the two countries. Joint reports will be published of all investigations in which there has been collaboration. Tests of British and American safety explosives have taken place in America, and the investigation has led to discussions between the representatives of the two countries of the factors, other than the explosives themselves, which may indirectly account for the reported greater frequency of gas ignitions in Great Britain, which may prove to be due mainly to differences in the nature of the coal seams and consequent differences in the methods of working the coal.

The Robert Simpson Company, of Toronto, has recently carried to a further stage the programme started in 1919 for giving employees a share in the profits of the business. No employee may deposit more than 5 per cent of his or her wages, and in order that those in senior positions may not benefit unduly, no employee may deposit more than $2 weekly. The company contributes annually 5 per cent of net earnings after payment of depreciation and interest. A stock ownership plan has recently been put into effect whereby the officials and executives are given a more active participation in the company's affairs.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, Under-Secretary of Labour in the late labour government of Great Britain, has been re-appointed by the present government a member of the Overseas Settlement Committee. Miss Bondfield visited Canada last year, being then *ex-officio* the chairman of the Committee.

The civilian employees of the Federal Government of the United States numbered 556,095 at the beginning of March this year as compared with 438,057 in June, 1916. The chief increases were in the staffs of the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Veterans' Bureau.

The Old Age Pensions Association of Canada is making a special effort to arouse public interest throughout Canada in the subject of old age pensions. The secretary of the Association is Mr. James Stevenson, 167 Church street, Toronto. A Dominion-Provincial Conference on this subject to be held during the present parliamentary recess was recommended in the report of the Special Committee which was adopted by the House of Commons at its close of the last session. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925.)

The number of students offering themselves for training as school teachers in Saskatchewan is now in excess of the demand. On account of the large number seeking admission to the Normal School and the limited accommodation, letters of admission will, except in the case of university graduates, be granted only to *bona fide* residents of Saskatchewan, and no students will be admitted to the Normal School with incomplete academic standing. Graduates in arts or science of Canadian or other British Universities whose degrees are acceptable to the department will be permitted to qualify for interim first class and high school certificates by attending one of the first class sessions to be held early in 1926.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labour Situation

EMPLOYMENT industries exclusive of agriculture showed a slight decline at the beginning of August; the reduction, however affected less than half as many workers as that indicated on August 1, 1924, when the index number was somewhat lower.

The employment situation at the end of August was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In the Province of Nova Scotia the crops which are generally good were providing employment for quite a few workers, in addition to those regularly employed in this industry. The fishing industry was active, and good catches were being reported. Coal mining was still expanding and was quickly recovering its position held prior to the prolonged industrial trouble. Manufacturing industries were steady, with better prospects reported in some branches, particularly in the iron and steel industries. Highway work and construction continued to be fair. Logging was quiet as the camps had not yet started to open up.

Good crops in New Brunswick were providing employment for large numbers of farm hands. The fishing industry was observed to be good. Preparations were under way for the opening of logging operations. Construction work of practically all kinds was reasonably active. Manufacturing, especially in the lumber industries, was brisk.

From the Province of Quebec conditions generally were reported as being better, and the prospects for the immediate future appeared hopeful. A brisk demand for farm hands absorbed a number of applicants for employment, while placements in the logging and lumbering industries did likewise. Manufacturing was fair with certain lines reporting considerable activity, among which was the textile industry. The building trades were reported as active. Trade, reflecting the increased activity in other lines of business, was reported as improving.

From Ontario a continued general improvement was reported. Local farms absorbed substantial numbers of workers while the harvest excursions to Western Canada materially reduced the number of unemployed. In the southwestern section of the province manufacturing continued to record improvements. In the northern section general improvements over the preceding months were recorded. The mining industry remained busy, while highway work required the services of large numbers of workers. The opening up of the bush camps for the winter season still further assisted in improving employment conditions in the northern section. Throughout the whole province the construction industry appeared to be normally active.

Heavy demands for farm workers in the Province of Manitoba served to substantially reduce the number of local unemployed, and in fact some districts reported shortage of workers of this class. While construction work was fair, work such as railroad and highway building, was seriously interfered with by labour preferring the harvest work at this particular season.

Very heavy demands for harvest workers were reported from all sections of Saskatchewan, with some localities experiencing shortages. As in Manitoba, outdoor work requiring the services of unskilled labour, was interfered with by men preferring the harvest work. From the Prince Albert district was reported a demand for bush workers to undertake the preparations for the season's work.

As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a heavy demand for harvest help featured the Alberta situation. Apart from surpluses of a local character, practically no unemployment appeared to exist owing to the farm demands. While some districts reported improved production in the coal mining industry, industrial trouble still hampered operations to some extent. Construction was reported as fair.

The exodus of harvest workers from the Province of British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces lessened unemployment in the former. While bush fires interfered to some extent with regular bush operations, fire fighting gave temporary work to quite considerable numbers of men. From districts not affected by the fires, demands for loggers were being received. Opportunities for employment in the mining industry appeared to be more frequent. though there were plenty of competent workers available. Building and construction were fairly brisk. Generally speaking, employment conditions in the Province of British Columbia seemed appreciably more satisfactory.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The firms making employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recorded a slight reduction in payrolls at the beginning of August. The loss was, however. very much smaller than that indicated on August 1, 1924, when the situation was less favourable than on the date under review. Contractions in employment on highway construction in the Maritime Provinces

and shutdowns for inventories and holidays in Ontario contributed largely to the decline.

Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia registered improvement, while in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario there were decreases. In the Maritime Provinces, highway construction released a very large number of men, while manufacturing also reported reductions. In Quebec, there was expansion in transportation, construction textile and electric current plants, communication and trade, but losses that largely offset these gains took place in iron and steel works, logging camps and railway construction. In Ontario, automobile and other iron and steel works and railway construction laid off a considerable number of employees; logging camps also registered curtailment. On the other hand, manufacturing, apart from the above mentioned groups, showed improvement, and transportation, communication and mining were more active. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing, mining, trade, railway transportation and communication afforded more employment, while railway construction and local transportation reported decreases. In British Columbia, manufacturing, transportation, logging and trade showed improvement over the preceding month.

Three of the cities for which separate tabulations are made—Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor—recorded reduced activity, while employment increased in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Montreal, manufacturing was slacker, largely owing to reductions in iron and steel. Electric current, textiles, rubber, construction, transportation, trade and communication employed a larger number of workers. In Quebec, there was very little change on the whole; shipping firms showed gains. In Toronto, transportation, leather and some other divisions registered heightened activity, but reductions that partly offset this improvement took place in textile and iron and steel plants. In Ottawa, pulp and paper mills laid off some employees, while construction was slightly more active. In Hamilton, iron and steel works recorded losses, and textile factories were also slacker. In Windsor, there were heavy declines in automobile works, owing to a shut down for inventory and holidays. In Winnipeg, manufacturing made moderate increases and substantial improvement was noted in trade. In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation and trade registered the greatest gains, but construction was not quite as brisk.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there was a decline in manufacturing, largely on account of the reductions already mentioned in iron and steel works. On the other hand, food, electric current, nonferrous metal, lumber and rubber works were busier. Logging showed further seasonal decreases. Mining, communication, transportation, services and trade recorded increased activity, but highway and railway construction released employees.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of August, 1925.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

During July the trade union situation again showed improvement being a continuation of the upward movement manifested since the end of April. At the close of July reports were received from 1,531 local trade unions, with a combined membership of 156,133 persons, 8,054 of whom, or a percentage of 5.2, were out of work, as compared with percentages of 6.1 in June, and 5.4 in July, 1924. Unions in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta were more active than in June, the most substantial gain being in Quebec, where greater employment was afforded workers in the garment trades. In the remaining provinces there were slight declines. The increase in employment in the manufacturing industries was for the most part due to greater activity among garment workers, though the situation for glass and wood workers, cigar makers, papermakers, printing tradesmen and hat and cap workers was also more favourable. The textile and iron and steel trades reported a slight adverse change, and metal polishers and jewelry workers registered considerable unemployment. Coal miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta were busier, but British Columbia miners were slightly less favourably situated. Asbestos miners in Quebec and quarry workers in Nova Scotia were fully engaged. In the building trades reports were tabulated from 170 unions with 17,206 members, 7.4 per cent of whom were unemployed as compared with 8.4 per cent in June. The level of employment was

considerably higher than in July of last year, when 12.1 per cent of the members were out of work. Bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers were better engaged, but steam shovel and dredgemen, painters, decorators and paperhangers and tile layers were slacker. No change in the situation was reported by carpenters and joiners. In comparison with July of last year steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers were the only tradesmen to report declines. In the transportation group 2.6 per cent of the members reported were unemployed, as compared with 3.2 per cent in June and with approximately 4 per cent in July of last year. Water transportation improved considerably as compared with June, and steam railway employees whose returns comprise slightly over 82 per cent of the entire group membership reported were also busier. In the local transportation group a nominal change for the better was registered by street railway employees, while teamsters and chauffeurs registered no unemployment. Retail shop clerks were slightly busier. Hotel and restaurant employees and barbers were more active, but the situation for theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen was slightly less favourable. Fishermen reported no unemployment. Lumber workers and loggers were slacker.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of July 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 30,027 references to positions and effected a total of 28,788 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 20,964, of which 17,221 were of men and 3,743 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 7,824. The offices of the Employment Service were notified of 31,502 vacancies, of which 23,035 were for men and 8,467 for women. Applications for work were registered from 29,361 men and 10,141 women, a total of 39,502. A slight increase is shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month and also with the records of July a year ago, the reports for June 1925 showing 29,335 vacancies offered, 38,017 applications made and 27,069 placements effected, while in July 1924, there were recorded 26,589 vacancies, 36,105 applications for work and 24,361 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of July 1925 may be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron in Canada in July was 20,946 long tons, a decline over the June output of 45,883 or 45 per cent, and the lowest tonnage reported for any month since the establishment of monthly records in 1917. Most of the loss for the month was in basic pig iron, this grade falling to 73 tons as compared with 38,679 tons in June, malleable iron indicated a decline from 4,079 tons in June to 3,206 tons in July. 17,667 tons of foundry iron, or 565 per cent over the 3,125 tons in June, was also produced. The cumulative output for the first seven months of the year, was 11,838 tons, as compared with 472,585 tons produced during the same period of last year. The year's output consisted of 252,543 tons of basic iron; 39,413 tons of foundry iron and 19,822 tons of malleable iron. Two furnaces were in blast at the end of the month located as follows: one at Sault Ste. Marie and one at Hamilton, Ontario. The daily capacity of the active furnaces was 775 tons or about 15 per cent of the possible daily output of all blast furnaces in the Dominion. Ferro-alloys at 2,209 tons marked a slight decrease from the 2,229 tons of June and consisted mainly of the grade containing about 80 per cent manganese. A small quantity of ferro-silicon was also produced.

In July the production of steel ingots and castings in Canada was 22,471 long tons, a decline of 40,669 tons below the 63,140 tons of June. The decline from the output in June was general in all grades with the single exception of bessemer steel castings which increased to 149 tons. Basic open hearth steel ingots made for further use by the reporting firms decreased to 21,157 tons or 65 per cent below the 60,983 tons of June. Other grades produced in July were 613 tons basic open hearth steel castings and 552 tons electric castings. For the seven months ending July, the cumulative production was 446,168 tons or 18 per cent below the 540,970 tons for the first seven months of last year. This year's output consisted of 435,048 tons of steel ingots and 11,120 tons of steel castings.

Statistics of coal production for July are not yet available. There was an increase of 9 per cent in the output of coal from Canadian mines during June, as compared with May, the total output amounting to 732,759 tons in June and 666,755 in May. Compared with the average for June during the preceding

five years, there was a decrease of 32 per cent. The total number of men employed in the coal mines of the Dominion during June was 18,611 of whom 14,195 worked underground and 4,416 on surface, as compared with a total of 14,337 in May, of whom 10,074 worked underground and 4,263 on surface. Production per man was 39.4 tons in June, as against 64.2 tons per man in May. During June, the production per man-day was 3.3 tons, as compared with 2.3 tons in May.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt, Ontario, shows that twenty-six cars containing approximately 2,067,310 pounds of silver ore were shipped from the Cobalt Camp during the month of July; as compared with twenty-one cars of silver ore containing 1,650,374 pounds in June. The Nipissing mines shipped 145 bars containing 166,213.42 ounces of silver and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 201 bars containing 199,257.83 ounces of silver, making a total of 346 bars containing 365,471.25 ounces of silver shipped during the month of July. This compares with 460 bars containing 503,596.51 ounces of silver shipped in June.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 179,220,376 feet of timber, board measure, was scaled in the province in July, 1925. The total timber scaled in the province during the first seven months of the year was 1,242,419,994 feet board measure.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, amounted to $20,370,614 in July, 1925, as compared with $19,986,670 in July, 1924. The gross earnings of the first seven months of the year are given as $125,914,357, as compared with $134,849,228 in the same period last year.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are given in a preliminary statement as $15,188,048 in July, 1925, as compared with $14,883,667 in July, 1924. The gross earnings for the first seven months of 1925 were $90,343,868, as compared with $99,540,594 in the first seven months of 1924.

BUILDING PERMITS.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in July in sixty cities throughout Canada showed a decline of 13.7 per cent as compared with the previous month, but in increase of 9.6 per cent as compared with July, 1924. The total for July, 1925, was $12,637,551; for June, 1925, $14,651,613; and for July, 1924, $11,526,316.

The total value of construction awards for the month of August, throughout Canada, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, was $31,207,500, being the largest total for August since 1921. The total awards for July, 1925, was $22,179,400 and for August, 1924, $26,664,500. Residential building accounted for 30.6 per cent of the August, 1925, total and amounted to $9,539,600; business building totalled $5,788,600, or 18.5 per cent; industrial building, $5,199,500, or 16.7 per cent and public works and utilities $10,679,800, or 34.2 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Quebec, 43.6 per cent; Ontario, 34.3 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 8 per cent; British Columbia, 7.8 per cent and the Maritime Provinces, 6.3 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in July, 1925, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $81,492,403 as against $72,631,365 in July, 1924. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $101,678,787 in July, 1925, as compared with $93,462,993 in June, and with $87,059,218 in July, 1924. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $1,601,132 in July, 1925, and to $1,161,310, in July, 1924.

The chief imports in July, 1925, were: fibres, textiles and textile products, $16,774,697; iron and its products, $15,096,626; non-metallic minerals and products, $14,429,837; and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $11,204,777.

The chief exports in the same month were in the following groups: agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $34,343,503; wood, wood products and paper, $23,913,253; animals and animal products, $22,618,889; and non-ferrous metals and their products, $7,538,043. During the four months ending July, 1925, exports of agriculture and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $124,110,750; wood, wood products and paper at $85,980,672; animals and animal products at $53,546,813; non-ferrous metals and their products at $29,560,597; and agricultural and vegetable products other than foods, at $20,750,814.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less in August than in either July, 1925, or August, 1924. There were in existence during the month 17 disputes, involving 13,003 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 102,316 working days, as compared with 16 disputes in July, involving 12,882 workpeople

and resulting in a time loss of 320,433 working days. In August, 1924, there were recorded 16 disputes involving 9,472 employees and resulting in a time loss of 206,118 working days. Five new strikes and lockouts commenced during August with a time loss of 3,983 working days. Five of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during August, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were ten strikes and lockouts on record affecting 616 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices advanced somewhat during the month due mainly to seasonal changes. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $10.84 at the beginning of August as compared with $10.49 for July; $10.19 for August, 1924; $10.53 for August, 1923; $10.44 for August, 1922; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $16.42 for August, 1920; $13.31 for August, 1918; and $7.68 for August, 1914. Potatoes were substantially higher in price with the marketing of the new crop. Advances also occurred in eggs, butter, cheese, pork, bacon, and lard while beef, bread, flour, rolled oats and tea were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.05 at the beginning of August as compared with $20.70 for July; $20.57 for August, 1924; $21.03 for August, 1923; $20.88 for August, 1922; $21.98 for August, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $26.60 for August, 1920; $21.20 for August, 1918; and $14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced slightly to 159·5 for August as compared with 158·4 for July; 156·8 for August, 1924; 153·5 for August, 1923; 151·7 for August, 1922; 165·5 for August, 1921; 250·2 for August, 1920; and 202.8 for August, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component material, five of the eight main groups moved upward, one downward and two were practically unchanged. The groups which advanced were: Vegetables and Their Products due to advances in the prices of wheat, flour, potatoes and rice which more than offset the declines in imported fruits, corn, oats, barley and rubber; Animals and Their Products due to higher prices for hogs, sheep, bacon, butter, cheese, lard, hides and leather. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products because of a general upward movement in the prices of these metals; Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products because of higher prices for coal; and Chemicals and Allied Products. The Textiles and Textile Products group declined because of lower prices for cotton and wool. The Iron and Its Products group and the Wood and Wood Products group were both practically unchanged.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company began during August to give a pint of milk each shift to each employee working around the lead furnaces and roasters at Trail, British Columbia. The milk is delivered at the place of work or kept in refrigerators until the men wish to drink it. About 400 men benefit by this arrangement, and they are stated to appreciate the interest thus shown by Company in their welfare. Milk is stated to act as an antidote or preventive of lead poisoning. The same company on September 1 increased by 30 cents the "metal bonus" per man per day, which is based on the price of lead and zinc.

The Summer School of Social Science held its third annual season at West Summerland, British Columbia, from August 16 to 30. The promoters of the undertaking hope that it will be the forerunner of a labour college for British Columbia workers. The lectures covered economics, the labour movement, literature, art and music. Following each lecture time was allotted for discussion and questions. No charge is made by the school for tuition, and the classes are open to all. Tents and sleeping accommodation are supplied, but visitors bring their own blankets and share cost of food, which is served in a common dining room.

The *Canada Lumberman* says that New Brunswick is in advance of the other provinces in Canada in regard to forest fire protection, the Board of Education having made this subject a part of the school curriculum.

Twenty-five fishermen and their families from the Hebrides, Scotland, are to be assisted in settling on the west coast of Vancouver Island next spring. The Governments of British Columbia and Great Britain are to share the expenses of their settlement.

The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia will meet in its annual session on November 2.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

THREE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This Board was established under an Order in Council dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods. A summary of the recent decisions of the Board is given in the following paragraphs. Summaries of earlier decisions appeared in the issue for August, 1925, and in previous issues.

Case No. 256.—Canadian National Railways (central region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Two brakemen handling an extra baggage car claimed that they should be paid at the through freight rates in accordance with Rule 2 of their schedule, which is as follows:—

"Freight trainmen running passenger trains will be paid through freight rates, except when relieving regular passenger trainmen, when they will be paid the passenger rates of the men relieved."

The employees claimed that they were not relieving a regular passenger trainman, and that, further, the company had formerly paid freight rates for this service. The railways contended that the two men were spare freight brakemen and that as they were assisting to perform baggage work on a regular passenger train they should receive the regular baggagemen's rate. The Board, however, found that the men had been called, not to relieve regular passenger trainmen, but to handle overflow business, and therefore sustained the employees' contention.

Case No. 257.—Canadian National Railways (central region) and the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The railways and the Brotherhood disagreed as to manning of work trains operating exclusively within the yard limits, and the rates that should apply. The employees contended that yardmen should handle such trains, while the railways claimed that there was nothing in the schedule covering former Grand Trunk lines which sustained the employees' contention.

The Board found that under the agreement in effect, yardmen who are required to perform any class of service within yard limits are entitled to yard rates. As however the question at issue had not been specifically provided for in the agreement, and as varying practices had prevailed in the past, the Board recommended that the parties should confer with a view to reaching an understanding as to the manner in which work train service entirely or partly within yard limits should be distributed between yardmen and roadmen.

Case No. 258.—Canadian National Railways (central region) and the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A conductor and crew on reaching the terminal of a trip were required, owing to congestion in the yard, to run their train to a point beyond the terminal. They claimed that miles or hours should be paid for the regular run, and that a new trip, with a minimum of 100 miles, should be paid for the run beyond the terminal. The railways claimed that the men should be paid continuous mileage under article 8, clause A, of their schedule, which reads:—

"In all classes of service, other than passenger, trainmen's time will commence at the time they are required to report for duty and shall continue until the time they are relieved from duty at end of run. All advance-time call rules are superseded, and the management may designate the time for reporting for duty."

The Board sustained the contention of the employees.

Food Council Established in Great Britain

A Food Council has been established for Great Britain in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Food Prices, of which an outline was given in the June issue of this GAZETTE. The terms of reference of the Council are as follows:—To investigate and from time to time report to the President of the Board of Trade on such questions as, by reason of complaints from persons interested or otherwise, appear to the Council to require investigation in the interests of consumers or traders, or are referred to them by the President of the Board of Trade, relating to the supply or price of articles of food of general consumption, and in particular to the following:—wheat, flour, bread, meat, bacon and ham, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, fruit and vegetables, sugar, and tea.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts during August was 17, as compared with 16 in July. The time loss for the month was less than in August, 1924, being 102,316 working days, as compared with 206,118 working days in the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
August, 1925	17	13,003	102,316
July, 1925	16	12,882	320,433
August 1924	16	9,472	206,118

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Twelve disputes, involving 12,480 workpeople, were carried over from July. Five of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during August, terminated during the month. At the end of August, therefore, there were on record ten strikes and lockouts as follows: cigarmakers at Montreal; clothing workers at Montreal; hat and cap makers, Toronto; fur workers, Montreal; fur workers, Toronto; printing compositors and stereotyper at Edmonton; moulders, Owen Sound; upholsterers, Montreal; carpenters and labourers, Quebec, and carpenters, painters and plumbers at Kingston. The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet called them off. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely, moulders at Galt, commencing August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Hamilton, January 30, 1925; moulders at Sarnia, March 3, 1925, and street railway employees at St. John, N.B., June 29, 1921.

Of the disputes which began during August, two were for increased wages and shorter hours, one was against an alleged violation of an agreement, another was against the employment of non-unionists, and the fifth was in sympathy with a strike of seamen in China. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during August, two were in favour of employers, three in favour of the employees, and two ended in a compromise, or were partially successful.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

Coal miners, Edmonton, and Clover Bar, Alta.—The strike of 400 coal miners in Edmonton and Clover Bar which was carried over from the previous month's record, terminated August 25, when the miners voted to approve the settlement resulting from the mediation of the Departmental Fair Wages Officer during July. The agreement provided for a reduction of 13 per cent on contract rates, 5 per cent reduction on timbermen, tracklayers and cagers, and 10 per cent reduction on drivers, these rates to remain in effect for one year, instead of decreases from 10 to 20 per cent proposed by the employer at the time of the strike.

Coal miners, Nova Scotia.—The dispute involving some 11,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia in a cessation of work on March 6, was terminated early in August, the maintenance men going back on August 7, and mining being resumed August 9. A special article dealing with the termination of this dispute appeared in the August issue of the Labour Gazette, page 771, a wage reduction of 6-8 per cent being agreed to instead of the 10 per cent proposed, the Provincial Government to make an investigation into the industry.

Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.—A strike of 181 clothing workers occurred in Montreal, August 17, when it was alleged the employer violated the existing agreement and instituted an open shop. At the end of the month it was reported that to a great extent the workers had been replaced.

Hat and Cap Makers, Montreal, Que.—The strike of 73 hat and cap makers in the employ of six firms, which occurred on July 30, when the employers refused to renew the agreement expiring July 31, or to negotiate with the union for a new agreement, terminated August 16, the company renewing the agreement. Work was resumed August 18.

Papermakers, Fort William, Ont.—The strike commencing on May 20, involving some 32 papermakers at Fort William, because the

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING AUGUST, 1925.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August, 1925			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Edmonton and Clover Bar, Alta.	400	8,000	Commenced July 1, against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed August 25. Compromise.
Coal Miners, Nova Scotia.	11,463	80,241	Commenced March 6; failure to agree on certain changes in wages and stoppage of credit at company's store. Settled by mediation of the Premier of Nova Scotia and work resumed August 10. Compromise.
MANUFACTURING—			
Tobacco and liquor:			
Cigarmakers, Montreal, Que.	1	26	Commenced March 24, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Hat and cap makers, Montreal, Que.	73	1,022	Commenced July 30, failure to renew expiring agreement or to negotiate a new one. Settled by negotiations. Agreement renewed and work resumed Aug. 18.
Hat and cap makers, Toronto, Ont.	8	208	Commenced June 16, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Fur and leather products, other than boots and shoes:			
Fur workers, Montreal, Que.	200	5,200	Commenced April 1, failure to agree on certain changes in agreements and on proposed substitution of separate agreements. Unterminated.
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont.	4	104	Commenced February 20, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Pulp and paper:			
Papermakers, Fort William, Ont.	13	52	Commenced May 20, for renewal of agreement without changes in working conditions. Settled by negotiations and work resumed August 5 under conditions originally in force. In favour of employees.
Printing and publishing:			
Printing compositors and stereotypers, Edmonton, Alta.	16	416	Commenced June 19, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont.	9	234	Commenced January 19, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Miscellaneous:			
Upholsterers, Montreal, Que.	41	1,066	Commenced June 27, for improved working conditions. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Shipbuilding:			
Riveters, Lauzon, Que.	252	1,764	Commenced July 30, against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed on employers' terms, August 10.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during August, 1925			
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	181	2,353	Commenced August 17, against alleged violation of agreement. At the end of the month it was reported the workers were replaced to a great extent.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures:			
Carpenters and labourers, Quebec, P.Q.	140	980	Commenced August 24, for increased wages and shorter hours. At the end of the month it was reported the workers were replaced to a great extent.
Carpenters, painters and plumbers, Kingston, Ont.	16	76	Commenced August 24, against the employment of non-unionists. Unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING AUGUST, 1925—*Concluded.*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during August, 1925—*Concluded*			
Miscellaneous:			
Labourers, Prince Rupert, B.C.	170	510	Commenced August 8, for increased wages and shorter hours. Settled through mediation of Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia and Fair Wage Officer of Department of Labour. Work resumed August 12. In favour of employees.
Transportation and Public Utilities—			
Water transportation:			
Seamen (Chinese), Vancouver, B.C.	16	64	Commenced August 20, in sympathy with strike in China. Men arrested and sentenced to six weeks in jail.

employer refused to renew the agreement unless a clause permitting the management to have a skilled man go over the machines on Sunday preparatory to starting work on Monday morning was inserted, was terminated August 5, when the previous agreement was again entered into without change.

Carpenters and Labourers, Quebec, Que.—A strike of 140 carpenters and labourers occurred at Quebec on August 24, for increased wages and shorter hours. The carpenters demanded an increase from 45 cents per hour to 55 cents per hour and a reduction in hours from twelve per day to ten per day. At the end of the month it was reported that the workers were replaced to a great extent.

Carpenters, Painters and Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.—Sixteen carpenters, painters and plumbers ceased work August 24, in protest against the employment of non-unionists brought from Toronto. This strike remained unterminated at the end of August.

Riveters, Lauzon, Que.—The strike of 252 riveters at Lauzon, Que., which began July 29, terminated August 10, when the riveters accepted their employer's terms of $2.70 per hundred rivets, instead of $3 per hundred rivets, as they had demanded.

Labourers, Prince Rupert, B.C.—On August 8, 170 labourers employed on the construction of an elevator, ceased work when their demands for an eight-hour day, double time on Sundays and $5 per day, were refused. The rates being paid were 50 cents and 55 cents per hour, with the hours ranging from eight to ten per day. Through the mediation of the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia and the Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, a settlement was brought about whereby the rates under which the employees resumed work were to be 57½ cents per hour, and time and one-half for overtime beyond the eight-hour day. Work was resumed August 12.

Seamen (Chinese), Vancouver, B.C.—A strike of 16 Chinese seamen occurred about August 20, in sympathy with a strike of seamen in China. The strikers were charged with an offence under the Canada Shipping Act and sentenced to six weeks in jail.

Five-Day Working Week

The New York *World* recently investigated the movement for a five-day working week for the summer months in fourteen of the largest cities in the United States. The inquiry showed that the idea is being adopted by a growing number of industrial and commercial concerns, and that there is no tendency to revert to the longer week schedule. The movement, however, it is pointed out, is not to be confused with the labour proposals for a basic all-year-round five-day week. Employers were not agreed as to the success of the new policy, but a large number reported better morale among the employees without any loss of business. For example, the Electric Meter Corporation reported that they tried it in their own branch of industry last summer, with the understanding that there should be no falling off in the quantity or quality of the output. Five and a half days' work was to be done in five. This was accomplished and the full Saturday holiday was earned without any diminution in production.

Montreal firemen prevented a serious disaster at a candy factory on September 8, when over a hundred female employees were threatened with suffocation by ammonia fumes. The accident was the result of a break in a pipe in the basement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND IN JULY

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for August states that the number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work reports to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 45, as compared with 48 in the previous month and 57 in July, 1924. In addition, 33 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of new and old disputes in July was thus 78.

Information as to the total number of workpeople involved in the principal dispute, involving workpeople employed in the wool textile industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire, is not at present available. Excluding this dispute, however, the number of workpeople who went on strike or were locked out or were thrown out of work at establishments where disputes occurred, in consequence of the disputes, in the disputes in progress in July was about 51,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost in disputes during the month was about 732,000. The greatest loss in working days was incurred in the mining and quarrying group in which 44,000 workpeople were involved in a dispute which lasted for 680,000 working days.

Of the 45 disputes beginning in July, 11 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 12 on other wages questions, 9 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 6 on questions of Trade Union principle, and 7 on other questions. Settlements were effected in the case of 28 new disputes, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, and 12 old disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 13 directly involving 1,300 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 21, directly involving 4,900 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

MACHINERY OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The machinery for conciliation and arbitration of labour disputes in Great Britain is described in a series of leaflets published at Oxford by *Industrial Peace,* as follows:—

"For trades in which the parties are badly organized, or not organized at all, trade boards are provided. The Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918 empower the Minister of Labour to set up a trade board to determine what shall be the minimum rate of wages in a given industry. The findings of a trade board, once they have been confirmed by the Minister of Labour, become obligatory for all those in the trade and can be enforced by a court of law. But trade boards are set up only for industries that appear to be unable, owing to lack of organization, to regulate their wage rates for themselves. They are designed to protect those who cannot protect themselves: and they may be regarded as a first step towards enabling the parties to fix wages by collective action and to keep the peace.

"Many of the best organized industries, e.g., the cotton, coal mining, engineering and railway industries, have developed special machinery suited to their peculiar needs. Of this machinery it is enough to say here that in general it has justified itself. When men meet face to face and hear each other's points of view they are already halfway towards a settlement; and in very many cases the joint consideration of difficulties by employers and employed has carried them the whole way.

"For the remaining industries that are reasonably well organized on both sides there exist the joint industrial councils ("Whitley Council"). These voluntary bodies can only be brought into existence with the consent of the employers' associations and trade unions. Their scope varies in different industries, but they have done excellent work not only in preventing strikes, but also in co-operation in objects of joint interest, such as health and technical training.

"Finally the Industrial Courts Act provides a ready means of conciliation and arbitration when the machinery of any industry has proved, or seems likely to prove, unequal to its task. Under the act the Minister of Labour has various powers. Upon an application by both parties in a dispute he can appoint an arbitrator or a court of arbitration that shall have power to give a binding decision. If either party, or both, desires it, he can appoint a court of inquiry which, after investigation, shall make a report to the House of

Commons. And the minister, whether appealed to or not, can of his own accord 'inquire into the circumstances of any trade dispute, actual or apprehended,' and can 'refer any matters appearing to him to be connected with or relevant to the dispute to a court of inquiry appointed by him for the purpose of such reference.' The Court may consist of one individual or of several. The Engineering Inquiry of 1922 was conducted by one person only, but the usual number is three—an independent chairman together with one employer and one representative of labour. The report may confine itself to questions of fact or it may also submit opinions and make recommendations for the parties to consider. The recommendations of a Court of Inquiry, however, do not constitute an award. They merely present the case as it appears to an outsider or group of outsiders, and therefore as the general public might reasonably be expected to view it. They naturally affect the trend of public sympathy."

STRIKE OF ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS IN THE UNITED STATES, SEPT. 1, 1925

A cessation of work in the anthracite coal mines in the State of Pennsylvania occurred on September 1, owing to the expiration of an agreement and the failure of the two parties to reach a new agreement. The miners at a convention at Scranton, beginning on June 29, had decided to demand an increase of ten per cent in wages for contract miners and $1 per day for day paid miners and that the operators should collect union dues from the miners' pay (the check off), with certain other changes in conditions. The representatives of the miners and the anthracite operators met at Atlantic City on July 9. The miners presented their demands and the operators replied that they could not grant an increase in wages as it would increase the prices of coal, and that substitutes for anthracite were seriously reducing its markets. The operators proposed that wages should be reduced ten per cent, refused the check off, and suggested that it should be agreed that no suspension of work should occur on September 1, but that all differences not settled should be referred to arbitration.

A sub-committee of the Joint Conference was then appointed and all the matters at issue were referred to it. This sub-committee held meetings until August 4, when the negotiations were terminated, the operators stating that it was impossible to concede any demands that would increase the price of coal, and that the operators' representatives on the sub-committee had not been given authority to agree to anything but a reduction in wages.

A committee of citizens from the anthracite mining district then met the miners and operators and attempted to have negotiations resumed. The miners refused to accept the suggestion unless the operators would agree to withdraw their statement that they could not agree to any increases in wages. The operators refused to do this, stating they would consider such proposals but would oppose them. The committee after a further interview with the miners' representatives then disbanded. A suspension order was issued by the miners' committee on August 27, it having been agreed that maintenance men should do necessary work for the care of the mines at existing rates of pay.

Accidents and Compensation in Ontario in August

The Workmen's Compensation Board awarded during the month of August $440,814.74 in benefits to injured workmen and their dependents, $372,943.44 of this being for compensation and $67,871.30 for medical aid. The accidents reported during the month numbered 5,698, of which 37 were fatal, as compared with 5,511 during July, of which 21 were fatal. The number of accidents reported during August a year ago was 4,966, and the benefits awarded amounted to $565,208.15.

The Ontario Department of Health, in connection with the work of the bureau of industrial hygiene suggests that something be done to corect the serious lack of co-ordination between the different government bodies concerned to the workers' health, especially the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Factory Inspection Branch and the Industrial Hygiene Division." It is also announced that the Ontario Department of Health proposes to extend the health service by co-operating with the Northern Development Branch under the Department of Lands and Forests.

WEEKLY REST FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

AN Order in Council has been adopted by the Dominion Government under date of September 7, 1925, relative to a weekly day of rest for Dominion Government employees. The text of the Order is as follows:—

P.C. 1537

Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th September, 1925.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 3rd September, 1925, from the Minister of Labour, submitting:

That the Lord's Day is customarily and by law observed in Canada as a day of rest;

That it is provided in the Dominion Lord's Day Act (R.S.C., chap. 153), that in the case of certain classes of employees who are required to work on Sunday they shall be allowed a compensatory period of rest;

That the Civil Service Act, 1918 (chap. 12 of 1918), as amended by chap. 41 of 1920, provides for the observance of Sunday as a holiday in and by the Civil Service;

That investigation has disclosed that there are many employees of the Dominion Government who on account of the special nature of their duties are required to work on Sundays;

That the attention of the Government has been directed to a certain Draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) in 1921, with a view to securing to all employees in industrial and commercial employment a weekly period of rest of at least twenty-four consecutive hours; and

That it is considered desirable that the general principle embodied in the Draft Convention and Recommendation aforesaid should be applied and observed so far as possible in the administration of the public service of Canada;

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the policy of the Government on this subject be hereby declared as follows:

(1) That no employee of the Dominion Government should be required to work on Sunday except in circumstances of emergency or necessity,

(2) That in the case of any such employee who by reason of emergency or necessity is required to work on Sunday, he shall be allowed, in substitution, during the next six days of such work, a compensatory period of rest of twenty-four consecutive hours,

(3) That no exceptions to the foregoing principle shall be allowed except by departmental authority, and then only in cases where there may be no substitute help available to perform the duties which are involved.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Town Planning in Canada

Of the nine provinces of Canada the following seven have town planning Acts: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Under these various Acts a good deal of work has been accomplished. In Nova Scotia plans have been made for the Halifax district; in New Brunswick a scheme has been prepared for the city and county of St. John.

In Ontario about a dozen cities and towns have appointed town planning commissions and several have had plans for future development prepared. Manitoba has a town planning department with a comptroller of town planning to whom all plans of proposed subdivisions are referred. Saskatchewan has a provincial director of town planning under the minister of municipal affairs. The director deals with subdivisions of land and the location, direction and width of streets.

The Vancouver branch of the Town Planning Institute of Canada has presented to the legislature of British Columbia a draft of a suggested act and the secretary of that branch considers it probable that his measure will be introduced at the next session of the legislature.

While Quebec has not as yet passed a town planning act there is evident a good deal of interest in town planning matters, notably perhaps in Montreal. Although the actual achievement in town planning in Canada is perhaps not as yet proportionally as large as in Great Britain and the United States, there is, none the less, a very vital interest in the subject throughout the Dominion.

According to the New York *World* the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has accepted the resignation of three of its chief officials in order to effect economies and to avoid the necessity of reducing the wages of its labourers.

LABOUR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1924

Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

ULL information in regard to labour conditions in British Columbia in 1924 is given in the seventh annual report of the Provincial Department of Labour. The functions of this Department, which was established under the Department of Labour Act of 1917, were outlined in the April issue of this Gazette (page 356). One of its duties is to require employers to furnish returns as to the number, occupations, wages, hours of labour, etc., of their employees. These returns become more complete with each successive year, and supply the department with material for an annual statistical survey of the industries of the province that is of increasing value.

Pay-roll of Province.—The number of returns received for 1924 was 3,566, or 191 more than last year, and about three times the number received for 1919. These returns however do not cover the entire field, as certain industries necessarily remain outside the enquiry. These outside industries, which are not covered by the annual survey, include industrial workers, employed by wholesale and retail firms, whose wages are estimated to amount to $3,000,000; delivery, cartage, teaming, and warehousing, $1,730,000; butchers, $950,000; moving-picture operators, $147,000; coal and wood yards, $604,000; and auto transportation, $169,000. The transcontinental railway systems and their industrial adjuncts, for which also the department's questionnaire is not suitable, have a pay-roll estimated at $20,000,000. A large amount of industrial and semi-industrial work is also done by employees of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, for whom a sum of $5,000,000 is allowed; while miscellaneous payments which cannot be included under any particular head are set down at $3,000,000. Including these figures an estimate is made for the total industrial pay-roll of the Province at $151,037,316. This total is divided according to the area in which the wages were earned as follows: Greater Vancouver, $54,449,747.95; Rest of Mainland, $67,992,347.26, and Vancouver Island, $28,595,220.99.

Average Wages.—The total amount paid out by the 3,566 firms from which returns were received for 1924 was $107,798,771. In the previous year the sum of $106,796,959 was paid out by 3,375 firms, and in 1922 there were 2,809 firms making returns, whose salary and wage payments amounted to $86,192,191. The amount paid to officers, superintendents and managers last year was $9,749,110, which represents an increase, as compared with the corresponding total for 1923, of more than 10 per cent. For clerks, stenographers, and salesmen the amount paid was $8,934,731, which, compared with $8,329,069 in 1923, is an increase of over 7 per cent. However, the amount paid to wage-earners, $89,114,930, is $515,185.73 less than that of the previous year, the decrease being equal to about half per cent. This is only partially explained by the fact that the two principal industries which give a lower aggregate payment for the year, lumbering and coal-mining, are those which normally make the largest proportionate payment to wage-earners. In nearly all the other classes of industry the percentage of payment for managerial and clerical help is higher than last year's.

An interesting table compares the wage rates of various industries in 1924 with those of the previous years. The figures represent an average full week's wage of adult males in each industry:—

Industry	1919-20	1921	1922	1923	1924
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Breweries	28 27	28 67	26 62	26 55	26 51
Builders' materials	31 65	28 82	25 61	26 83	26 10
Cigar and tobacco manufacture	32 48	23 97	25 30	23 32	24 07
Coal-mining	37 64	32 83	35 96	36 96	35 73
Coast shipping	26 81	28 45	25 43	28 36	29 59
Contracting	31 61	28 82	28 06	28 31	27 98
Explosives, chemicals, etc	31 53	26 34	26 13	26 63	26 86
Food products, manufacture of	29 72	25 67	27 39	25 61	25 94
Garment making	36 14	29 38	27 28	29 85	28 38
House furnishing	28 79	26 00	24 23	24 74	25 53
Manufacturing jewellery	34 20	33 54	30 90	32 65	31 26
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	28 42	27 32	26 11	25 07	25 70
Manufacturing leather and fur goods	28 81	29 85	26 67	26 73	26 44
Lumber industries	32 47	24 70	25 29	25 92	26 15
Metal trades	31 14	30 33	27 73	28 04	26 37
Metal-mining	35 96	32 00	30 97	32 21	31 84
Miscellaneous trades and industries	28 24	28 40	25 91	25 83	25 85
Oil-refining	28 52	35 73	32 63	32 71	33 06
Paint manufacture	27 23	24 14	21 79	23 13	24 69
Printing and publishing	35 97	36 30	36 23	38 09	39 52
Pulp and paper manufacturing	35 18	25 41	25 88	27 90	27 69
Shipbuilding	28 11	29 87	25 55	25 88	26 79
Smelting	36 44	31 98	29 91	34 16	35 14
Street railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc	32 81	29 55	30 41	29 42	29 84
Manufacture of wood (N.E.S.)	27 46	23 48	23 12	23 33	22 55

By pooling the figures for all the above industries, and taking into account the re-

spective numbers employed in them, we arrive at the average industrial weekly wage of all adult male wage-earners, as computed from returns, as follows:—

1918	$27 97
1919	29 11
1920	31 51
1921	27 62
1922	27 29
1923	28 05
1924	28 39

A decline in lumbering activity was noted during the year. In 1924 the proportion of the total industrial wages that was paid to lumber workers was 29 per cent, as compared with 33 per cent in 1923. A decline was also recorded in the coal mining industry, in which the payroll declined by about two million dollars. On the other hand advances were shown in the metal trades, metal mining and other important industries. The report makes special mention of the rapid advance of coast shipping, which increased its payroll by nearly a million and a half. A large number of small crafts are now entering the carrying trade, while the coast fleets of some of the larger companies are also being increased.

Hours of Work.—An average of 50.59 working hours a week is shown in the tables of hours of work in various industries. As compared with the general average of the previous year, this is a reduction of 52 minutes. This reduction took place before the Hours of Work Act, 1923, took effect, and it is attributed to the desire of the employers to bring their working hours into harmony with the spirit of the Act before it came into force. The Hours of Work Act was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1924. The Board of Adjustment under this Act begun its work during 1924, but no orders were issued until 1925.

Seasonal Employment.—The fluctuation of employment between winter and summer was somewhat less pronounced in 1924 than formerly, employment in the groups covered by the inquiry ranging from 58,677 men in January to 68,443 in May, declining later to 60,232 in December.

Decline of Oriental Labour.—In 1924, 72.33 of the employees were natives of English-speaking countries, compared with 69.61 per cent in 1923. The percentage of oriental workers to the total number of employees has shown a steady decline in recent years, being 11.97 in 1924; 13.85 in 1923; 14.61 in 1922; 14.45 in 1921; 16.64 in 1920; 18.35 in 1919, and 20.37 in 1918. Lumbering is the industry which employs the largest number of orientals. In this industry the percentage of orientals showed a fall from 22.34 to 21.78. In other industries which employ an appreciable number of orientals the proportion showed a decline, as in coal-mining from 11.79 to 10.75 per cent, in fish-canneries from 43.83 to 31.38 per cent, and in pulp and paper mills from 30.14 to 22.32 per cent.

Labour Disputes.—The report gives an outline of the important work carried on by the Department during the year in the direction of conciliation, with a full account of all the labour disputes resulting in strikes and lockouts. The labour disputes during the year were comparatively few in number, and were mostly of minor importance. The principal area of disturbance was the southeastern interior, where the two most serious disputes were witnessed, both of them presenting certain unusual features. One was caused by the calling out of the men of the logging camps by the Industrial Workers of the World early in the year, and the other was the dispute which led to the coal-miners, in common with those of Alberta, giving up their employment for several months in defence of a wage-list which was, in a sense, a survival of conditions brought about by the settlement of war-time disputes.

The report contains useful directories of associations of employers and of trade unions in the province, giving the names of the officials, times of regular meetings, etc.

Examination of United States Immigrants in Europe

The British and Irish Free State Governments have consented to an arrangement whereby the American Government will examine prospective emigrants at its consulates in Great Britain and the Irish Free State before issuing immigration visas. The consulates at which this examination will be carried out are London, Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Queenstown. Passengers holding passports initiated by the medical and immigration inspectors will be examined at the pier in New York and will be admitted without going to Ellis Island unless special reasons exist to detain them. United States public health surgeons and immigration inspectors will act as technical advisers to the consulates in the ports mentioned. The other consulates in Great Britain and the Irish Free State will issue only non-immigrant visas in future, but where the status is doubtful they may refer applicants to one of the consulates at which the preliminary examination takes place.

REPORT OF ALBERTA BUREAU OF LABOUR FOR 1924

THE annual report of the Commissioner of Labour of the Province of Alberta for the calendar year 1924 shows a slight decline in the activity of the Bureau as compared with the previous year. The Bureau of Labour, established under the Bureau of Labour Act of 1922, collects and publishes information and statistics in regard to labour in the Province, and is responsible for the administration of the Provincial Employment Bureau, the Minimum Wage Act, the Factories Act, the Boilers Act, and the Theatres Act. The co-ordination of duties effected by the Bureau has eliminated overlapping in the work of the several branches. In connection with inspections under the provisions of The Factories Act and The Minimum Wage Act the services of all inspectors appointed within the Bureau were used. This has resulted in a more general system of inspection being carried out. The boiler inspectors when making inspection visits throughout the Province have made inspections of the factories outside the four principal cities. A number of these plants received their first inspection under the provisions of The Factories Act during the year. A total of one hundred and four factories situated in outlying points were inspected by the boiler inspectors at the time of their regular inspection visits.

Statistics of Trades and Industries.—Returns were received during the year from 785 firms, covering 16,190 male employees over eighteen, 375 males under eighteen, 2,090 females over eighteen, 98 females under eighteen, and 218 apprentices. The total pay-roll for wages and salaries was $25,122,495, of which sum $21,890,178 was paid to wage earners. The returns show a reversal of the general situation in that the months of April to September, which usually are the months when employment is greatest, were the months of least employment in the year. This is accounted for by the fact that the organized mine workers of the province were on strike during these months. With the exception of the general strike of mine workers, industry was very little disturbed during the year by industrial disputes. The total time loss in "man-days" was 1,175,247, all but about 10,000 being due to the general strike. Returns received by the Bureau showed a total of 177 labour unions in the Province with a membership of 17,060 males and 561 females. Of these 8,320 were in the mines, 3,463 males and 419 females in Edmonton, 3,583 males and 142 females in Calgary, 565 in Lethbridge, 430 in Medicine Hat, and 699 outside the four cities in occupations other than mining. The monthly average number of employees fell from 15,571 male and 2,238 female employees in January, to 13,351 male, and 2,264 female employees in April, rising slightly during the summer months, falling again in September, with the usual recovery as the year closed.

An interesting table shows the number of employees grouped according to weekly wage rates. The most common rate for adult males was between $30 and $35, the number receiving this scale being given as 2,353 out of a total of 16,190 male adults employed; 804 male adults were in the group $14-$15; 815 received $22-23; 912 received $25-$26; 1,700 received $35-$40; 1,276 received $40-45; 596 received $45-$50; and 1,419 received over $50. Of the 2,090 adult female employees 234 were in the group $12-$13; 214 in the group $15-$16, fewer employees being shown in the groups having the higher rates. A table of weekly hours of labour shows that 48 hours was the prevailing time worked, though large numbers worked a 44-hour week and many up to 60 hours or over. Out of the 785 firms which sent in reports to the Bureau 707 operated throughout the year.

Factories Act.—Under the provisions of the Factories Act a total of 2,986 inspections were made of 2,772 factories, shops, offices and office buildings, in which 19,110 employees were engaged. This was a reduction from 1923 in the number of inspection visits but represents a material increase in the number of places visited. During the year 294 recommendations relative to safety, health, hours and wages and the employment of children were made, eight of which had not been fully carried out at the end of the year. Additional to this 390 inspections were made of 374 elevators, and 147 recommendations were made relative to safety in their operation. The recommendations relating to "Safety" refer to the guarding of machinery, stairways and openings and the providing of fire escapes and access thereto; those relating to "Health" covered sanitation, ventilation and lighting; those on "Hours and Wages" are recommendations made to enforce the observance of the provisions of Sections 24 and 26 of the Act; recommendations as to the "number of "Children Employed" are those made where children under fifteen years of age were found to be employed, for discontinuance of such employment.

It may be recalled that Section 24 of the Factories Act provides that (1) no child shall

be employed in any factory, shop, office or office building; (2) No person shall be employed by any employer in any factory, shop, office or office building at a wage less than one dollar and fifty cents per shift, except in the case of apprentices who may be paid a wage of not less than one dollar per shift; provided that the employer shall, in case any apprentice leaves his service, give to such apprentice a certificate on a form to be furnished by the Minister, showing the length of time such apprentice has been employed in any particular line of work; (3) No woman, except by special permission of an inspector, in writing, shall be employed in any factory, shop, office or office building between the hours of eleven o'clock in the evening and seven o'clock in the following day.

Section 26 provides as follows:—

"(1) The hours of labour for any person in any one day working day shift shall not be earlier than seven o'clock in the forenoon or later than six o'clock in the afternoon, and the hours of labour for any such person working night shift shall not exceed eight hours. (2) No person shall be employed for more than one shift in one day, but the inspector may permit employment for a longer period for reason of trade accident or other necessity. (3) No employee who has been previously, on any day employed within any factory or shop for the number of hours permitted by this Act shall, to the knowledge of an employer, be employed on the same day in any other factory or shop, and no such person who has been so employed in a factory or shop for less than eight hours shall be employed in any other factory or shop on the same day for a longer period than will complete such number of hours. (4) The employer shall allow every employee not less than one hour between eleven and two o'clock of each day for meals."

Minimum Wages.—Under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act a total of 2,271 inspections were made of 2,044 businesses; 153 orders were made for employers to adjust wages and hours. Five prosecutions were instituted for violations of the provisions of the orders during the year, one of which was dismissed by the magistrate. An appeal was taken from one decision on the ground that the Act was *ultra vires,* and that the employer did not disobey as he had no knowledge of the order alleged to be violated. The appeal was allowed. Some account of the proceedings in connection with this case was given in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October and December, 1924. In consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court of the Province, the Provincial Legislature, at its recent session, re-enacted the Minimum Wage Act with certain amendments (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925).

During the past year joint conferences were held at Calgary and Edmonton for the purpose of giving consideration to questions relating to overtime for emergencies and seasonal occupation. The Board decided that no general decision should be made in regard to these matters, but that each application should be considered on its merits. Eight requests were received for permission to work overtime from individual firms. These requests were due to seasonal trade, stock-taking, and banquets. Additional to these, a general request was received from the retail merchants of Calgary, Edmonton, and Medicine Hat, for permission to work their employees additional hours during Christmas rush. Permission was granted in each case, conditional upon such overtime being paid for at not less than the regular rates. Requests were received for handicapped rates to be fixed in regard to eight employees. Special rates were fixed in three of these cases, two being refused, and three held over for further information. Three requests were received for permission to employ a greater number of apprentices than is permitted by the regulations, on account of there being a shortage of experienced help. Two of these requests were granted and one refused.

Employment Service.—The number of positions filled by the provincial employment service decreased from the previous year chiefly owing to the difference in the requirements for harvesting, but there was also a slight decline in the demand of industry for workers. The information in this section of the report has been already covered in this GAZETTE in the reports of the Employment Service of Canada.

Training in Fishing Industry

At the annual convention of the Canadian Fisheries Association, held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in July, the president, Mr. J. A. Paulhus, spoke of the importance of the fishing industry in Canada, which yielded $50,000,000 annually and gave employment to nearly 100,000 people. The *Canadian Fisherman* in a recent issue reported that an advisory committee for the fishing industry has been formed at Halifax, composed of practical fishermen and of members of Dalhousie University and the Nova Scotia Technical College. Sub-committees have been formed on fish smoking and refrigeration. As a preliminary stage in this work, a temporary staff of workers has been employed for the summer months, which form the most important period, and during which university men are available. These workers, present and in immediate prospect, being specialists, are of diverse origin. They come from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Switzerland, and South Africa. In training these the following universities have shared:—Dalhousie, New Brunswick, McGill, Queens, Toronto, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Boston, Oxford and London.

NEW REGULATIONS UNDER BRITISH COLUMBIA HOURS OF WORK ACT, 1923

THE Board of Adjustment under the British Columbia Hours of Work Act of 1923 has recently made four regulations in addition to Regulations 1 to 18 which were reprinted in the April issue of this GAZETTE. Further exemptions are permitted from the general rule requiring the observance of a working day of eight hours. The new regulations are as follows:—

19. In the manufacture of carbonated beverages all persons employed in the capacity of delivery salesmen shall be permitted to work during the months of May, June, July, August and until September 15, 1925, such hours in excess of the hours prescribed in section 3 of the Act as may be necessary to meet exigencies of the trade.

20. All persons employed in the lithographing industry shall be permitted to work during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, 1925, such hours in excess of the limit of hours prescribed in section 3 of the Act, as may from time to time be necessary to fill urgent orders. This exemption is to be used only when sufficient competent help is not available.

21. All persons employed in the sawmills of the Pacific Mills Limited, operating in connection with the Pulp and Paper plant at Ocean Falls, shall be permitted to work twenty (20) hours per month in excess of the hours prescribed in section 3 of the Act.

22. In any week in the year on which a public holiday (other than Sunday) occurs all persons employed in laundries shall be permitted to work on the remaining working days of the week such hours in excess of the limit of hours of work prescribed in section 3 of the Act as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the business of the industry, but the total hours worked in any such week shall not exceed forty-eight.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1924

THE report of the Minimum Wage Board for the calendar year 1924, which is included in the annual report of the provincial Department of Labour for the same period, contains valuable statistics of the employment of female labour in the province. As the Board is under the provincial Department of Labour it benefits by the provision of the Department of Labour Act authorizing the department to require employers to furnish statistical returns. The report therefore contains figures compiled from these annual returns, which were furnished by employers of female help in the province for the week ending November 29, 1924, this being the week of greatest employment in the seasonal occupations. The figures are arranged in tables for each of the nine industries that are covered by orders of the Board. Returns for 1924 were received from 2,287 firms, this being 92 in advance of the 1923 total. A gain is also recorded in the number of employees reported from 10,863 in 1923 to 11,597 in 1924. It must be remembered that the Minimum Wage Act does not apply to domestic servants, fruit-pickers, and farm-labourers. If these classes came under the jurisdiction of the Minimum Wage Board the total of women gainfully employed would be considerably higher.

In addition to the tables for the individual industries there is also a summary table combining the figures for the nine occupations whose wages are regulated by the Board, as follows:—

	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
Number of firms reporting	2,287	2,195	2,135	1,923	1,939
Number of employees—					
Over 18 years, or experienced	10,355	9,612	8,989	8,592	8,481
Under 18 years, or inexperienced	1,242	1,251	1,242	1,130	1,328
Total weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced	$176,517 87	$164,712 57	$152,890 94	$147,084 68	$147,247 01
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced	12,644 50	12,511 50	12,546 50	11,671 10	15,439 50
Average weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced	17 05	17 14	17 00	17 12	17 36
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced	10 18	10 00	10 10	10 33	11 62
Percentage of employees under 18 years, or inexperienced	10·71	11·52	12·14	11·63	13·54
Average hours worked per week	43·09	43·31	43·28	42·96	43·62

The total weekly payroll amounted to $189,162.37, as against $177,224.07 in the previous year. The weekly average of $17.05 for the adult workers was a decrease by nine cents from the weekly average in 1923. On the other hand the weekly average of wages earned by young girls rose from $10 to $10.18.

In mercantile occupations the largest group of employees received wages ranging from $12 to $13, and the second largest group re-

ceived from $15 to $16 (the minimum wage for experienced adults in this occupation is $12.75). The percentage in this occupation of employees under 18 years dropped from 15.4 in 1923 to 13.83 in 1924.

In the laundry industry the weekly wages of adult women averaged $14.17, the minimum wage for this class being $13.50. The most usual working period is 46 hours per week.

Public housekeeping is stated to be, with the exception of the highly seasonal occupations, that in which the temptation to longest working hours is strongest, and the Board had to institute police proceedings in some cases to check this tendency. The legal minimum in this group is $14 for experienced adults and $12 for younger girls, the actual averages for these two classes being $16.33 and $14.90 respectively.

More female employees are engaged in clerical work than in any other calling over which the Board has jurisdiction. The weekly average wage is much higher than in any other steady occupation, standing at $19.56 (the minimum rate is $15). About 12 per cent of the office workers draw $25 in wages.

In the personal service group, the experienced adults averaged $15.95 (minimum rate $14.25), and young girls $10.89 weekly. Ushers are included in this category, and as their hours are much broken the average working week in this group is shorter than in any other occupation, namely, 38.14 hours.

The fishing industry has the highest minimum rate in any industry in the province, namely $15.50, but the order does not apply to canning, the scope being limited to other occupations such as salting, smoking, etc. The weekly average for this group was $17.59.

In the telephone and telegraph group the minimum rate for experienced adults is $15 for a 48-hour week. The provincial average was $17.83, and $11.72 for those whose training was not sufficient to entitle them to the full rate.

The fruit and vegetable industry is largely centred around the Okanagan Valley. The actual pickers of fruit are not included in the figures, as they and their employers are specifically exempted from the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act. Most of the girls are engaged in work in and around the packing-houses and canneries. In many branches of this industry piece-work is customary, and in some establishments no record is kept of actual hours worked by each piece-worker. For a 48-hour week the minimum wage is $14 for experienced workers, with slightly advanced rates when additional hours must be put in to take care of the fruit which cannot be handled in a normal working day. Experienced time-workers and piece-workers for the entire province averaged $15.76 and $19.74 a week respectively. The percentage of inexperienced workers in this group was 19.54, and the average working week was one of 43.29 hours.

In the manufacturing group the minimum rate for experienced employees, whether on a time-rate or piece-rate basis, is $14 for a week of 48 hours. The actual average was $16.25 in 1924. The percentage of inexperienced employees dropped from 18.36 in 1923 to 14.73 in 1924. The working week in this group averaged $43.65.

Labour Turnover.—A table in the report showing the labour turnover in each group discloses that office workers remain with their employers longer than those in other occupations, while public housekeeping employees change their positions most frequently. As a general rule it is noticed that the length of training required for a particular line of work has a distinct bearing on the time the employee will hold her position. An occupation that requires little or no time in which to acquire proficiency usually carries with it a frequent labour turnover.

Problem of Training Schools.—The report calls atention to the problem raised by so-called schools which profess to teach some industry and pay no wages, or even make a charge for instruction. "If wage-earners are paid lower sums than the legal minimum to which they are entitled the Board may proceed against the offending employers in the police courts, and the employees themselves may recover in the civil courts the difference between what they were paid and what they should have received. But when girls are induced to pay fees, in some cases amounting to $75 or $100, for the privilege of learning some occupation, even though the instruction is indifferent or worthless, and the employers are being paid by their customers for the services of the 'pupils,' the Board is helpless. The courts having decided that such girls are not employees in the legal sense, since they are not in receipt of wages and are therefore not technically employed, the Board has no power to obtain redress for them."

The Board points out that information given by employees is strictly confidential, and states that it is inadvisable for an employee to wait for discharge before registering a complaint.

ANNUAL REPORT ON COAL MINING IN ALBERTA IN 1924

THE annual report of the chief inspector of mines of Alberta for 1924, recently published, contains full statistical information on coal and shale mining in the province, including production, employment, wages, accidents, licensing of miners, etc. During the year 1924 the production of coal in the province was 1,663,210 tons less than the amount produced during the year 1923 which was the year of highest production, namely, 6,866,923 tons. The greatest loss was in the output from the bituminous mines; the largest monthly production was during the month of January, when 919,360 tons were produced.

Production.—The total amount of coal produced in the Province during the year was 5,203,713 tons, of which 1,431,327 tons were sold for consumption in the Province of Alberta; 1,830,906 tons in other provinces in Canada; 39,142 tons for consumption in the United States; 1,613,574 tons were sold to railroad companies; 195,420 tons were used under colliery boilers; 4,618 tons were used by colliery railroads; 70,104 tons were put to stock, and 64,559 tons were put on the waste heap. Of the total amount disposed of 45,277 tons were lifted from stock and 660 tons were lifted from the waste heap.

Of the coal produced during the year 3,096,660 tons was domestic coal from 342 mines; 1,515,107 tons was bituminous coal from 18 mines; and 591,946 was sub-bituminous coal from 39 mines. No production of anthracite coal, briquettes, or coke, was reported during the year.

Drumheller district was the largest producer of domestic coal, followed in order of importance by Lethbridge, Clover Bar, Wayne, Edmonton, Rosedale, Pembina, Tofield, Cardiff and Carbon and less active districts.

The main supply of bituminous coal came from Crow's Nest Pass, the other producers of this class of coal being at Mountian Park, Brazeau, Canmore and Jasper Park.

Sub-bituminous coal came mainly from Yellowhead, with smaller supplies from Saunders, Pincher Creek, High River, and Calgary.

The mines producing domestic coal are numerous but small, 285 mines producing less than 10,000 tons a year, while only 4 produced over 100,000. On the other hand one bituminous and one sub-bituminous mine produced over 200,000 tons, and seven bituminous mines produced over 100,000 tons.

Employment.—The number of employees above and below ground on December 31, 1924, was 9,055, the average for the year being 5,299; while the number employed above ground on the same date was 3,006, the yearly average being 2,018. The occupations of the employees below ground on December 31 were as shewn in the following table:—

Occupations	Domestic	Sub-bituminous	Bituminous
Officials	265	27	139
Handcutters	1,343	150	1,373
Machine-cutters	492	33	.....
Machineloaders	2,494	134	.....
Horse haulage	641	20	195
Mechanical haulage	129	17	182
Ventilation	52	3	46
Roadmakers	164	8	50
Timbermen	217	14	132
Pumpmen	44	1	16
Other employees	299	15	360
Total below ground	6,140	422	2,493

The occupation of the employees above ground were as follows:—

Occupations	Domestic	Sub-bituminous	Bituminous
Administration	100	16	25
Foremen and clerks	120	19	96
Screenmen and loaders	587	85	200
Enginemen	138	33	48
Firemen	77	20	50
Machinists	41	9	42
Carpenters	31	18	36
Other mechanics	53	16	59
All other employees	458	212	340
Surface haulage	34	4	39
Total above ground	1,639	432	932

The average number of days during the year in which domestic coal was drawn was 150.76; sub-bituminous coal was drawn on an average of 194.35, and bituminous coal on an average of 225.51 days.

The average hours worked per week ranged from 22.26 hours in July to 38.40 hours in November, being at a low level from February to August.

Wages.—The report contains the general schedule of wages as paid at December 31, 1921. This schedule was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November 1924, pages 936-937. Details of more recent wage agreements in the coal industry in Alberta were given in the issues for May and June, 1925.

Per capita production.—The *per capita* production of all coal mines in the province in 1924 was 711 tons. According to the class of coal produced, the tons mined per employee was 681 in the domestic field; in the sub-bituminous field it was 1,752 tons in the strip-

ping pits, and 565 tons below ground; and in the bituminous field it was 698 tons. It may be noted that in the period covered by these statistics, the *per capita* production in 1924 was only exceeded in 1920, when it reached 712 tons. The "stripping pits" for non-bituminous coal are surface workings in which coal is taken out by steam shovels, production being at a much higher rate than below ground.

Accidents.—The total number of fatalities in the mines during the year is given as 21, besides 42 serious and 40 slight accidents. Three of the accidents which occurred during the year caused the loss of more than one life each, of these the most serious was the explosion on August 2, in the mine operated by the Midland Collieries, Limited in which the overman and two other men lost their lives. Two men were killed by a fall of coal from the face of the stripping pit at the mine operated by the Sterling Collieries, Limited, at Sterco, and two men were killed by a fall of rock while working an electrically operated coal cutting machine in the mine operated by the Alberta Block Coal Company, Limited, Drumheller. An ignition of gas occurred in the mine operated by the Foothills Collieries Limited at Foothills, in which the manager and examiner were severely burned. This was caused through an open light coming in contact with a body of gas. An ignition of gas from open lights also occurred in a mine in the Lethbridge District, two men being severely burned, one of whom died two days after, and, as a result, these mines were required to install and use safety lamps only. All mines in the Lethbridge District are now being required to be inspected before the commencement of work by locked flame type safety lamps.

Prosecutions.—There were 43 prosecutions instituted for contraventions of provisions of The Mines Act, a conviction being obtained in each case; of those prosecuted, 24 were operators, 11 officials, 7 miners and 1 driver

Issue of Certificates.—There were issued during the year 270 provisional certificates. These certificates are given to persons to act as overmen at mines which employ not more than ten men, if the person to whom the certificate is granted is the holder of a third-class certificate, and as overmen at mines which employ not more than five men, if he is not the holder of a third-class certificate. There is also a proviso that all shots fired in the mine shall be fired by the person holding the certificate.

The report contains the examination papers set under the Mines Act for first and second class certificates and certificates for mine surveyors a list of the names of certificate holders being appended.

The report also contains a directory to the industry giving lists of officials and other particulars concerning each mining company in the Province, a list of mines opened, abandoned, and re-opened during the year, etc

REGULATIONS FOR THE SANITARY CONDITION OF LUMBER, MINING AND OTHER CAMPS IN MANITOBA

THE Provincial Board of Health of Manitoba has recently issued a series of regulations for the sanitary control of lumber, woodcutting and timber camps, and for construction, threshing and other camps. The regulations are issued under the Public Health Act (Revised Statutes of 1913, chapter 159), which enables the Board to make regulations to ensure sanitary conditions in "lumbering, woodcutting, mining, construction, threshing and other camps." (The LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1924, outlined similar regulations in regard to camps in the Province of Quebec.)

Lumber Camps

Employers establishing lumber camps are required at once to notify the Board that they have done so, and before the commencement of each season's work to furnish a list of proposed camps and their location, names of foremen, number of employees, name of responsible physician, and whether a permanent hospital is provided in the camp or district.

Regulations 2 and 3, relating to the provision of medical supervision and the deduction that may be made from the wages of employees for this purpose, are as follows:—

2. Every employer of labour, on any work referred to in the preceding section, shall contract with a legally qualified physician for the sanitary supervision and inspection of all camps, works or premises under his control. The contract shall provide for inspection at least once a month or as often as required by the Provincial Board, and shall state plainly the amount of fee or remuneration to be paid by the employer to the physician. The physician under contract shall forthwith report in writing to the Provincial Board the result of his inspection. The report shall include (1) the type or plan of camp in use, whether of Class "A," "B," or "C" or a combination of these as set out in these Regulations. (2) A description of the location or site with the distance clearly indicated between the camp and any adjacent water such as a river, stream or lake, (3) the condition of the various buildings in the camp, (4) the water supply and drainage, (5) a plan of the camp showing relation of any adjacent water.

In case of dispute between the physician and the company as to the fee herein referred to the amount of fee shall be settled by the Provincial Board, whose decision shall be final.

3. Every employer of labour in a lumber camp or works, as set out in section 1, may contract with one or more legally qualified physicians for the medical and surgical care of his employees and for the payment of such services may deduct from the pay due any employee a sum not exceeding $1 per month. This sum shall be paid to the physician or physicians so contracted with, without rebate or deduction. Every such physician shall supply medical attendance and medicine to the employees. Every employer who does not so contract for medical and surgical services shall be responsible for the medical and hospital care as well as for the maintenance of each and every employee taken ill while in his employ. He shall incur alike responsibility for each and every case of sickness which develops in an employee after quitting his service, or after being discharged from his employ when, in the opinion of the Provincial Board, the origin of such sickness is traceable to the period of such employment, or to an accident to an employee occurring while in his employ, when the sick or injured person is unable to pay, or does not pay, for the same. The apportionment and adjustment of the payment of expenses so incurred shall be determined by the Provincial Board, whose decision shall be final.

After a contract is made between an employer and a physician, the physician may not be dismissed by the employer without the approval of the Provincial Board. Should it appear to the Board that the physician is not fulfilling his contract the contract may be cancelled by the Board and the employer required to make a new contract with some other legally qualified physician.

Employers are further required before beginning work to forward to the Board copies of the contract signed by both parties covering the sanitary supervision of camps, etc. Notice must be given of any subsequent change of physician. The regulation proceeds:—

Should it appear to the Provincial Board that owing to the distance of the residence of the physician employed from the camps the best interests of the employees are not likely to be served it shall be competent for the said Board to require the employer of labour to contract with some physician residing at or near the works of the employer. Should it at any time appear, owing to the distance of physician from the camps, or to neglect or other cause on the part of the employer or physician employed, that an employee has been put to expense to secure medical assistance for sickness or accident other than employer's physician, the employer and physician shall be held responsible for the payment of a reasonable fee for such services. The amount to be paid in such instances shall be determined by the Provincial Board, whose decision shall be final.

Every measure required under the Public Health Act of the province to be taken by local health officers must be taken by those concerned where any unsanitary conditions or communicable disease exists, the employer, manager, foreman or doctor, being liable to the same penalties for neglect.

Other regulations require that the Board of Health is to be notified of any communicable diseases; that employees are to furnish certificates of vaccination; that every employer is to provide an approved isolation hospital and one for sick or injured employees. The location of a camp must be made with due regard to its healthfulness, and camp may not be within 100 feet of water except with the written consent of the Board. As to construction, camps must contain 400 cubic feet of air space for each occupant, and be provided with a system of ventilation as specified.

Camps are classified into three groups according to their capacity, class A including those accommodating 100 men, class B for 50 men, and class C for 26 men. Standard plans are given for each type of camp. Class A camp is designed to meet the requirements of lumbermen desiring to use camps three years or over, and is also suitable as a depot or headquarters camp. Although designed to house 100 men, it is optional with the builder whether he house the total in one camp, or prefers to construct two camps as shown on plan "B." Some of the requirements are as follows:—

Ventilation.—There shall be three roof ventilators placed as shown in the plan. These shall have openings of at least twelve inches square and shall be equipped so that they may be opened and closed by a pull-cord. Fresh air inlets are to be constructed as shown in the plan. The fresh air inlets shall be protected at each end by a wire screen and shall not be less than six inches by six inches.

Bunks and Bedding.—The bunks shall be single double-deck bunks. These may be constructed of iron or of wood, but must be arranged in position as shown in plan "A" or plan "E." The former provides bunks parallel with the walls and the latter at right angles to the walls. Should the plan at right angles to the walls be preferred, a passageway of at least eighteen inches shall be provided between each pair of bunks. Each pair shall be further divided by partition of at least eighteen inches in height from the top of the bunk to prevent contact between occupants. Ticks or mattresses and clean blankets shall be furnished to each employee when entering camp.

Wash-room and Bunkhouse.—A wash-room with the number of basins as shown in the plan, shall be provided. Doors shall be hung at the entrance as in the case of the cooks' quarters.

Combination Camp.—This camp has been designed to meet the requirements of pulp and paper companies, who as a rule contract out small blocks of timber to jobbers. The jobbers operate for the most part with crews of from eight to fifteen men, with an average of ten. This class of jobber has in the past invariably brought his wife and family to the woods and has constructed small camps far below the average logging camp. In fact the buildings constructed by these jobbers have in the past been of the most unsanitary type; hence the necessity for the creation of a small standard building combining the best sanitary principles at the minimum cost. The number of men housed in this type of camp must not

exceed fifteen. Should the operator require a larger crew, then one of the other types or classes of camp shall be used. This small camp, constructed under one roof, is a small structure embodying most of the features to be found in the larger and more expensive camps at a minimum.

Any infringements of the regulations involve a penalty not less than $5 or more than $100 or in default imprisonment up to three months.

Mining, Construction, Threshing, and Other Camps

Employers are required to notify the Board of the establishment of camps, and to furnish annually such information as may be required. They are required to contract with a physician for sanitary supervision as in the lumber camps. The regulations are also similar to those governing lumber camps in requiring copies of contracts covering sanitary conditions to be forwarded to the Board, and in permitting the employment of local physicians when they are within reach of the camps. The same rules also apply in respect to notification of communicable diseases, vaccination of employees, provision of hospitals, the sites of camps, air space, lighting and ventilation, laundries, disposal of refuse, latrenes, stables, and the penalties for infringements of the regulations.

UNION LABOUR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

New Enterprise of American Federation of Labour

ORGANIZED labour is to enter the insurance field with a $2,000,000 concern, to be known as the Union Labour Life Insurance Company. Representatives of nearly 40 national and international unions, at a conference in the American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, unanimously decided to form the company, which will be organized under the direction of Matthew Wöll. The conference was called by President William Green of the American Federation of Labour, to consider the report of an insurance committee appointed by the late Samuel Gompers. This committee, consisting of President Wöll of the International Photo-Engravers Union and President George W. Perkins of the Cigarmakers International Union, was appointed by Mr. Gompers at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labour in 1923. The committee submitted an exhaustive report at the El Paso convention in 1924 and the convention authorized the calling of a conference to act on the committee's recommendations. The report of the committee was discussed at length and authorization for the formation of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company followed. An organization committee of about 25 persons prominently identified with the labour movement will be formed by Mr. Wöll as chairman and Mr. Perkins as secretary.

Compelling reasons for the formation of the insurance company by union labour were given in the insurance committee's report, which charges the existing companies, particularly those writing what is known as group insurance, with discrimination against labour unions to the extent of $2 per thousand for insurance issued to the unions over the price charged non-union groups. The report also arraigned the companies for the excessive cost of what is known as industrial insurance patronized almost exclusively by wage-earners and with extravagances in the conduct of their business. The report said that the Union Labour Life Insurance Company hopes by the elimination of unnecessary expense, due very largely to the excessive cost of weekly collections on industrial policies, to point the way and even to compel a general reduction of premium rates charged for this class of insurance by the public companies.

Discussing group insurance, Mr. Wöll said that those using it were often opposed to trade unionism and that in some states insurance companies were not permitted to write insurance for trade unions. Insurance companies discouraged this until the American Federation of Labour took up the matter, said Mr. Wöll, who went on to say that insurance companies are now approaching the unions for permission to underwrite all the members. There is danger in this, he said, as every member's name and address and other information must be given to the insurance companies. "If we enter the insurance field we meet the scheme of the employers in a practical way. Where the employer furnishes insurance of $1,000 to each of his employees we are faced with difficulties. The employee will not be as militant as if there were no insurance. It is therefore necessary that we enter the insurance field so that the trade unions will not be weakened."

The company will issue only participating policies of the usual kinds. Both men and women will be accepted as policy holders at the usual rates charged by the public companies. The company will be formed without organization expense. No commission will be paid for stock and no fiscal agency employed. The members of the organization committee will serve without pay.

In an interview Chairman Wöll said that it was not the intention of the new company to compete with the public companies by offering its policies at less rates of premium, but rather to utilize existing machinery of the local and national unions for the purposes of writing the insurance and collecting the premiums at as little expense and careful attention to detail. A saving will result for the policy-holders which will be returned to them in the form of dividends to apply upon subsequent premiums. He also stated that the objective of the company was to insure every member of organized labour and their families adequately as soon as it can possibly be done. This means an army of nearly 12 million policy-holders which the company expects to write for an average of $1,000 each within the next five years.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1925

A SUMMARY of the labour measures enacted by the State Legislatures in the United States during 1925 has been published by the National Industrial Council. The report says that so far as industrial legislation was concerned the 1925 State sessions witnessed the introduction of a fair although less than usual number of drastic proposals. Enactments on such matters as workmen's compensation, hours of labour, minimum wages and maximum hours for women, old-age pensions, labour unions, etc., are missing this year, owing, it is claimed, to the campaigns of opposition conducted by the various State manufacturers' associations represented on the Advisory Committee of the Council.

Some of the enactments in the various states were as follows:—

California.—A statute providing payment by the state of old age pensions to needy, aged citizens.

An Act requiring employers in help-wanted advertisements to state that a strike is "anticipated" when such is the case.

Idaho.—An amendment to the Act defining and punishing criminal syndicalism.

Illinois.—An Act providing that: "No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of this state, or by a judge or the judges thereof, in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, enjoining or restraining any person or persons, either singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labour, or from (peacefully and without threats or intimidation) recommending, advising, or persuading others so to do; or from being upon any public street, or thoroughfare or highway for the purpose of (peacefully and without threats or intimidation) obtaining or communicating information, or to (peacefully and without threats or intimidation) persuade any person or persons to work or to abstain from working, or to employ or to cease to employ any party to a labour dispute or to (peacefully and without threats or intimidation) recommend, advise, or persuade others so to do."

Missouri.—A workmen's compensation insurance Act advocated by employers and trade unionists.

New Jersey.—An Act providing for jury trial upon charges of contempt for violation of injunctions issued in labour disputes.

An Act requiring every factory engaging in any productive industry to register with the State Labour Commissioner, and to furnish the Commissioner with a statement of the maximum number of persons employed and other data.

An Act authorizing appointment of a commission composed of legislators to investigate working conditions among women in New Jersey and to report upon the necessary costs of living and the wages to maintain women in health and in reasonable comfort.

Pennsylvania.—A measure authorizing appointment of a State Commission for the further study of old age pensions and appropriating $20,000 therefor, and a measure proposing a constitutional amendment to permit old age pension legislation.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN THE CHICAGO MEN'S CLOTHING INDUSTRY

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund of the Chicago Men's Clothing Industry completed two years of operation on April 30, 1925. (References to this undertaking were made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1923. and a similar scheme for garment workers in New York was noted in the issue for September 1924). The establishment of an unemployment insurance plan was the subject of negotiations between the Chicago clothing manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America at various times after 1919, and in the trade agreement of 1922 it was provided that the subject of employment might be raised in negotiations annually on a par with wages and hours.

A preliminary agreement providing for an unemployment insurance scheme in broad outline was adopted as of May 1, 1923, and some months later a final legal document which provided for the scheme in complete detail was accepted by both parties. The terms of the final document and the rules since agreed upon may be summarized as follows:—

(1) *Contributions.*—Beginning 1 May, 1923, the employer shall deduct 1.5 per cent of the weekly earnings of each member of the Union in his employ and shall forward to the Trustees weekly the money so deducted, together with an equal amount contributed by himself.

(2) *Waiting Period.*—(*a*) For workers on short time, the waiting period in each season shall be 44 hours. (*b*) For workers on layoff, the waiting period in each season shall be 44 hours after registering at the Employment Exchange.

(3) *Unemployment.*—(*a*) Time on layoff in excess of the waiting period shall be counted as unemployment. (*b*) Short time in excess of four hours in any week, after allowing for the waiting period, shall be counted as unemployment on the same basis as time on layoff. (*c*) Every hour of overtime shall offset one hour of unemployment.

(4) *Amount of Benefit.*—(*a*) Benefit shall be 40 per cent of full-time wages with $20 per week as a maximum, beginning 1 May, 1924. (*b*) Not more than two and one-half weeks' benefit shall be paid in either of the two seasons May-October and November-April. (*c*) A worker on short time shall not be credited in any week with wages and benefit in excess of $50. (*d*) Benefits in any insurance year shall not exceed one week of benefit for every ten weeks on payroll.

(5) *Eligibility for Benefit.*—To be eligible for unemployment benefit, a worker: (*a*) must have been a member of the Union in good standing for one year; (*b*) must have contributed regularly during his employment; (*c*) must be unemployed because of lack of work; (*d*) must be registered at the Employment Exchange, if wholly unemployed, and must not have declined to accept suitable employment; (*e*) must not have exhausted his right to benefit.

(6) *Distribution of Benefits.*—(*a*) Full-time benefits shall be distributed by the Employment Exchange. (*b*) Distribution of short-time benefits shall be arranged by the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank.

(7) *Transfers.*—(*a*) When a worker is employed temporarily, his contribution shall be transferred to the fund of the firm that employs him permanently. (*b*) When a worker is separated permanently from any firm, he shall forfeit all claim upon the fund of that firm, but shall share equally with the other employees in the fund of the firm that next gives him permanent employment.

(8) *Special Rules for Temporary Cutters.*—The insurance contributions of temporary cutters shall be set aside as an unemployment fund for temporary cutters. Cutters shall receive 33⅓ per cent of their weekly wages as benefit instead of 40 per cent and the saving so effected shall be part of the temporary cutters' fund. Permanent cutters shall be limited to five weeks' benefit in the year and temporary cutters to ten weeks' benefit.

(9) *Limitation on Size of the Fund.*—The unemployment fund of any firm shall not be permitted to accumulate beyond an amount equal to the total maximum benefits payable during a period of two years. When it reaches that amount, contributions shall cease on both sides and shall be revived only when the fund is reduced to an amount less than the total maximum benefits payable during a period of one year.

The scheme is under the direction of trustees representing the two sides with an impartial chairman. There are five boards of trustees, one for Hart Schaffner & Marx, one for the House of Kuppenheimer, one for the remaining large concerns, one for the non-association houses and one for the contractors. The contributions from the contractors and their employees are pooled in one fund, but the contributions from all other employers are kept separate in individual house funds. The result is the pooling of the contributions from about 150 small contracting establishments and separate house funds for about 100 of the larger concerns. For the unpooled firms there are theoretically as many boards of trustees as there are employers, but this difficulty is overcome by the firms agreeing upon the same trustees and by the trustees legislating for all firms at the same time unless they otherwise indicate. Co-ordination of the various trustee boards is secured through the chairman who acts for all the boards. Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin who acted as Chairman during the first two years resigned on May 1, 1924 and Dr. B. M. Squires, Chairman of the Trade Board of the Chicago Men's Clothing Industry, was appointed to the position.

The employer representatives on the various trustee boards are as follows: On the Hart Schaffner & Marx Board—Milton A. Strauss and Dr. Earl Dean Howard; on the B. Kuppenheimer & Co. Board—Alfred W. Stern and Dr. A. J. Todd; on the board for the remaining association firms—Dr. Willard E. Hotchkiss, Alfred Decker and P. A. Grossman; on the contractors Board—Louis Adel-

man and M. R. Johnson. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers trustees acting on various boards are Sidney Hillman, Samuel Levin, Frank Rosenblum, A. D. Marimpietri, Sidney Rissman and Bryce M. Stewart.

In view of the difficulty of securing agreement upon trustees among the non-association firms, their funds have been administered by the chairman in conformity with the procedure of the other boards.

The trustees are charged with making administrative rules, receiving contributions, and distributing benefits. The funds are placed under the control of the trustees, and the employers and the Union lose all interest in them. In the event of disruption of relations between the two sides or the liquidation of a firm the trustees are required to distribute the funds as unemployment benefit to unemployed members of the Union in Chicago within a period of five years.

The five trustee boards established a central unemployment insurance office to carry on the work of administration, but as the negotiations on the final agreement were not completed until the early autumn of 1923, the insurance office was not able to begin work until November. As the firms had been collecting contributions from their employees and set these aside with their own contributions from May 1, the office had a considerable amount of back work to overtake and as it had no precedents to guide it, much experimental work was unavoidable. The administration work was divided into three divisions—records, benefits and accounts.

Records Division.—Every firm in the market forwards weekly to the insurance office a report of the hours worked, the earnings of each employee, and the insurance contributions deducted from the employee's pay. The report is accompanied by a check to cover the contributions of the firm and its workers. The large firms employing more than half of the employees on the market loan their actual payrolls to the insurance office one day in the week avoiding the labour of preparing a special report. The information thus received is posted to individual records maintained for every employee in the industry so that the office can tell at any time how much unemployment any employee has experienced.

The Union maintains an employment exchange which is an integral part of the scheme. At the request of the trustees, the exchange forwards to the insurance office daily reports of the workers registered for employment with the reason for their being out of work. The exchange also reports on all workers assigned to employment. These data are also posted on the workers' employment records and the two sources of information afford the trustees an accurate, impartial and complete employment history of each worker.

Benefits Division.—The benefits division decides whether a worker is eligible for benefit and issues the benefit checks. The employment records of the workers are scanned by shops periodically and when it is evident that the majority of the employees in the shop have lost the maximum amount of compensable unemployment for the season the checks are prepared with due regard to the various rules. Two carbon copies of each check are made. The original check is sent to the worker, the duplicate to the employer so that he may know by what amount his unemployment fund is being depleted and the triplicate serves for accounting purposes. The workers on part time receive their checks in the shops where they are employed and those entirely out of work through the employment exchange of the Union.

Provision is made that workers who receive no checks or who are dissatisfied with the amount received may forward claims to the unemployment insurance office. Each claim is considered and reply promptly made, but if the worker is still dissatisfied he may appeal to the chairman of the Board of Trustees. Over 50,000 checks have been issued and only one appeal has been received by the chairman and this he dismissed as the worker had been out of the city and unavailable for employment in the industry during the period he claimed benefit.

The chief difficulty experienced by the benefit division was that of finding some satisfactory means of identifying the workers. Because of the various nationalities represented, change of name through marriage and different ways of spelling names by different employers, the office frequently had two or more employment records for the same worker. At the beginning of the second season the insurance office after much effort established a local-ledger file which has proved an adequate solution of the problem. The worker is now identified for benefit purposes by the local-ledger number he carries in the Union rather than by his name. The worker's lost time is posted periodically from his time record to his local-ledger card and no matter how many time cards he may have by reason of confusion in name, he can have only one local-ledger record. The amounts and serial numbers of all benefit checks issued are also posted on the worker's local-ledger record.

Accounts Division.—The accounts division maintains the individual fund accounts for the various houses in the market and it charges each firm with the 3 per cent weekly contributions indicated on the reports and credits it with the cash contributions as received. It banks the moneys received daily and co-operates with the treasurers of the various boards in the investment of surplus funds in U.S. securities as provided by the agreement. This division also records the benefits paid on account of each firm, charges the firm with its share of the expense of administering the office and indicates the balance available in the fund.

The trustees maintain one central benefit account for the market from which all benefit payments are made except those to temporary cutters for whom a separate temporary cutter fund has been established. As funds are needed for benefit purposes the treasurer notifies the trustees concerned and they liquidate securities and transfer the proceeds to the benefit account.

Contributions began on May 1, 1923, and on April 30, 1925, they amounted to $2,020,005.90. It was hoped to begin payment of benefits early in 1924 but after a satisfactory volume of employment during the period of the first six months' contributions, there was a marked shortage and contributions fell off to such an extent that payment of the first benefits had to be postponed until May 1, 1924. Employment is still slack and the drafts on the funds have been heavy. The benefits for the six months ended October 31, 1924 amounted to $944,291 of which $35,098 was paid to the temporary cutters and the balance of $909,193 to the permanent workers in the industry.

In view of this heavy benefit expenditure in the first season the trustees agreed that for the second six months benefits should be allowed for a maximum of two weeks instead of two and one-half weeks as before. Accordingly benefits declined from $944,291 for unemployment in the six months ended October 31, 1924 to $665,338 for the six months ended April 30, 1925. Of this latter amount $44,053 was paid to temporary cutters and $621,285 to permanent employees. The total benefit expenditure in the first two seasons of benefit payments is, therefore, $1,609,629 of which $79,151 was distributed to temporary cutters and $1,510,096 to permanent employees.

At first an effort was made to pay benefits monthly but this practice involved much expense and afforded but little advantage to the workers for in months of good employment the payments were very small. The practice was, therefore, discontinued in favour of the present plan by which checks are not issued for a shop until the majority of the employees have lost the maximum amount of compensable unemployment for the season. Accordingly the number of checks issued in the first season, 41,795 does not indicate the number of workers benefited as under the present plan. In the six months ended April 30, 1925, 23,145 checks were issued to as many permanent employees and 3,144 checks to 625 temporary cutters, this latter class of workers receiving benefits weekly while unemployed.

The expense of organizing and operating the unemployment insurance office totalled $125,000 April 30, and of this amount $20,000 was expended on furniture and equipment, leaving $105,000 as the operating expense for the first two years. This figure is approximately five per cent of the total receipts. Accordingly ninety-five cents of every dollar received is available for the payment of unemployment benefits. The unexpended balances of the various funds of the market totalled $564,315 on April 30, 1925. On June 10, 1925, when the benefit checks for the second season were completed the unexpended balances totalled $415,548.

It could scarcely be expected that any of the house funds would be able to accumulate reserves in a time of such marked slackness in the industry. However, a few firms in one branch of the trade have afforded fairly continuous employment during the past two years and if their present level of employment is maintained they will shortly be able to discontinue contributions under the provisions that when a fund has accumulated an amount sufficient for two years' benefits the firm and the workers may cease contributing until the fund has been depleted to an amount sufficient for one year's benefits when contributions must be resumed.

Statistics.—From the weekly payroll reports the insurance office compiles weekly the total wages, the total man hours and the number of employees on payroll for the different branches of the trade and for the market as a whole, information which, so far as is known, is not available for any other industry. It is already evident that these statistics will make possible more constructive effort for the diminution of unemployment in the industry as well as to afford a more scientific basis for the unemployment insurance scheme itself.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Summary of the Proceedings of the 41st Annual Convention

THE Forty-first annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Ottawa from August 31 to September 4, the sessions being held in the concert hall of the Auditorium. Mr. J. A. P. Haydon, president of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association, presided over the opening session, and formally welcomed the delegates, the civic welcome being extended by the Mayor, J. P. Balharrie.

Following these formalities, the convention was addressed by the Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour. After first conveying his greetings and best wishes to the Congress, the Minister enumerated the various labour bodies that are functioning in the Dominion, and indicated the aims and claims of these organizations in the representations made to the Department of Labour—a Department which originated as a result of the recognition of the fact that labour had a right to have its interests safeguarded. "No Minister of Labour," he said, "has ever been able to please all who have been contending for certain things from the Department. No Minister ever will be able to do that." The Minister also outlined the numerical strength of the various labour organizations in Canada, and, in dealing with the railway brotherhoods, (referring particularly to those known as the "Big Four") he pointed out that the aims of these organizations were in line with those of the Trades and Labour Congress, and he believed that these railway organizations should be affiliated to the Congress. Just as other departments of the Government were organized to promote the interests of other branches of national life and endeavour, so he conceived it to be the duty of the Department of Labour "to see to it that labour gets a square deal." The Hon. Mr. Murdock declared that, though errors might be made, it was his policy and aim to so deal with the various questions before him as to ensure that labour would have its legitimate interests protected and advanced. In conclusion he said: "I wish for this Congress prosperity and advancement. Though I do at times disagree with the methods adopted by certain individuals in making that advancement, yet whether as Minister of Labour or as a humble member in a labour organization, I am first, last and always with you to secure those things to which labour is properly entitled."

Subsequently, during the session, the convention was addressed by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, on behalf of the Federal Government, and by Mr. J. H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario, who represented the Ontario Government at the behest of the provincial premier, Hon. G. H. Ferguson.

Message of Prime Minister

The Prime Minister prefaced his remarks by references to the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour, both organizations being represented by fraternal delegates. He also expressed the appreciation of the Government to the Congress "for the manner in which your representatives have placed before us your problems." The reason for the inability of the Government to meet all the resolutions of the Congress was ascribed by the premier as being "due to the circumstance that the Government having to do with many problems has to deal with one problem at a time in the highest interests of all." The Prime Minister outlined the development of the labour movement in Canada during the last quarter of a century, and the creation and parallel growth of the Department of Labour. Referring to the activities and the services of the Department of Labour, the premier said: "The Department of Labour has been a great factor in the industrial, social and political life of our country. When I try to estimate the services of that Department, I try to ask myself what would have been the result if there had been no Department of Labour." The Prime Minister then defined his views of the industrial problem. Analysing its component parts he enumerated four factors which were essential to industry, these being: Labour, which supplied the physical force; Capital, which furnished the instruments of production; Directing Intelligence (distinct from Capital) which was the genius to make men work together; Organized Society, including all that is represented by Government. In dealing with the industrial problem, he contended that all four factors were entitled to the same consideration, and that all the trouble was caused by any of these factors attempting to control the other three or endeavouring to usurp the functions of the others. As a solution, the Prime Minister emphasized the importance of attitude. "Position, or attitude, in material things is the

secret of right relations," he declared, adding that "what position is in the material universe, attitude is in human relationships." His concluding thought was: "I believe a great gathering such as this does help to give expression to a point of view, and does help to create that right attitude toward industry."

Mr. J. H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour of the Province of Ontario, stated that the prestige of the provincial Department of Labour in connection with labour matters was becoming more emphasized, and that events were beginning to demonstrate that association with the provincial legislatures would become more pronounced in the future. He considered that the criterion of a good organized labour movement is the kind and type of law on the statutes. In this respect, he stated that the Province of Ontario ranked high so far as labour legislation was concerned. Outlining the labour legislation in the Ontario statutes, and citing, among others, such enactments as the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Mothers' Allowance Act, he stated that probably the most beneficial piece of labour legislation in the province of Ontario was the Factory Act.

Presidential Address

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Congress, replied to the addresses of welcome and then gave his presidential message. The Congress, he said, was representative of sixty different trades, and of all the chief industrial centres from Halifax to Victoria. "Therefore," he declared, "the voice of this convention is the voice of organized labour in Canada." Referring to the Minister of Labour's mention of the unanimity of aim existing between the Congress and the "Big Four" organizations of railway labour, President Moore stated that he did not know of a time when there was closer co-operation between the Railway Four and the Congress. "In all our objectives we have their distinct co-operation, and we co-operate with them," he said. Speaking of attempts to secure labour legislation, he stated, it had been his experience that requests, however mildly worded, but insistent and sincere, were far more effective than violently worded demands. Referring to the enemies of labour within the labour movement, and to attacks which had been made upon the responsible heads of organized labour, he issued this challenge: "When we read through certain publications, finding only words of character assassination, sowing discontent and disbelief, we have the right to repudiate them. I challenge that any act of mine or my colleagues or the Congress has been wilfully or knowingly taken against the labour movement as a whole." He also declared that at previous conventions delegates had been sent under sealed orders. Such action had proved futile, and if repeated at this convention, he trusted that such attempts would fail in their purpose. His plea for closer co-operation with the farm labourers of Canada was as follows: "There can be no permanent improvement in our conditions unless prosperity blesses the farm labourers of this country. Agricultural workers must have their conditions brought similar to ours. One of our duties is to so frame our requests and platform as to not antagonize the farm workers, and the future of labour demands united co-operation with the farmers of Canada." In concluding, President Moore asserted that "Labour had the right to live to enjoy the fruits of its own toil and the benefits of its inventive genius."

The first order of business was the appointing of the regular committees, the allocation of these duties being made by the president on the recommendation of the executive council. In addition, the appointments included the offices of assistant secretary, sergeant-at-arms and translator, whose services were necessitated by reason of the fact that the main business of the convention was conducted in both English and French. The chairman of the Resolutions Committee, J. W. Wilkinson, announced that about 20 resolutions had been received too late to comply with the constitutional requirement, which made it obligatory that resolutions submitted to Congress be received 20 days before the commencement of the annual convention. In many of these tardily submitted resolutions, the subject matter was already covered by the regularly presented ones, and the convention decided against considering the resolutions which had not been submitted within the prescribed time.

The report of the Credential Committee, presented by its chairman, J. T. Foster, indicated that credentials had been received for a total of 267 delegates, the representation being divided as follows: Fraternal delegates, 3; international organizations, which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, 43 delegates; 17 trades and labour councils, 31 delegates; 127 local unions, 190 delegates.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

The financial statement, which was submitted by the secretary-treasurer, Mr. P. M. Draper, showed that for the fiscal year the total receipts from all sources, including the balance from the previous year, were $23,-

274.41, while the total expenditures amounted to $20,938.34, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of $2,336.07. There was also presented by the secretary-treasurer the report of the trustees of the Congress headquarters. This report indicated that the receipts for the year totalled $1,545, and the expenditures were $1,477.18, leaving a balance on hand of $67.82. The membership on which *per capita* tax was paid to the Congress for the year was 105,912, a decrease of 11,148 members as compared with last year. Explaining this apparent decrease, the secretary-treasurer in his report stated that it was due to the policy of the Congress in exempting from *per capita* tax payment the membership of affiliated unions who were unemployed or involved in strikes. The Audit Committee, to whom this report was referred, subsequently found the accounts correct, and the report was adopted.

The convention adopted the report of the Committee on Ways and Means which recommended an appropriation of $800 to defray the expenses of the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, and also $450 to cover the expenses of the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour.

Report of the Executive Council

The report of the executive council detailed in its 49 pages the various matters upon which the administration took action. These activities extended into all phases of endeavour which affected organized labour in the Dominion. The report consisted of thirteen main divisions or sections, each section outlining the action taken by the executive in dealing with the subjects contained therein. There follows a synopsis of the executive council's report, together with the recommendations of the Committee on Officers' Reports to which the executive's report was referred. Practically all the recommendations of this committee, whose chairman was R. J. Tallon, were adopted by the convention.

Legislative Programme, 1925.—The subjects dealt with under this section included the legislative programme of the Congress, which was presented to the Dominion Government in an interview on January 31 (Labour Gazette, February, 1925, page 171). The committee commended the executive for its policy of presenting the legislative programme to the Government after consultation with the Canadian field officers of affiliated organizations.

Legislation.—This section contained a summary of legislation before Parliament during the last session. The contents included legislation which was enacted, legislation which was not enacted and resolutions which were discussed. Particular reference was made to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act amendments, the amendments to the Dominion Compensation Act, and (under resolutions introduced) to Senate reform and British North America Act amendments. The committee, in commenting on this section, drew attention to the nature of the bills passed, very few of which were considered to be in the interests of the workers. "The untiring efforts of the two Labour members with regard to legislation affecting the workers" were commended.

Affiliations and Advisory Councils.—Under this section, the executive enumerated the various organizations with which the Congress had maintained affiliation during the past year. These included the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's Trade Union League of America, the American Association for Labour Legislation, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, and the League of Nations Society in Canada. Representatives of the Congress had also attended meetings of several other bodies, brief reports of their proceedings being given. The representative of labour on the Dominion Council of Health, Vice-President Bert Merson, gave a report on the work of this body in which the question of narcotic drug control was outlined, and the Congress went on record as favouring the absolute prohibition of drugs except for medical purposes.

International.—With reference to the death of Samuel Gompers, the report of the executive mentioned the action of the Congress in being officially represented at the funeral of the former head of the American Federation of Labour. The delegates in convention then honoured his memory by standing and observing silence. In dealing with the remainder of the executive's report, the committee expressed appreciation of the close co-operation existing between the Congress and the American Federation of Labour.

Education.—Under this heading was reviewed the progress made in workers' education with particular reference to the conferences between the officers of the Congress and the American Federation of Labour with a view to extending to Canadian workers educational services similar to those rendered to the affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labour through the agency of the Workers' Educational Bureau. The committee concurred in the recommendation of

the report that the incoming executive be authorized to continue its negotiations with the American Federation of Labour in this matter.

Public Ownership.—Dealing with this topic, the executive drew attention to the long list of industrial undertakings in Canada which were now functioning as publicly owned utilities. In commenting on this fact, the committee "noted with satisfaction the progress being made in public ownership of utilities as being a vindication of the policy adopted by this congress in the past." The committee also recommended that the incoming executive continue in its efforts to secure representation on all governing bodies of such public utilities.

Eight Hour Day.—This section of the executive's report was productive of a lengthy discussion. The executive in its report had reviewed the eight hour day issue as submitted to the Supreme Court for a decision on the question of jurisdiction between the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures. In conclusion, the executive's report stated that the decision of the Supreme Court, although unsatisfactory to organized labour, made clear as to where the respective legislative authority on the eight hour day question lay. Summarizing the situation, the executive council declared that "provincial legislatures must be looked to for the enactment of eight hour day legislation covering general and commercial undertakings, and legislation covering government employees and those engaged on public works for the Federal Government will have to be secured from the Federal Parliament." The executive then recommended—and the recommendation was subsequently endorsed by the committee and adopted by the convention—that "the incoming general executive, provincial executives, provincial federations of labour, and our entire affiliated membership exert every effort towards securing the adoption, throughout Canada, of the eight hour day and thus bring this country into line with European countries who already have legislation of this nature." In the discussion that ensued two opposite opinions were advanced as to the best method of securing this measure. One faction favoured "militant organization" as the basis for securing better conditions, one delegate declaring that "the trade union movement in its economical aspect is the strongest weapon to secure for itself those things to which it is entitled." On the other hand, it was argued that "experience was daily showing in the trade union movement that it was in its best interests to appreciate the value of legislative enactment;" and that "the security of the eight hour day would be made more permanent if there is a law to that effect upon the statutes." It was also urged that organization and legislation were both necessary to the establishment of the eight hour day.

"Canadian Congress Journal."—With reference to the publication of the official journal of the Congress, the committee concurred in the recommendation of the executive in urging greater efforts towards ensuring the maintenance of the publication and the liquidation of its deficits.

British North America Act and Provincial Conference.—Considerable discussion took place over this section of the report, the executive's recommendation (in which the committee concurred) being adopted as follows:

"Your executive believes that the time has arrived when amendments to the British North America Act should be secured which would give greater authority to the Dominion Parliament and bring about more centralization of our laws which vitally affect the conditions of wage earners in this country, and that it is only by such a step that any essential social reform can be brought about and made equally applicable to all citizens of Canada."

The discussion covered nearly all phases of the question. Abolition of appeals to the Privy Council was advocated, the opinion being expressed that "the interests of this Dominion could be equally well served by an ultimate legal body in Canada." Another delegate stated that the Privy Council was not anxious to handle Canadian questions; that the obstacles to amendments to the B.N.A. Act did not lie in the hands of the Privy Council, "but that they are here in Canada and they are political." That the final objective sought "should not end short of complete self-government for the Dominion of Canada" was also advanced. The interests of the provinces were defended by another delegate, who urged "that any request which might come to the Federal Parliament should not be at the expense of the provinces."

Nova Scotia Mining Dispute.—Under this caption, the executive's report dealt at length with the situation which had prevailed in the Nova Scotia coal fields as a result of the prolonged cessation of work, and the activities of the executive in connection therewith. The committee concurred in the action of the executive, and expressed commendation for its "prompt action in placing on record the information that the whole labour movement in Canada were behind the miners of Nova Scotia." A telegram was received by Con-

gress from A. A. McKay, secretary-treasurer of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, which was read to the delegates and which conveyed the thanks of the miners for the assistance rendered by the Congress.

Migration.—This part of the report dealt with the executive's attitude toward the question of immigration, and outlined its conferences with officials of the American Federation of Labour and the Labour Department at Washington in respect to the operation of the Quota Law and the emigration of Canadian workers to the United States. The policies of Congress in regard to immigration, (practically as presented to the Dominion Government on January 31) were reaffirmed. The committee commended the efforts of the executive in dealing with "the delicate question of the United States Quota Law and the migration of Canadian workers to that country." Appreciation of the assistance in this matter of the American Federation of Labour was also expressed.

Industrial Disputes Legislation.—In this section of its report, the Executive reviewed the judgment of the Privy Council, which had declared the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act *ultra vires* of the Dominion, and the action of the Federal Parliament in amending the Act to conform with the decision of the Privy Council. The enactment of the Nova Scotia Legislature, creating a Permanent Industrial Court, was reported as being inimical to the workers. With reference to the amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the executive was opposed to the exemptions which excluded provincial and municipal undertakings from the application of the amended Act. This feature, the executive considered, would lead to the creation of a demand for provincial legislation, which "would tend to create confusion and lack of uniformity in the application of such laws, and that it would leave the door open for the enactment of legislation that would not be to the benefit of the workers." The committee concurred in the action of the executive in asking for amendments to the British North America Act, enabling the Dominion Parliament to pass legislation on the subject, and also in the executive's opposition to provincial legislation in this regard.

Reiteration of Legislative Requests and Miscellaneous Matters.—Under this heading were listed a number of questions, the subject matter of which was practically all covered in the resolutions submitted. In these cases, the committee reported that the questions were dealt with by resolution.

Reports of Provincial Executive Committees and Provincial Federations of Labour

These reports, which were also referred to the Committee on Officers' reports and were subsequently adopted without discussion, consisted of synopses of the legislative work of the provincial executive committees and federations of labour, together with summaries of the legislation requested and the legislation enacted in the various provinces. The committee commended the various executives for their activities and services.

Reports of Fraternal Delegates

The reports of the fraternal delegates—J. A. McClelland to the British Trades Union Congress, and John Colbert to the American Federation of Labour contained summaries of the chief questions dealt with at the conventions at which they had represented the Congress.

No Radical Change in Constitution

To the Committee on Constitution and Law, whose chairman was Vice-President Bert Merson, were referred several resolutions which sought to amend the constitution. Among these was a resolution which, in one form or another, had been rejected by previous conventions. The intent of this lengthy resolution was to alter the basis of the composition of the Congress membership so as to allow affiliation "to any body of workers in Canada, who are organized along trade or industrial lines in a functioning national or international union." This proposal would permit the admittance of dual organizations, secessionist bodies and independent unions. After prolonged discussion, the committee's recommendation of non-concurrence was adopted decisively. In the debate, the main argument advanced in favour of the resolution was that the depression in the trade union movement demanded a change in organization to prevent further demoralization, and that the Congress needed to draw to itself by a change in its constitution all the various organizations which comprised the labour movement of the country, complete autonomy for the Canadian Trade Union movement being the ultimate objective.

The reply of Secretary Treasurer P. M. Draper summarized the opposition to the proposed change. He repudiated the charge that the Congress was demoralized through loss of membership, and asserted that the resolution would only result in further division by admitting dual organizations and "rump organizations, composed of disgruntled members who had left international unions with a

grouch, imaginary or otherwise." He declared that "the cry of autonomy was only a subterfuge," and that "the trade unions in Canada had all the autonomy they required from their headquarters with all the machinery necessary for functioning as an industrial, legislative and political organization."

Considerable discussion also centered on another resolution which urged that the constitution be amended so that the voting power of the Congress would be based on the per capita tax paid by the various organizations instead of by the delegates present at the convention. The supporters of this resolution claimed that the time had arrived to change the basis of representation in order "to give representation to absentee membership" though "it was not the intention to corral votes." Opposition to the resolution was registered on the ground that, while such a system would recognize the numerical strength of the organization, yet "by the system of the bloc vote it would place the smaller unions in Canada at the mercy of the larger ones." After some further discussion, the committee's recommendation of non-concurrence was adopted. The adoption of recommendations of non-concurrence also rejected two other resolutions which called for the delegates electing all convention committees (with the exception of the Credential Committee) instead of these being appointed by the executive. A resolution, which aimed at the enlarging of the executive by the inclusion of the chairman of the respective provincial executives, was similarly rejected as was also a resolution to permit the issuing of charters to general labourers.

Hearing of Fraternal Addresses

As a special order of business, the Wednesday morning session was chiefly devoted to the hearing of fraternal messages. Mr. James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labour, represented that body before the convention. In commencing his address, he expressed "abiding faith" in the trade union movement and in the trade agreement as developed on the North American continent. He advised against "being so gay about trying your third party stuff," adding that "we have tried it in the States and it isn't worth it." He considered that the labour movement in the United States had secured advantages by remaining out of party politics and adhering to the traditional policy of the A. F. of L. With reference to the eight-hour day, he preferred to see it established "through your trade unions, for then it is a permanent thing."

Mr. A. G. Walkden, general secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association of Great Britain, was the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress. Conveying the greetings of five million British trade unionists, Mr. Walkden, in commenting on the similarity of some of the problems confronting the trade union movement in Great Britain and in Canada, referred to the advanced position of the movement in Great Britain in having incorporated into legislation such objectives as old age pensions, social insurance and freedom from injunctions. "However," stated the speaker, "you are leading us in the progress you have made in owning and controlling your public utilities." Continuing, the British delegate extolled and reviewed the work of the late British Labour Government, which, he pointed out, had been only in office and not in power. Such being the case, it concentrated on administration and the budget. In this respect, he dealt with the operation of unemployment insurance in Great Britain, and claimed that "it had saved the country from terrible trouble." Outlining the basis of organization and the development of the trade union movement in Great Britain, he pointed to its mobility in combining its strength when facing a crisis. He illustrated this by the recent struggle of the coal miners of Great Britain in what he regarded as the crowning success of the trade union movement in Great Britain. In conclusion, the British delegate, in referring to the possibility of the same tactics being repeated on a larger scale, declared as follows: "We may have to say some day to a reactionary government that your policy may result in an armed conflict somewhere in Europe. If you are going into war we are going to stop the wheels of industry. There shall be no more war."

Miss Maud Foley Van Vaerenwyck, fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League, emphasized the necessity of interesting women workers in organized labour. She contended that women in labour unions should not be patronized, and that if the picket line in a strike was good enough for men it was also good enough for women. The speaker, urged the sending of Canadian working women to the League's training school in Chicago for leadership in the labour movement.

Mr. A. J. Kugler, general organizer for the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, and Mr. Walter W. Barrett, field agent of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, also addressed the delegates on the par-

ticular problems confronting their organizations.

A cable was received from Amsterdam conveying cordial greetings to the Congress from the International Federation of Trades Unions. A cable was also received from Paris, from James F. Marsh, fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, that the French Federation of Labour unanimously decided against negotiating amalgamation with the Red International.

Report of Union Label Committee

In addition to reporting on the whole subject of union labels, this committee dealt with two resolutions which were referred to it. The first of these (in which the committee concurred and which was adopted) asked that the executive council be instructed to request all trades and labour councils in Canada to organize union label leagues in order to promote the sale of union label products. The second called upon the executive council and the provincial executives to interview the Federal and Provincial Governments and municipal authorities with a view to requesting that all uniforms manufactured in their own plants or contract shops should bear the union label. This resolution was concurred in by the committee and adopted. The committee in its report stated that it found that apathy and a "lack of aggressive educational propaganda on the part of union workers are the main causes for the almost total absence of union label products, the few union shops and the small number of working buttons found in Canada." Impressing the importance of purchasing union made products as part of the policy of promoting a wider use of the union label, the committee's report urged the incoming executive to renew the attempts "to have legislation enacted by the Dominion Government to protect the union label in Canada." The committee's report was adopted by the convention after a considerable number of delegates had participated in the discussion which ensued. In connection with this subject, President Moore pointed out that with this request for a renewal of demands for registration of union labels, trade unionists would have to face an intensification of the agitation for the incorporation of unions, which organized labour had always opposed for a great many reasons. Coincident with the development of the union label campaign, he advocated the development of co-operative manufacturing so that once a trade was established by its label, it would be safer from exploitation if controlled by the workers' co-operative.

Congress Opposed to Arming Workers and to Use of Troops

The Committee on Resolutions dealt with about seventy-five resolutions which were referred to it for consideration of the course of action to be recommended to the delegate body. In several cases, the committee amalgamated certain resolutions in which there was duplication of the subject matter, and in others, where it disagreed with the original intent, amending clauses were substituted, or parts of resolutions were deleted. However, in practically all cases the recommendation of the committee was adopted by the convention. Several of the resolutions, or the recommendations thereon, proved contentious and were thoroughly debated. Among these was a resolution which (after setting forth the disturbances in Cape Breton, culminating in the killing of one worker and the wounding of several others—acts which were alleged to be "directly attributable to the provocation of BESCO'S* armed company police") demanded "immediate and drastic legislation prohibiting corporations from maintaining armed forces," with the further proviso that failure to secure such legislation "will compel the trade unions of Canada to take such steps as may be necessary to protect their own members during strikes, lockouts and similar disturbances." The committee recommend deletion of the proviso, which action was protested by Delegate Tim Buck, who declared that "the only way to prevent armed force is to make it more dangerous for a company to maintain an armed force." However, by a standing vote of 95 to 56 the convention supported the committee's deletion, and the resolution was carried, demanding only "immediate and drastic legislation" to prohibit corporations from maintaining armed forces. In addition, the convention, on the recommendation of the committee, adopted another resolution which also expressed opposition to the use of troops in industrial disputes, coupled with a demand for legislation prohibiting the same. Reference was also made to this matter in the executive council's report, where, in regard to the Militia Act, the executive recommended:—

> "We further believe that the Federal Government should be given discretionary powers as to their compliance with such a requisition (for troops) even when made by a Municipality or a Provincial Government. In this way direct responsibility would be fixed upon those answerable to the electors for their action."

The report went on to state that amendments to the Militia Act, passed last session, did not make any such provision, and the executive

*British Empire Steel Corporation.

urged that further amendments be sought to give effect to this recommendation.

A resolution which stated that a number of men had been sent to the Southern Alberta beet fields by the Calgary branch of the Provincial Labour Bureau, and were put to expense because other labour was already employed there, and which asked that the men be reimbursed, was dealt with by the committee, the recommendation being that this question be taken up with the Dominion Employment Service. This recommendation was adopted.

Congress adheres to International Federation of Trade Unions

A debate resulted from a resolution—strongly supported by the Communist group in the convention—which urged "the convening of an all-inclusive conference of the trade unions of the world for the purpose of establishing a basis upon which all organized workers can be rallied into one Trade Union International." The convention was also asked by this resolution to endorse "the policy and actions of the British Trades Union Congress in its joint efforts with the Trade Unions of Soviet Russia" in establishing (as "a practical step" towards international solidarity) the International Unity Committee, which had resulted from the Anglo-Russian Conference. However, the committee, in recommending non-concurrence, advised "that this Congress confine its relations with Labour in Europe to the International Federation of Trade Unions." Replying to the arguments of the Communists that the resolution did not ask for amalgamation but "to endorse a certain policy," President Moore declared that trade unionists in Canada, being economically a part of the American trade union movement, had a different situation to consider from that prevailing in Great Britain. He explained that the American Federation of Labour had withdrawn from the Amsterdam International to which the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was affiliated. This being the case, he considered that world unity could not be accomplished unless the American Federation of Labour became a part of the Amsterdam International, and that "our best policy was to let the British go ahead with their efforts while we tried to bridge the gulf between the Amsterdam International and the American Federation of Labour." The discussion was closed by the convention adopting the committee's recommendation.

The extension of Dominion Government credits to Soviet Russia for the promotion of Russian purchases in Canada was urged by two resolutions, in lieu of which the committee substiuted one resolution to mean only the approval of "the resumption and improvement of trade relations with Russia." The committee further recommended, in the event of such trade developing, that steps be taken to request the Russian authorities to place orders in Canada with firms employing union labour only. This substitute resolution from the committee was adopted.

Industrial Unionism Rejected

Five resolutions, all urging the adoption of some form of Industrial unionism by the amalgamation of the present craft unions into industrial unions, were submitted. As this question has been repeatedly before Congress conventions in recent years (and always defeated) the committee, in again rejecting these proposals, merely re-affirmed the consistent policy of the Congress as reiterated at the 1924 London convention, i.e. "adhesion to the present form of organization, providing as it does the machinery for closer co-ordination of international craft unions, which has worked so successfully in the past and been the means of very materially improving the wages and working conditions of the workers, not only in the Dominion of Canada but on the American continent." The committee's recommendation, re-affirming this policy, was adopted without discussion.

After considerable discussion, the convention adopted a resolution, which, after outling the exploitation of Chinese Labour and the struggle of the Chinese people "against the brutal oppression of the foreign Imperialists," called upon Congress to adopt, among others, the following demands: (1) the withdrawal from China of the Imperialists and their armed forces; (2) the granting of the demands of the Chinese workers now on strike.

Supports Employment Service of Canada

Criticism of the work of the Employment Service of Canada formed the contents of a resolution which called for its discontinuance if it was "found not practicable" to "function as was the expressed intent of those responsible for its organization." The committee's recommendation of non-concurrence was adopted after a discussion in which it was pointed out, in refutation of the criticism, that the Employment Service Act was enacted at the request of organized labour, and had served the interests of labour in preventing exploitation of the workpeople. The committee concurred in, and the convention adopted, another resolution which instructed the incoming executive of the Province of

Quebec to ask the Government for the complete abolition of all private employment agencies with the exception of those directed by trade unions.

Objects to Price of 4.4 Beer

A resolution from the Toronto Building Trades Council called for the Congress to reaffirm its attitude in favour of beer and light wines, at the same time objecting to "the extortionate prices fixed by the Ontario Brewers' Association for this mild beer known as 4.4." The matter was referred to the Ontario executive for "favourable action."

Two resolutions, which emanated from the floor of the convention, and which were introduced by unanimous consent, condemned the action of the British Columbia Legislature "in removing Labour's representative from the Motion Picture Projectionist Board" and requested that "this action be reconsidered," the decision of the convention being conveyed by wire to the Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia. The second, extending the "unanimous moral support" of the Congress to the miners in their industrial struggle, coupled with the sincere wish that an early settlement would be reached satisfactory to all the parties involved, was forwarded to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America. Before the adjournment, acknowledgement was received from the U.M.W. President.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions, which were adopted, covered the following subjects:

Instructing the provincial executives to press for legislation prohibiting the commercial manufacture or making of clothing in homes.

Instructing the incoming executive to request the Provincial Governments to enact legislation, providing for a practical examination of auto mechanics.

Instructing all provincial executives to consider making provision, through traffic regulations, for the right of way being allowed to fire fighting apparatus when responding to alarms.

In favour of representations being made by the provincial executive for Quebec to the Quebec Legislature respecting certain amendments to the statutes pertaining to the licensing of motion picture machine operators.

Instructing the Congress executive to secure legislation compelling compulsory inspection of air pressure tanks and spraying machines.

Instructing the executive to request the Ontario Government to enact a standard code of building by-laws, which shall constitute the minimum requirements in municipalities and cities of the province.

Instructing the Quebec provincial executive to urge upon the Legislature of Quebec the ratification of the draft convention of the International Conference of Labour at Geneva on workmen's compensation in industrial accidents.

In favour of amending the Civil Service Act whereby any branch of the service so desiring can be placed under the Industrial Disputes Act or an independent board "with full powers to adjust any grievances that may obtain from arbitrary findings of the Civil Service Commission."

Instructing the Quebec Provincial executive to make the necessary representations before the Legislature seeking enactment of legislation whereby no town or city may interfere with the right of its employees to become members of any union or association.

Instructing the executive officers to vigorously continue their efforts to secure legislation making illegal the issuance of injunctions in connection with industrial disputes.

Urging the institution of the eight-hour day on all public works.

In favour of federal office cleaners being put on the same basis as permanent employees with respect to salary, superannuation and other privileges; and of only widows and self-supporting women being employed as office cleaners where the nature of the work is such as can be performed by women.

Requesting legislation to compel all employers of labour to give all employees at least two weeks' holidays with full pay each year, ten months or more employment to entitle employees to be covered by such legislation.

Instructing provincial executives to take the necessary action to secure one day's rest in seven for fire fighters and all classes of workers.

In favour of certain amendments to the regulations of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board and the Ontario Factory Act.

In favour of having the Congress instruct its provincial executives to seek from the Provincial Cabinets the necessary legislation making effective a two platoon system for all members of paid civic fire brigades.

Protesting against war memorials being built by public funds under unfair conditions.

Urging the immediate nationalization of all coal mines and natural resources operated under national control.

Instructing Congress to endeavour to achieve amalgamation of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. Also to bring about complete unity of organization among the postal employees.

Instructing the Congress executive, in conjunction with the Ontario executive, to impress upon the Ontario Government the necessity of strengthening the fair wage provisions of the Province, and making more adequate provision for its enforcement.

In favour of asking the Federal Government to penalize contractors who do not observe the Fair Wage Clauses according to the letter of the law, and also eliminating objectionable amendments of the regulations, relating to agreements.

Urging the Provincial Legislature of Quebec that the Fair Wage Act be amended providing for the insertion in all future contracts of the schedule to be paid all classes of labour, and that it be the duty of the Minimum Wage Commission to compile and enforce said scale.

Urging the Canadian Government, in the event of further steamship construction for the West Indian service that such steamships be constructed in Canadian yards and manned by Canadian citizens.

Urging the adoption of a series of suggestions from the Montreal Trades and Labour Council (relative to unemployment and conditions in the shipbuilding industry) and favouring the appointment of a Federal Commission to consider recommendations on the same.

Instructing the executive to seek a special interview with the Dominion Government with a view to giving effect to recommendations from the Montreal Trades and Labour Council looking towards a solution of unemployment.

Re-affirmation of adherence to the Congress principle of a working day of eight hours and a working week of forty-four hours, with the proviso that "in any locality where organized labour finds itself able to relieve an unemployed situation by a working week of less hours, this Congress is of the opinion such should be done."

In favour of legislation providing for unemployment insurance for all workers on a non-contributory basis.

Urging Congress to appoint a representative on the Executive Committee of the Workers' Educational Association, and, in conjunction with affiliated units, to aid in extending this system of workers education.

Urging upon the Legislature of the Province of Quebec the adoption of a series of measures to facilitate the development of education in that province. (These measures were the same as were endorsed by the Congress last year and were given in detail in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1924, page 855).

Instructing the Ontario executive to urge upon the Ontario Legislature certain amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act, and the administration of the Act in a more just and sympathetic manner.

Urging upon such Provincial Governments, which have not yet established Mothers' Allowances, the advisability of enacting such legislation without delay.

In favour of legislation to establish Old Age Pensions.

Urging restriction of immigration "until means are provided to look after the present population."

Urging the appointing of a Royal Commission, fully representative of all classes, including organized labour, to investigate the conditions under which the banking business is being carried on in Canada.

Urging amendments to The Bankruptcy Act so that in cases of insolvency the claims of employees for wages receive priority over those of all other creditors.

Urging the Congress executive to co-operate with the American Federation of Labour in its forthcoming organization campaign.

Protesting against military training in schools and demanding legislation eliminating the same.

Urging upon the Quebec Legislature the amending of Article 2931 of the Quebec Statutes making it necessary "that each School Commission furnish proof that not less than one-half of the sum granted for the purpose of buying prize books is employed in the purchasing of books written by Canadian authors, printed in Canada."

In the closing hours of the convention, a prolonged debate occurred over the minority order of the Board of Railway Commissioners which provided for a reduction in railway freight rates on grain and flour from the prairie provinces for export through Pacific coast ports. The decision of the convention was as follows: "That the convention vigorously oppose the enforcement of minority decisions of the Railway Commission on matters which have a very far-reaching effect, and refer the further consideration of the matter to the incoming executive for fuller investigation with other representatives of railroad organizations."

A part of one of the sessions of the convention was devoted to the presentation of suitable gifts to the visiting fraternal delegates and to the members of the local entertainment committee.

Election of Officers

In the election of officers, Mr. Tom Moore was elected president of the Congress for the eighth successive year by a majority of 140 votes over Tim Buck of Toronto, the only other nominee. The vote was: Moore, 169; Buck, 29. Mr. P. M. Draper, who has been twenty-five years secretary of the Congress, was re-elected unanimously, his nominator being the same delegate who nominated him for the position twenty-five years ago. In honour of his quarter of a century continuous stewardship in this office, the delegates presented him with a suitable memento.

The full list of officers, provincial executive committees and fraternal delegates for 1925-6 is as follows:—

President, Tom Moore, Ottawa.

Secretary-Treasurerer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa.

Vice-Presidents, James Simpson, Toronto, Bert Merson, Toronto, and J. T. Foster, Montreal. The three vice-presidents were all re-elected to office.

Provincial Executive Committees: Nova Scotia—(Left to the Congress executive to appoint representatives). Quebec—G. R. Brunet, Montreal; O. Fleury, Quebec; J. Pelletier, Montreal; O. Hebert, Hull. Ontario—H. S. Mitchell, Hamilton; A. F. McLeod, Espanola; R. Plante, Ottawa; Mary McNab, Toronto. Manitoba—J. L. McBride, Winnipeg; G. W. Howard, Winnipeg; J. H. Palmer, Dauphin; J. H. Roberts, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan—A. Eddy, Saskatoon; E. Perry, Regina; C. F. Green, and A. Baker, Moose Jaw. British Columbia—P. Bengough, Vancouver; R. Nunn, Victoria; Fred Hoover and Walter Scrivens, Vancouver. The first named delegate in each of the above provincial executives is the chairman.

After three ballots were taken, Montreal was chosen as the convention city for 1926.

Loss by Dust Explosions

Investigations conducted by the United States Bureau of Chemistry show that forty-five lives were lost, twenty-eight employees injured and $5,000,000 worth of property was destroyed in dust explosions and resulting fires in the United States during the past year. These explosions and fires occurred in starch manufacturing plants, wood-working establishments, leather-grinding mills, feed-mixing plants, and grain elevators. A summary prepared by the bureau shows that there are 22,000 establishments in the United States manufacturing dusty products, such as starch, feed, cocoa, spice and sugar, or producing dust during the manufacture of woodenware, aluminum ware, corks, etc. The dust explosion hazard also exists in a smaller degree in warehouses, transfer stations and similar establishments where large quantities of dust or dusty material are handled either in bulk or in package form. Open lights, electric arcs, lighted cigars, cigarettes and pipes, sparks of static electricity, and the breaking of lighted electric lamps are stated to be sources of ignition sufficient to start a dust explosion when enough dust to form an explosive mixture is present in the air.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

American Federation of Labour Convention Call

THE American Federation of Labour has issued a call to the 45th convention, to be held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, commencing October 5. The call expresses the hope that every member organization will be represented at the convention, and take advantage of this opportunity for study, research and the formulation of future policies.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

Wage Movement.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at their recent fourth annual convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, adopted a report from the schedule and wage committee, recommending that the machinery of the Brotherhood be put in action, through its various associations of general chairmen, with a view to inaugurating a wage movement, seeking a substantial increase in rates of pay for men in train and yard service, and that the various associations proceed along this line at meetings to be held as follows:—Chicago Local Chairmen's Association, November 1, 1925; Western General Chairmen's Association, November 3, 1925; Southern General Chairmen's Association, November 10, 1925; Eastern General Chairmen's Association, November 17, 1925.

The convention further ruled that under no circumstances should there be any compromise in revising rules in connection with this wage movement. The Chicago Local Chairman's Association, known as District No. 4, is to set forth the rates of pay to be recognized as a basis of settlement for the yardmen of the United States and Canada. The rate of pay for roadmen will be based on the hauling power of locomotives resulting in flat increases in existing rates. In the event of a failure to effect a settlement upon the new principles introduced, the various associations are authorized to proceed as heretofore in obtaining a flat increase in pay for freight and passenger trainmen. The president of the Grand Lodge is to secure all available data relating to the principle of basing wages on the draw bar pull and weight on drivers of locomotives, and that such information be forwarded to the various associations for their assistance in the prosecution of the wage movement.

General committees are to endeavour to have a 12-hour day away-from-home-terminal rule, instead of the present 16-hour away-from-home-terminal rule, incorporated into the schedule, and that this movement be nation-wide in scope, including the Dominion of Canada, but not in conjunction with the proposed new wage movement.

The convention was opposed to the practice by which conductors are required to take train orders over the telephone.

The general committee are to seek the privilege of being a party, with the operating officers, to making and agreeing upon interpretation of transportation and operating rules affecting the employees in train and yard service.

A concerted effort will be made to have all railroads adopt a standard code of rules.

Merging of railways.—The convention authorized the president of the Grand Lodge to create a commission or fact-finding committee, to investigate merger questions for the purpose of preparing a plan to be submitted to general committees on roads involved in a merger proposition, in order equitably to safeguard the seniority rights of the employees that the Brotherhood represents. (A resolution respecting the rights of men on absorbed properties was passed at the previous convention, held at Toronto).

Promotion.—General grievance committees were instructed to insist that yardmasters be promoted from the ranks of yardmen according to their seniority.

Overtime pay.—The convention adopted a recommendation "that this organization recognize the principle of time and one-half for work performed in excess of eight hours to be as sacred as the basic eight-hour day is itself sacred and we urge this convention to go on record that the time and one-half rule shall not be compromised during the negotiation or application of the proposed wage movement."

Standard yard rates.—General committees are to urge companies to pay the standard rate of pay for yardmen performing work train service exclusively within yard switching limits.

Employment age.—The Brotherhood will seek to secure a modification of the existing practice of railway executives in refusing to hire men who have reached the age of 35 years, and in employing students, and to secure the employment of men between the ages of 35 and 45, being still in their prime.

Pension changes.—The Brotherhood's pension plan was amended by the addition of a

new provision that no application will be accepted from any member who has on July 1, 1925, reached the age of sixty-five years. No application will be accepted from a member who has after July 1, 1926, reached the age of forty-five years. Any person joining the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen after July 1, 1926, and who has reached the age of forty-five years will not be eligible for admission to this department.

Canadian Teachers' Federation

The sixth annual convention of the Canadian Teachers' Federation was held at Toronto in August. Vice-president R. E. Howe, occupied the chair.

The Honourable G. S. Henry, minister of education of Ontario, in welcoming the delegates, suggested that there was a defect in the present educational system, as students were trained without reference to the positions available for their employment, and that the convention might be able to suggest some method of selective education which would not overcrowd any profession. The chairman replied that the question raised by the minister involved expenditure and that with smaller classes and wider differentiation of courses something might be devised.

Reports were received from British Columbia and Alberta, from the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance, the Saskatchewan Secondary Teachers' Association, the Manitoba Teachers' Federation, the Ontario Secondary Teachers' Association, the Ontario Men Teachers' Association, the Federation of Women Teachers of Ontario, the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec, and the Teachers' Federation of Prince Edward Island. Information was given as to the relation of teachers to the Council of Public Instruction of Quebec and Prince Edward Island and the Departments of Education in the other provinces. The teachers of Nova Scotia and Ontario are to be invited to co-operate in making the Federation representative of the entire Dominion.

Contracts.—A committee was appointed to draft uniform legislation that would tend to obtain security of tenure for teachers in the various provinces, and to draft a form of contract to implement such legislation. A wide diversity was found to exist in the different provinces in regard to contracts, pointing to the need for a standardized form of agreement.

Interchange of teachers.—The delegates were strongly in favour of an exchange of teachers within the Empire and between the various provinces, and it was reported that progress had already been made in this direction. These exchanges, it was thought, should be organized by the provincial departments, but if any further organization should be required the Federation will set up the necessary machinery. Due publicity is to be given to this policy through the provincial organizations.

The convention resolved that an excursion of Canadian teachers to the British Isles in 1926, under the auspices of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, would be desirable, and instructed the incoming executive to appoint a committee to consider the matter, and if practicable, to provide the excursion on the condition that the excursion be under the auspices of the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

The convention approved a suggestion that the Federation should have a representative on the Senate of Canada, and the Dominion prime minister and the leader of the opposition will be memorialized on the subject.

The principle that the teachers' training period should be for two years was approved.

A committee was appointed to report at the next annual meeting on the subject of permanent headquarters for the Federation.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the British teachers' organizations that there is at present a surplus of teachers in Canada, and that contrary statements are false.

Reduced return railway fares are to be sought for teachers desiring to travel eastward from the west during the summer vacations.

The Federation will take part in the next convention of the World Federation of Teachers, if it should be held in Canada.

A committee was appointed to promote the organization of teachers in backward districts, and another committee will secure full information as to matriculation certificates, high school diplomas and other matter in the various provinces.

The convention pledged its support to the Alberta Teachers' Alliance in their dispute with the Blairmore School Board.

The next annual convention will be held at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President, Mr. R. E. Howe, Westmount; Vice-president, Mr. M. J. Coldwell; Secretary-treasurer, Mr. G. J. Elliott, Winnipeg.

Ontario and Quebec Typographical Union

The fourteenth annual convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions was held at Windsor, Ontario, during the last week of June, Mr. J. A. P. Haydon acting as president of the Conference. Fraternal delegates were present from sister organizations, including Mr. George R. Brunet,

Canadian vice-president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and Mr. Jos. Pelletier, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders. In addition, Mrs. E. G. Simmonds and A. McDonald extended greetings from the Empire State Typographical Conference and the Michigan Federation of Typographical Unions. It was reported that since last November new local unions have been organized at Niagara Falls, Belleville, Owen Sound and Hamilton, while a large number of new members have been added in several other districts.

The convention pledged its full support to the International Typographical Union in the general campaign of organization, education and publicity, with particular reference to the organization of printers in small towns, and to this end the co-operation and assistance of the Weekly Newspaper Publishers' Association will be sought. Typographical unions throughout Canada having expressed themselves as in favour of placing a ten cents per pound customs duty on American magazines entering the Dominion, it was decided to address a questionnaire on this subject to all candidates in the forthcoming Dominion elections, and the replies will be published. The convention also requested the establishment by the Dominion Government of an independent tariff commission.

The convention urged all affiliated unions and their members to co-operate with the school authorities in furthering technical education.

During the sessions a British flag was presented to Mr. J. M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union. This will be flown on certain specified days from the new headquarters building in Indianapolis. Mr. Lynch was informed that "now that the International Typographical Union owns a headquarters building, which is the property of the membership residing in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, the Canadian membership believes that the flags of both countries should be flown from this building."

Officers were elected as follows:—

President, J. A. P. Haydon, of Ottawa.

Vice-president, Hugh S. Bentley, of Hamilton.

Secretary-treasurer, A. H. Wheatley, of London.

A vice-president to represent the Quebec unions will be appointed by the executive committee.

St. Catharines was chosen as the convention city for 1926.

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Industrial Alliance in Great Britain

At the invitation of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, a conference of certain British trade unions, with an approximate aggregate membership of 3,000,000, was held recently with a view to reviving on a broader basis the "triple alliance" of miners, railwaymen and transport workers. The unions represented were: The Miners' Federation, National Union of Railwaymen, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Railway Clerks' Association, Transport and General Workers' Union, National Transport Workers' Federation, Amalgamated Engineering Union, Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, and Boilermakers' Society.

The conference decided to appoint a committee to consider plans for the establishment of an alliance of these organizations, for the purpose of maintaining labour standards and improving the wages and conditions of the workers. A sub-committee of six was subsequently appointed to draft the details of the alliance and to examine constitutional difficulties.

The draft constitution of the proposed alliance was issued in July. The constitution states the objects of the Alliance as follows:—

"To create, by means of an alliance of the specified organizations, a means of mutual support to assist any or all of the allied organizations in defending the hours of labour and wage standards, and securing advancement of the standard of living, or to take action to secure acceptance of, or to defend, any principle of an industrial character which may be deemed vital by the allied organizations."

The conditions of membership involve the allied organizations in definitely undertaking, notwithstanding anything in their agreements or constitutions to the contrary, to act as directed by the general conference of the alliance. Nothing in the constitution interferes with the right of the allied organizations to promote movements on their own behalf, but in such cases they are not entitled to the assistance of the alliance.

International Seamen's Conference

A conference between representatives of the seafarers' organizations affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation and representatives of organizations not so affiliated (i.e., the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, the International Seamen's Union of America, the Association of Danish Seamen, and the Danish Cooks and Stewards' Union) was held in London, England, in July. The object of the conference was to consider the

situation created by the omission to place on the agenda of the next International Labour Conference the question of hours of work of seamen. The following resolution was adopted:—

That a joint committee of representatives of deck hands, stoke-hold and catering departments be appointed to bring before the 1926 Conference of the International Labour Organization a request to discuss hours of labour at sea; further, that such committee be instructed to draft a schedule of working hours for all seamen on board ship.

The conference appointed three delegates from each organization to be members of the committee.

It was found impossible to come to an agreement on the subject of the establishment of an International Seamen's Code, the representatives of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union and of the American organization having stated that they did not desire the reform in question.

Employees and Welfare Schemes

The general executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, after an investigation lasting for more than a year, have recommended that local unions be instructed to see that future wage contracts are not to contain clauses requiring employees to assess themselves for welfare schemes. Such schemes include provision of old age pensions and sickness and accident benefits. The investigation showed that in a few cases the employers bore the entire cost of the benefits, but that many employers collected from one to three per cent of wages, often without the consent of the employees. The report of the executive board states that "where a *bona fide* organization of employees does not exist, the cost of these schemes is now borne by wages, and the workers are paying dearly in inadequate wage rates and inferior labour conditions. There are companies with which our local divisions have contracts that had imposed these insurance benefit schemes upon our members without consulting the organization, and have required the employees to jointly contribute in paying the cost. Our members had nothing to say in establishing the insurance, bargaining its terms or cost, or the sums, if any, they should contribute to this cost. This is not democracy in industry. The employees are supposed to be the direct beneficiaries of this insurance, bearing part of the expense and should therefore have a say in its establishment."

Vacation House for Garment Workers

"Unity House," a holiday home at Forest Park, Pennsylvania, lately provided by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for the use of its members, is described in the July issue of the *American Federationist*, by Fannia M. Cohn, a vice-president of the organization. The vacation home, she states, was originally the property of the Waist and Dressmakers' Locals 22 and 25, but was bought this spring by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Tens of thousands of dollars have been invested in improvements by the International. The transfer of the vacation center was the occasion of a three-days' celebration on June 12, 13, 14. Additional significance and prestige was given the occasion by the presence of the president of the American Federation of Labour, William Green. Unity House, operated on a non-profit basis, and managed by our International, is made available to all the members at a rate of seventeen dollars a week. It stands on a large tract of land which has been cleared in the midst of forest and hills. The settlement consists of cottages which can accommodate about 600 members at a time, and is "equipped with everything that civilization has prepared for the pleasure of the leisured rich."

Employee Lunchrooms

The American Management Association has published a pamphlet on "Employee Lunchrooms," showing the benefits to be derived by employers and workers from plant restaurants. A large employer of labour states that "investigation after investigation has proved that in factories not equipped with plant restaurants, the production charts become very erratic after the noonday recess, simply because the workers have not been fortified with nourishing, wholesome food; and not only does production suffer a definite setback, but the number and seriousness of the accidents increase, especially in the last two hours of the working day."

Another employer gives his experience as follows: "We are thoroughly convinced that the lunchroom has been of material benefit in our accident prevention campaign, has increased efficiency and has minimized time lost through sickness."

Some plant cafaterias are run entirely by the employees themselves. One of these has been in existence for fifteen years. It employs a full-time manager, and is able to make a small profit for the benefit of the employees' club house.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Inspection of Machinery in British Columbia

The chief inspector of factories of British Columbia states that "accident prevention has become a definitely organized objective in practically all large industrial plants throughout the province, with the result that records concerning preventable accidents show a gratifying reduction. A different procedure is now being followed when new machinery is being installed or plants rebuilt. In the past the dominating objective appeared to be to get the machinery in operation and then wait until the inspector made an inspection of the plant before any serious attempt was made to provide safe working conditions for the employees. The general practice at the present time, however, is to have all safeguards installed before the machinery or plant is placed in operation, and then to notify the inspector that the plant is ready for inspection."

Pure Air Possible in all Factories

"Ventilation problems no longer offer insuperable difficulties to the engineering world, but on the contrary, experts in this line are available whose experience justifies the assertion of the principle that a clean breathing atmosphere may be provided for the workers in any of the industries that are carried on in this country." This view is expressed by Mr. John Roach, deputy commissioner of labour of New Jersey, in an address reported in the United States *Monthly Labour Review* for July. "I am willing," he says, "to stand on the general theory that every worker is entitled to safe, hygienic working conditions, and none should be exposed to the danger or discomforts of industrial dust, noxious fumes, or excessive heat, during the period of his employment. Engineering science has made such strides in the field of mechanical ventilation that there is no longer any deep-seated or intricate problem involved in the arrangement of processing methods that will prevent the installation of practical mechanical devices to confine or remove dust, vapours, and gases at their point of origin."

The speaker pays a tribute to the employers in regard to the protection of the workers. "The general attitude of employers toward the introduction of expensive plant improvements has broadened during the past decade to such an extent that the combined forces of engineering research and investigation are now engaged in developing and perfecting standardizations of processes having in view the ultimate safety of the working people. The practice of plant managers and engineers meeting in conference and exchanging views on processing has divested important trade groups of the curtains of mystery and secrecy that formerly hid their methods from the public gaze and has enabled progressive directors to install processing safeguards that are the joint product of technical and practical experience. . . . . The safety-first movement that has reached proportions of national importance probably originated in the industrial convulsion that caused many of our leading states to adopt workmen's compensation laws based on the economic theory that industry, rather than the individual worker, should bear the financial burden of industrial accidents causing loss of time and impairment of earning ability. . . . In the early days of our legislative struggles for improved labour legislation, very little was said about injuries due to breathing air contaminated with poisonous or non-poisonous dusts, vapours, or gases, as most of the early efforts to provide a larger measure of protection for the workingman were confined to accidents caused by dangerous machinery or defective plant premises. . . . In this country there has been a general acceptance of the modern enlightened working standard that every worker is entitled to clean air and that (while certain dusts and fumes are more dangerous than others) all contamination of the atmosphere of the workroom must be avoided. This desirable condition may be effected through the installation of mechanical exhaust ventilation which can be adapted to almost every variety of manufacturing process involving the evolution of dusts, fumes, steam, or excessive heat."

Analysis of Lost Time Accidents

The Engineering and Rating Division of the Maryland Casualty Company recently prepared charts showing the "lost time" accidents which had occurred in 3,788 plants in seventeen manufacturing groups. These charts are analyzed in *Safety Engineering* (New York), which points out that it is difficult to compare the mechanical causes of accidents in different industries owing to the wide range in classification. In a study of the non-mechanical causes of accidents, however, there is more nearly common ground in the industries and we find that "handling of objects," "falls of persons," "handling tools," "falling objects," and "electricity" are among the more frequent causes of accidents in the non-mechanical classes of accidents. They stand out conspicuously as causes to be studied and remedied. The silk manufacturing industry

lost on an average less than one day per employee (.99); knitting and hosiery came next with 1.07 days per employee, and textiles third with 2.18 days for each employee. In food manufacturing accidents caused the loss of 15.12 days for each employee—the greatest number for any of the seventeen industries—with foundries 14.48, forging 13.19, and machine shops 12.04, following close upon one another. In comparing the amount of time lost in temporary accidents with that of fatal and permanent accidents for each industry, we find that in forging only 13.74 per cent was due to temporary accidents and 86.26 per cent to fatal and permanent accidents. Among the various industries this shows the smallest percentage of lost time due to temporary accidents and the largest to fatal and permanent accidents. In contrast the greatest percentage of lost time (30.6) was due to the former in food manufacturing and 69.4 per cent to the latter. In all industries much more time is lost by death and permanent accidents than by temporary accidents. The results show that the attention of operators and safety inspectors should be especially directed toward reducing the hazards that kill and maim for life. The time lost from temporary accidents is comparatively slight.

Employees' Life-Saving Medals

The president of the Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad Company stated in a recent address that "about five years ago it was decided to give medals to employees who had rendered some unusually meritorious service in connection with rendering first aid, or in saving life. A bronze medal or a silver medal is given in cases of exceptional service rendered where the life of the injured party was not at stake; the gold medal is given only in case of the actual saving of a life. Since this plan was put into effect the two companies have awarded thirteen gold medals, three silver medals and two bronze medals. This means that thirteen lives have been saved as a result of the instruction received. Nine of these cases were away from company property and the persons saved were not employees of the company."

Rock Dusting in Coal Mines

The Illinois Coal Mining Institute at a recent meeting discussed rock-dusting to prevent explosions, as recommended by the United States Bureau of Mines (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, page 537, etc.) It was found that "the practice of rock-dusting had proven to be practical in application, efficient in performance, harmless to mine and men and reasonable in cost." The safety engineer of the Old Ben Coal Corporation reported that they were starting their ninth season with rock-dusting. He reported that since the winter of 1917-18 nine explosions have occurred, seven of which reached a rock-dust zone where the flame was extinguished by the first dust in the path of the explosion. Two were not of sufficient intensity for flame to reach the dust zone, although the force of these threw the rock dust into suspension. Two were of enormous intensity in force and flame and undoubtedly would have been disastrous had it not been for the rock dust installations. He stated that full dependence is placed in the dust coating of haulageways, for it is a simple matter to keep the ash content on the roof and ribs greater than 70 per cent. In addition, however, dust trough barricades are installed in wide places along haulage roads at 500 feet intervals to give additional protection, but primarily to have rock dust in quantities available in the event of a mine fire. An official of the Peabody Coal Company stated that for the initial dusting the average cost, including labour and material for distribution of rock dust and erection of barriers (allowing for depreciation on equipment) amounted to 2¾ cents per foot of open entry. In repeating for second and subsequent dustings, which it is propsed to perform every six months or sooner, if required, there will be a small increase in length of main and cross entries. With increased length of entries, added barriers, maintenance of barriers in place and continued dusting of roadways and air courses at 6 months intervals, it is estimated that the average cost based on the present wage scale for this important safety measure will be 1.6 cents per ton on the output for the next ten-year period.

Miners' Nystagmus and Unrest

A recent article in the *Lancet* (London) on "The Mind of the Miner" states that in the mining industry the amount of time lost on account of disputes has been higher than in other industries, while the amount of unemployment has been less; at the same time mortality rates for accidents and for all causes have been falling, and great disasters have been fewer. Nevertheless within the industry unrest varies on the different coal fields directly with mortality. The suggestion is made that the miner suffers from a "dungeon complex," which incidentally is manifested by his peculiar disease, nystagmus, and that the miner's psychology may be associated with the cause of nystagmus, that is, dim illumination.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS FIRST AID COMPETITIONS, 1925

The winning teams in the First Aid Competitions held by the Canadian National Railways in 1925 are given below, as compiled by the Company's Department of Safety and First Aid. All the Dominion and regional competitions were conducted by Colonel C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., M.D., director-general of St. John Ambulance Association.

Dominion Trophies (St. John Ambulance Association)

Montizambert Cup, representing championship of Canada, open for men. Winners, Stratford Shop Team No. 2.

Wallace Nesbitt trophy, representing railway championship of Canada, open to men. Winners, Montreal Car Department, No. 1 team.

Lady Drummond Cup, representing championship of Canada, open to women. Winners, Montreal General Offices, No. 1 team.

Ontario Province Shield, representing provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Stratford Shop Team No. 2.

Quebec Province Shield, representing provincial championship, open for men. Winners, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Team.

Manitoba Province Shield, representing provincial championship, open for men. Winners, No. 14 Division St. John Ambulance Branch, Team No. 2.

Saskatchewan Province Shield, provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Regina.

System Championship

Thornton Cup, representing championship of Canadian National Railway system, open to men. Winners, Fort Rouge Shops.

Robb Cup, representing championship Canadian National Railways system, open to women. Winners, Montreal General Office Team No. 2.

Regional Championship

Chamberlin Shield, representing championship central region, open to men. Winners, Stratford Shop team No. 2.

Bowker Cup, representing championship central region, open to women. Winners, Montreal General Office team No. 2.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Grand Trunk Western region, open to men. Winners, Battle Creek offices, "C" team.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Grand Trunk Western region, open to women. Winners, Detroit General Office, team "A."

Officers' Cup, representing championship western region, open to men. Winners, Fort Rouge Shops.

Officers' Cup, representing championship western region, open to women. Winners, Edmonton, Alberta.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Atlantic region, open to men. Winners, Moncton General Office, team No. 1.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Atlantic region, open to women. Winners, Moncton General Office team.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Telegraph Department, open to men. Not competed for in 1925, owing to recent organization of classes.

Barber Cup, representing championship Telegraph Department, open to women. Not competed for in 1925, owing to recent organization of classes.

Galloway Cup, representing championship electric lines, open for general competition. Winners, Montreal and Southern Counties Railway No. 4 office team.

Local Trophies

Hutchison Shield, representing Montreal and District, open to men. Winners, Montreal General Offices, team No. 5.

Bourne Cup, representing Montreal and District, open to women. Winners, Montreal General Office team No. 4.

Deacon Shield, representing Stratford, Ontario, division, open to men. Winners, Stratford Motive Power Shops, team No. 4.

Officers' Cup, representing Stratford Division (Transportation only), open to men. Winners, Palmerston, Ontario, Motive Power team.

Officers' Cup, for those who have not won any previous trophies, open for general competition. Winners, Owen Sound, Ontario, team.

"Hanna" Cup, representing championship Winnipeg and District, open for men. Winners, Fort Rouge Coach Shop team.

Library Cup, representing championship Battle Creek versus Port Huron shops, open to men. Winners, Battle Creek Shop, team No. 1.

"Page" medal, representing Central region, for constables, open to men. Winners, Stratford team.

The *Nations Health* (Chicago) notes that the State of Ohio has lately set aside one per cent of the State Workmen's Compensation Fund for the prevention of industrial accidents. It says "the general adoption of such a means of providing funds for the cause of industrial hygiene would place at the disposal of the health forces of the several states resources such as they have scarcely dared to dream of in the past."

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities are also noted which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Boys of London, Ontario, Seeking Training

Between 30 and 40 London boys in their late 'teens are seeking some place where they can get a practical training in one of the trades and are unable to find such a place. Mr. J. C. Spencer, superintendent of the Employment Office at London, has a list of boys who want to learn a trade in a practical way in a factory or with a large company and whom he cannot settle nor satisfy. "These boys," he says, "are just the right type to encourage to learn a trade. They come to me asking where they can go for their training, and I am largely at a loss to tell them. This morning I was able to find room for three in a London foundry. I would like to issue an appeal, not only to London business men, but to firms in Western Ontario on behalf of these boys. As the case stands at present, unless these youngsters get what they want here they will go across to the other side."

Mr. Spencer points out that there has been a change in the minds of the boys of from 16 to 18 in the last five years, and that now there is a demand for training in one of the trades. The boys on his list are all through high school. "There seems," he says, "to be a definite need in the case of these boys which we are unable to fill, and which is a vital one to the country as well as to the boys. If there is no place where they can learn trades we shall lose them and in ten or fifteen years' time the Canadian producer will have to import his skilled men. As a matter of fact, at the present time many large firms are making a practice of importing from Great Britain and from the States all the highly skilled men they require, using them as long as they need them and then letting them go. It may be the most efficient plan for these firms from a dividend point of view; I do not know, but it is partly the cause of the present dearth in places for training our young men. I would like to see some definite action taken in a general way to deal with this growing problem."

Need for Apprenticeship

That many boys leaving school are likely to drift into the ranks of casual labour through the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is a warning sounded by social workers of the Family Welfare Association in Montreal. Great difficulty is found in getting boys into jobs which promise a good future through the opportunity of learning trades. Instead, the "blind alley" job, with all its dangers, is the alternative, and even that is hard to find. As hundreds of boys are leaving school each year, their prospects under such circumstances appear anything but hopeful. Numbers of these boys, it is said, would make good carpenters or mechanics if openings could be found for them, and the lack of such opportunities means that a large class is growing up without any dependable means of livelihood through no fault of its own, and constitutes a real economic menace for the future.

Apprenticeship for Moulders

The following extracts are from the fourth of a series of articles on Management Principles of Apprenticeship, by H. A. Frommelt, which appeared in *Industrial Management* for June, 1925.

The Falk Corporation, of Milwaukee, Wis., which does a general steel casting business, was forced with the ending of the war to consider some means of maintaining a skilled personnel for its steel foundry work. It became obvious that if it were to maintain itself as a self-dependent foundry it must in some way begin the training of young men for this important trade. Everywhere the cry went up that while this had been tried again and again by foundries all over the country, it must result in a failure because American boys could not be induced to take up this disagreeable and unpleasant trade. But something must be done. Foundry personnel must be made self-sustaining. Skilled hands were no longer coming to us from Europe. There was nothing else to do but to attempt the impossible, namely, of inducing native American boys to learn the foundry business.

It was apparent to the executive heads at the start that even in a plant of this size employing normally between a thousand and

twelve hundred men, the work of establishing an adequate apprenticeship system must be put in the hands of an apprentice organization whose duties had no connection whatever with production. This, it should be noted, was the very first step of the management. There was no thought of attempting to induce young men to enter upon apprenticeships until a systematic and organized course of work and study could be placed in the hands of a competent corps of instructors and foremen. This in itself is worthy of note, as being an essential step toward the attainment of success. Simultaneously, with the establishment of an apprenticeship organization, the principle of tradition was invoked. Little actually needed to be done to revive the tradition of apprenticeship in this particular organization. Significantly enough, the majority of the present foremen and superintendents were men who at one time had been apprentices under an earlier apprenticeship system. The development of the business into a modern industrial organization had, like in so many other instances, been instrumental in the breakdown of the old apprentice plan. But the foremen as a body were most favourable to the establishment of some adequate system of apprenticeship training. They could not be expected to carry out the details of such a plan, but if properly organized they would give it such co-operation necessary to make it successful. This, as the events later proved, they did whole-heartedly and successfully. The tradition of training had not died out in this organization; it needed but the proper cultivation to bring it again to more active life. While the principle of tradition was being established and applied, the work of preparing programmes of shop work and school study were being drawn up. The schedule of foundry shop work for a four-year apprentice shows that every phase of this trade is taught the apprentice. The actual application of this schedule is entrusted to a competent instructor skilled in the foundry business and for this purpose a section of a small molding floor was set aside for the instruction of the beginners. Apprentices, after a period varying from six to twelve months, are placed in charge of foremen in various parts of this department. They are then recalled to the instruction department, where they are given more advanced work. Then again they are returned to some foreman in charge of actual foundry production. The time spent under the instructor is set aside primarily for the purpose of learning the essential elements though this is accomplished by working on actual commercial work. Here production and speed are secondary, though they are not lost sight of in the up-grading of the individual apprentice. At all times the ideal of making an apprenticeship an industrial education is kept in mind and striven for by all possible means.

But there is a vast amount of technical information necessary to make a competent and skilled mechanic. The following course in related trade technique for apprentices in the steel division shows that this phase of the industrial education has not been neglected. Company classroom instruction was at first established with the idea of supplementing the instruction given in the local vocational school. This was thought justifiable since the company wished to establish an intimate connection with its apprentices each week through the medium of small classes. Thus it would be possible to discuss shop policy, matters of discipline and local regulations affecting the separate departments. However, the events showed this was unwise. The vocational school was far better equipped and manned for teaching this academic work than a company this size could ever hope to be. Hence the academic work was entirely transferred and given over to the direction of the local vocational school. The weekly contact is still maintained in half-hour classes additional to the time given over to the formal classroom study. Comparatively small groups are gathered together in the company's classroom. A series of fifteen-minute talks have been arranged on subjects ranging from shop conduct to taxation, touching upon every phase of the apprentice life in the shop, at home, in school and in his relationship as a citizen. It is during this time that company policy can be directly or indirectly expressed. It is during this brief weekly contact that certain principles of thought, conduct and action are laid before the young man in a manner calculated to provoke thought rather than stifle it. In this manner the foundations of a manly loyalty can be laid.

Apprentices whose applications have been accepted are not immediately assigned to shop work. They are sent to the local vocational school full time, at the regular apprentice rate of pay. This full-time school period may vary from a week to three months, depending upon the attitude, adaptability and other characteristics of the probationer. These young applicants are here sorted out as it were for the trades for which they are best suited. Some who are entirely unfit for any of the trades offered at the Falk Corporation

are dropped from this full-time class. Thus the turnover of probationary apprentices is made to take place in the school rather than in the shop. This accomplishes two things, first, it reduces the cost of turnover very decidedly and, secondly, relieves the irritation to the foremen who would otherwise come in contact with some, at least, entirely unsuited individuals. This arrangement has justified itself financially due to the decrease in expense involved in apprentice turnover, and, secondly, to the fact that the learner has received an initial training in shop work which proves itself very valuable before entering upon commercial shop work.

While the apprentice department has in its direct charge the arrangement of schedules of study and their proper execution and supervision, the education principle is carried much farther. By a close intimate contact the apprentice is encouraged to bring all his problems, difficulties and anxieties, no matter what nature or where they may occur, to the apprentice superintendent or assistants. This ranges from a little welfare work in times of sickness to the arrangement of legal aid when needed. Thus the principle of education in its broadest possible sense is being constantly applied.

Parents are enlisted as a vital element in this training programme. Before the contract, which is in writing and demanded by the state of Wisconsin, is signed, the parents are interviewed and the whole matter laid down before them in a thorough-going discussion of the importance and the meaning of an apprenticeship. During the apprenticeship, whenever the occasion demands, the parents are visited. It may be to enlist their aid in overcoming a lack of progress in their son, or it may be to encourage them that they in turn will encourage their son to continue in the progress he is making. A serious attempt is made to keep clear of all generalizations as regards the rating of the individual apprentice. Monthly reports in percentages of shop work, school work and conduct are sent to the parents. This monthly reminder with any necessary detailed explanation establishes another link in the chain that binds the parents to this programme of industrial education.

A final word regarding the programme of shop and school work. It is evident from each programme that a young man in the foundry, for instance, is not turned loose on a sand pile and expected to uncover the tremendously interesting things about this most fascinating of all trades. An inkling of what goes on in the furnace and the making of the steel, some idea of the characteristics of the sand he is handling, some principles of the engineering problems involved in rigging up for moulding jobs and the problems centering around handling of materials, are given. The interesting and vital things about the chemistry, the heat treatment and the metallurgy of the foundry business are presented. This is the principle of education being applied. And this is nothing except the organization of answering the infinite hows and whys that arise in the inquisitive mind of the young learner. And this is the essence of success in attracting young Americans even into the foundry work.

While the problem was thus being solved in the various departments of the Falk Corporation, it soon became apparent that unless the rest of the surrounding industrial community be drawn into this programme of apprenticeship, the results would prove too costly. This one corporation would become the centre of training for the entire community. Other plants must be drawn into this work and be induced to contribute their proportionate share. But the smaller plants were unable to enter upon a sufficiently comprehensive plan justified by their variety of work which would induce young men to accept their programme as presenting a real industrial education. The overhead of an apprentice organization, shop instructors, etc., was obviously too great a burden. All this, in spite of the fact that in the vast majority of cases the small plants were most willing to do their share in the training of a sufficient personnel for that district.

Here, then, comes the necessity for the principle of solidarity. The Falk Corporation drew about itself a number of the smaller plants within a reasonable radius. Programmes of shop work were so arranged that they could be started in the one and completed in the other. The ordinary foundry has no extensive heat treating equipment. Several concerns doing this work were enlisted and asked to contribute to this programme. The work of supervision, the organization of classes and other details of the apprenticeship work in the small plants remains in the hands of the apprentice organization of the Falk Corporation.

The difficulties at first thought insuperable, regarding the exchange of apprentices from one plant to another and the co-ordination of their schedules were found to exist not in fact, but in imagination only.

Modern apprenticeship is not and cannot be an affair centered wholly in one plant except in very extraordinary cases. To make indus-

trial education nation-wide in scope, industrial districts must be so organized that within them, all plants, no matter what their capacity, can carry on apprenticeship training by co-operating with other or larger plants. The organization of districts into a national group along trade lines and these national trade organizations into one large organization is necessary before apprenticeship can be made effective in modern industry.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labour Conference

M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, has informed the members of the International Labour Organization that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, at its twenty-fifth session in Geneva last January, decided to call two sessions of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization in 1926. The two sessions, which will be respectively the eighth and ninth, will probably follow the one upon the other without interval. The exact dates will be fixed later.

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions the Governing Body settled the agenda of these two sessions of the Conference, as follows:—

Eighth session: Simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

Ninth session: I. International codification of rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement. II. General principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

Agenda of the Eighth session.—Having decided to call two successive sessions of the Conference, the Governing Body considered that it would be desirable not to limit the work of the first session to final approval of the decisions of the 1925 Conference. If its range of work were so limited, it might be considered by the governments that the session would be too exclusively formal in character, even if some of its sittings were devoted to discussion of the Director's report. The Governing Body accordingly decided that a further question should be included in the agenda of the eighth session, and this question it considered might be selected in such a way that advantage could be taken of the presence in Geneva of the representatives of maritime departments and undertakings who would be coming there for the special maritime session. A question connected with the sea transport of emigrants was therefore selected. The Governing Body considered that this question, which was dealt with in one of the resolutions of the International Conference on Emigration and Immigration called at Rome in 1924 by the Italian government, might be sympathetically considered by the governments.

Agenda for the Ninth session.—As regards the agenda of the ninth session, the Governing Body had before it, as has already been stated, the resolutions adopted by the Joint Maritime Commission at its Fourth session in September, 1924. The Commission proposed the two following items: (*a*) international codification of rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement; and (*b*) general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

The Governing Body's decision to place the former of these items on the agenda gives effect to a resolution adopted at the Genoa Conference, which asked the Governing Body to place on the agenda of a future session of the Conference the principal questions which required to be investigated with a view to the adoption of draft conventions or recommendations which would promote the international codification of maritime law. The rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement are intended to form the first part of the International Seamen's Code which the Genoa Conference, in the same resolution, asked the International Labour Office to prepare.

Issue of questionnaires.—The first step in preparation for the 1926 sessions of the International Labour Conference has been taken by the issue to governments of questionnaires on two of the three items on the agenda. The third questionnaire will be issued shortly.

The two questionnaires now issued relate to the inspection of emigrants on board ship and the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen. Each questionnaire gives an outline of the problem with which it deals, a summary of the existing law and practice in various countries, and a series of specific questions designed to elicit the views of governments. Proposals framed on the replies will be drawn up in due course to serve as possible bases for discussion by the Conference.

The Maritime Conventions

The Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act of Great Britain received the Royal Assent on July 31, 1925. The Act gives effect to the following draft conventions adopted at the Genoa Conference:—

(1) Concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship (Genoa, 1920);

(2) Fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers (Geneva, 1921); and

(3) Concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (Geneva, 1921).

It will be recalled that amendments to the Canada Shipping Act were made at the parliamentary session of 1924 with a view to giving effect to certain draft conventions in regard to seamen, including those mentioned above in connection with the amendments to the Merchant Shipping Act of Great Britain. The Canadian amending act, however, was not to take effect until a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924).

British Criticism of "Workers' Spare Time" Proposal

The British Government recently communicated to the secretary-general of the League of Nations its views on the recommendation regarding the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sixth session, 1924. (The text of this recommendation was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1924). The British Government considers that the recommendation is of so vague and general a character that it cannot be of much practical utility. The communication continues:—

There is one part of the recommendation to which His Majesty's Government think it desirable to refer specifically. In part I, sub-paragraph (a) it is recommended "that each Member, whilst having due regard to the requirements of different industries, local customs and the varying capacities and habits of the different kinds of workers, should consider the means of so arranging the working day as to make the periods of spare time as continuous as possible." If it is understood that the object of this recommendation is to promote arrangements for a working day unbroken by any substantial interval for dinner, His Majesty's Government are advised that such an arrangement would not, generally speaking, be conducive to the health and welfare of the workers and ought not to be encouraged; in any case they are of opinion that (subject to the observance of any conditions imposed by the Factories Acts for the protection of the health of women and young persons) the adjustment of the hours of the working day is a matter which should be left to the employers and workers in the different industries and localities to settle for themselves and that any Government intervention would be undesirable.

Ratification by Australia

The ratification by Australia of the Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, adopted by the Second Session of the International Labour Conference at Genoa in 1920, was registered by the Secretary General of the League of Nations on August 3, 1925. This is the first ratification by Australia of an International Labour Convention adopted under Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. It is the eleventh ratification of the Convention in question, the other ten States which have thus formally adhered to it being: Belgium, Bulgaria, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, and Sweden.

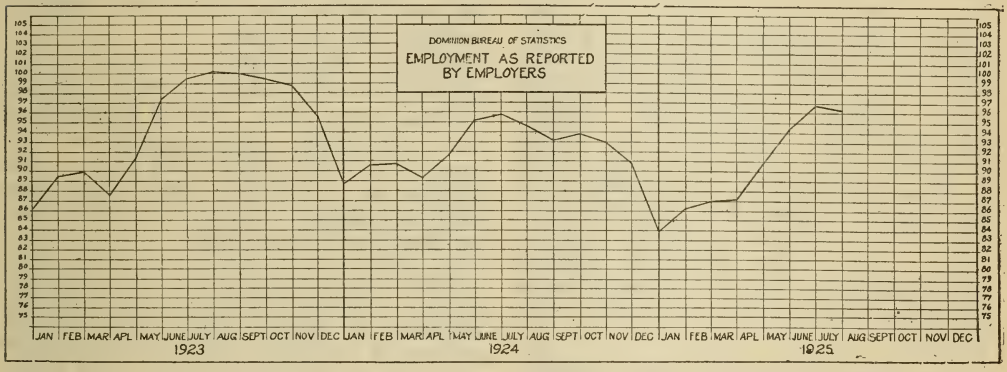
ACCIDENT RATES IN QUARRIES AND METALLURGICAL WORKS IN UNITED STATES

A report of the United States Bureau of Mines on quarry accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1923 states that the reports for that year covered 92,455 employees, who worked 25,545,859 shifts, an average of 276 workdays per man. Accidents during the year killed 143 men and injured 14,990, indicating a fatality rate of 1.68, and an injury rate of 176 per thousand full-time (300-day) workers. The corresponding rates for 1922 were 1.92 killed and 172 injured; for the five-year period 1916-1920 similar rates were 2.10 killed and 160 injured. The principal causes of accidents resulting in death to employees inside the quarries were falls or slides of rock or overburden, haulage, explosives, and falls of persons, while accidents resulting fatally to the employees at the outside plants were due mainly to machinery, haulage, falling objects, falls of persons, and burns.

A report published by the same Bureau on accidents at metallurgical works in the United States in 1923 shows a total of 54,418 men employed during 1923 at ore-dressing plants, smelters, and auxiliary works; the men performed 18,047,774 days of labour, an average of 332 days per man. The number of shifts worked was 4,245,456 in excess of the number reported for 1922. Accidents during the year killed 58 men and injured 8,476, indicating a fatality rate of 0.96 and an injury rate of 141 per thousand full-time (300-day) workers. For 1922 the corresponding rates were 0.98 and 145, respectively. The accident rates for 1923 may be segregated as follows: For mills, the rates per thousand full-time workers were 1.55 killed and 168 injured; for smelters, 0.64 killed and 131 injured; for auxiliary work, 0.94 killed and 132 injured.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1925, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THERE was, on the whole, a slight slowing up of industrial activity at the beginning of August, according to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,855 firms, who employed 791,227 persons, or 5,141 less than in the preceding month. The index number stood at 96.3, as compared with 96.8 on July 1, 1925, and with 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9 on August 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. This decline, which is the first to be recorded since the beginning of the year, affected less than half as many workers as that indicated on August 1, 1924, and was partly due to temporary shutdowns for holidays and inventories in factories, particularly in automobile works. Marked curtailment of highway construction in the Maritime Provinces also contributed largely to the losses. Agriculture is not represented in these statistics; they therefore do not reflect the important increases in employment recently afforded in that industry, which has absorbed many more workers than have been laid off from the industries included in the index. The harvest demands upon the labour market are a factor in the reduction which are usually reported at the beginning of September.



The accompanying chart illustrates the course of employment since 1923, showing that the situation at the beginning of August was better than on that date in 1924, although it was not as good as on August 1, 1923.

Employment by Provinces

Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia registered improvement, while in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario there were declines.

Maritime Provinces.—Employment on highway construction showed a large falling off and iron and steel, lumber, textile and fish canning factories also reported reductions. Those in the last-named were of a seasonal character. On the other hand, railway construction, hotels and petroleum works registered increased activity. Statements were received from 534 employers, whose staffs declined from 73,976 on July 1, to 68,452 at the beginning of August. Although increases on a very much smaller scale had been indicated on August 1, 1924, the index number was higher this year.

Quebec.—Expansion in transportation, building and highway construction, textiles, electric current, rubber, lumber, communication and wholesale trade, was largely offset by losses in railway construction, iron and steel works and logging. Pulp and paper mills also recorded decreases, though on a much smaller scale. The result was an increase of 190 in the payrolls of the 1,255 firms making returns, who employed 222,337 persons on August 1. A reduction of 2 per cent had been noted on that date of last year, when the situation was less favourable.

Ontario.—Apart from the heavy losses recorded in iron and steel plants, particularly automobile works, there was an upward movement in manufacturing; lumber, leather, boot and shoe, edible plant product, rubber and electric current factories reported improvement. Mining, communication, transportation, building and highway construction also registered increased activity, but logging and railway construction showed curtailment. A combined working force of 321,702 was recorded by the 2,641 employers reporting, as compared with 325,211 on July 1. This contraction is somewhat smaller than that indi-

cated at the beginning of August, 1924, and the index number then was very slightly lower.

Prairie Provinces.—In contrast with the large decrease in employment registered on the same date of last year, there was an increase of 1,519 persons in the staffs of the 764 firms reporting on August 1. They employed 103,447 workers. Iron and steel, lumber and food factories, mining, communication, steam railway operation, highway construction and trade afforded more work, while local transportation and railway construction showed some curtailment.

British Columbia.—Further improvement was indicated in this province, where manufacturing, transportation, logging and trade recorded larger payrolls than in the preceding month. Within the manufacturing group, food and iron and steel works registered the largest increases. Reports were tabulated from 662 British Columbian firms having 75,290 employees, or 2,184 more than on July 1. Much smaller declines were noted at the beginning of August, 1924, and the index number then was below its level this year.

The following table gives index numbers of employment in the five economic areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Number employed, by reporting firms in January, 1920=100)

District	Relative Weight	August 1, 1925	July 1, 1925	August 1, 1924	August 1, 1923	August 1, 1922	August 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces	8·7	92·2	99·4	90·2	97·8	94·0	91·2
Quebec	28·1	101·1	101·1	98·7	101·9	90·3	87·8
Ontario	40·6	90·8	91·8	90·3	97·1	90·8	85·0
Prairie Provinces	13·1	97·3	95·9	96·4	104·3	101·5	97·5
British Columbia	9·5	112·2	108·0	107·1	107·2	99·8	96·3
Canada	100·0	96·3	96·8	94·7	100·2	93·1	88·9

Employment by Cities

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, three—Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor—recorded reduced activity, while employment increased in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal. — Within the manufacturing group, electric current, rubber and textile factories reported additions to payrolls, which were more than offset by reductions in iron and steel, lumber and food factories. Construction showed large increases and there was also improvement in communication, transportation and wholesale establishments. The working force of the 671 firms making returns included 109,530 persons, as against 108,303 on July 1. Employment was on a higher level than at the beginning of August, 1924.

Quebec.—Firms in Quebec reported practically no change on the whole, 89 of them employing 8,739 persons, or 26 more than in the preceding month. Shipping was more active, while there were losses in manufacturing.

Toronto.—Transportation, communication, and leather factories registered increased employment, but declines that partly offset this improvement took place in textile and iron and steel plants. The result was a gain of 105 in the staffs of the 761 employers reporting; they had 94,512 employees on August 1. The situation in Toronto was better than at the same time last year.

Ottawa. — Manufactures generally were slightly less fully employed, while construction was rather busier. The 118 firms making returns had 10,370 persons on payroll, as compared with 10,440 in their last report. Reductions on a somewhat larger scale were noted on August 1, 1924, but the index number then was a little higher.

Hamilton.—Iron and steel works recorded losses in personnel and there were also smaller decreases in several other manufacturing groups. A combined staff of 25,716 persons was employed by the 195 firms whose statistics were tabulated; they had 26,054 persons in their employ at the beginning of July. This decline was very slightly smaller than that which was indicated on August 1 of a year ago, when the index number was several points lower.

Windsor.—Heavy contractions were registered in Windsor on account of the closing of large automobile factory for holidays and inventory. Very little change was shown in other industries. Statements were received from 77 employers having 6,218 workers, or 2,692 less than in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.—Manufacturing generally showed moderately increased activity and there was considerable improvement in trade. The payrolls of the 284 firms whose statistics are included aggregated 24,587 persons; on July 1 they had 23,990 workers. Insignificant gains had been noted at the beginning of August, 1924, when the index number was slightly lower.

Vancouver.—A further large increase was recorded in this city. Manufacturing, especially of food products, transportation and trade registered the greatest improvement. On the other hand, construction was not quite

as brisk. Returns compiled from 233 employers showed that they had 24,259 persons on payroll, or 906 more than at the beginning of July. This increase largely exceeded that indicated on August 1 of last year; the situation then was much less favourable.

The following table gives index numbers of employment by cities.

TABLE II—EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

(Number Employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100)

City	Relative Weight	August 1, 1925	July 1, 1925	August 1, 1924	August 1, 1923	August 1, 1922
Montreal	13·8	97·0	95·7	95·1	97·3	88·6
Quebec	1·1	98·8	98·9	96·9	.....	.....
Toronto	11·9	87·7	87·6	83·9	89·1	88·1
Ottawa	1·3	100·2	100·5	101·6	109·3	.....
Hamilton	3·2	84·8	86·0	80·9	93·3	.....
Windsor	0·8	59·0	87·1	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	3·1	87·7	85·6	85·5	91·0	96·5
Vancouver	3·1	111·4	106·5	102·3	103·6	98·3

Manufacturing Industries

The trend of employment in manufacturing was downward, repeating the movement noted at this time of last year and of 1923. The decline was, however, only about half as large as on August 1, 1924. The reduction was due almost entirely to contractions in iron and steel, mainly in automobile factories, where they represented shut downs for holidays and inventories. Pulp and paper works also showed a falling off in activity. On the other hand, lumber, fruit and vegetable canning, rubber, textile, tobacco, electric current, non-ferrous metal and petroleum plants afforded more employment than at the beginning of July. Statements were received from 3,797 manufacturers employing 434,738 workers as compared with 438,036 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 88.5, as compared with 86.2 on the same date of last year.

Leather Products.—There was slight improvement in leather and boot and shoe factories at the beginning of August, approximating that noted at the same time in 1924. Employment then, however, was on a higher level. The 190 firms reporting had 15,239 persons in their employ, or 118 more than on July 1. Gains in Ontario were partly offset by reductions in Quebec.

Lumber Products.—Sawmills continued to increase their working forces and match factories were also busier, but the production of furniture showed a falling off. There was expansion in all except the Maritime Provinces. An aggregate working force of 58,279 persons was employed by the 729 firms making returns, who had 57,965 workers in the preceding month. Decreases in employment took place on August 1, 1924, and the index number, then was several points lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—Further seasonal activity in food and vegetable canneries caused a considerable increase in employment in this group; flour and other cereal mills also reported larger staffs. The greatest improvement was in British Columbia, although all provinces shared in the upward movement. Returns were tabulated from 303 manufacturers, whose payrolls rose from 26,775 on July 1 to 27,533 on the date under review. This situation was practically the same as on August 1 of last year.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills showed some curtailment of operations, as did also printing and publishing establishments. The largest declines were noted in Quebec. A combined staff of 51,863 was reported by the 445 firms making returns; in the preceding month they had 52,218 employees. Losses on a smaller scale were registered on August 1, 1924, but the index number then was lower.

Rubber Products.—Further improvement was indicated in rubber factories, continuing the upward tendency that has been in evidence since the first of the year. Employment is in much greater volume than at the beginning of August, 1924, when large contractions were noted. The firms reporting, 29 in number, increased their working forces by 294 persons to 12,673 on the date under review. The additions to staffs were indicated chiefly in Quebec and Ontario.

Textile Products.—Varying conditions were noted within the textile group; woollen yarn and cloth, garment and headwear factories registered heightened activity, while hosiery and knitting, carpet and miscellaneous textile mills were slacker. In Quebec, considerable improvement was recorded, but firms in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario laid off employees. Reports were compiled from 512 employers, having 67,930 employees as compared with 67,826 in the preceding month. Very large contractions were indicated on August 1 of a year ago; the index number then was 9 points lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Further improvement was noted in this division, 111 persons being added to the staffs of the 99 firms reporting. They had 12,026 employees. Employment in the early part of August, 1924, was in smaller volume.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—After five months of uninterrupted gains, this group showed a decline, which however was chiefly seasonal in character. The reduction registered on the same date of last year was somewhat larger. A combined working force of 9,047 persons was employed by the 113 building material manufacturers making returns, who had 9,221 employees at the beginning of July, 1925. Glass factories reported the bulk of the decrease.

Electric Current.—Producers of electric current, mainly in Quebec, but to a less extent in Ontario, registered increased activity; 505 workers were added to the staffs of the 85 firms reporting. They had 12,965 operatives. Increases on a much smaller scale were noted on August 1, 1924, and the index number then was several points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—There were important declines in vehicle factories, largely in automobile works, that were due to shut downs for holidays and inventories; rolling mills, steel shipyards, and heating appliance works were also slacker. The 633 establishments whose statistics are included, employed 107,061 workers, or 5,290 less than at the beginning of July. This decrease, which took place in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, was slightly less than the reduction indicated on August 1 of last year, but the index number then, was higher.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries, chiefly in British Columbia, afforded considerably more employment than on July 1. Statements were tabulated from 104 manufacturers of non-ferrous metal products, who had 11,264 persons in their employ, as against 10,892 in the preceding month. Contractions affecting approximately the same number of persons as were added to the payrolls on the date under review were recorded at this time last year. The situation at that time was less favourable.

Mineral Products.—Mineral products plants, chiefly in the Maritime Provinces, reported increased activity. The working force of the 70 firms making returns aggregated 10,335 persons, or 127 more than on July 1. A smaller increase took place on August 1, 1924, and employment then was in smaller volume.

Logging

Continued contractions in the employment afforded in logging camps was indicated at the beginning of August, when 2,084 men were released from the staffs of the 209 employers reporting. They had 13,201 workers. The largest reductions took place in Quebec and Ontario, while there was a slightly upward tendency in British Columbia. On August 1 of last year, greater shrinkage was noted, but the index number was a little higher.

Mining

Coal.—Further moderate improvement was shown in coal mines in the Prairie Provinces. Eighty-nine operators recorded 24,458 employees, as compared with 24,228 on July 1. Considerable losses had been indicated at the beginning of August, 1924, but the situation was rather more favourable at that time.

Metallic Ores.—Metallic ore mines in British Columbia showed a moderate decrease, while in Ontario a small increase was noted. Returns were received from 45 employers, whose staffs declined from 14,051 on July 1 to 13,819 on August 1. On that date of last year, substantial increases took place in this group, with a result that the index number was about 4 points higher than on August 1, 1925.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.—Rather slight additions to staffs were reported in this division, chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia, where quarrying was more active. The 75 firms making returns had 6,920 persons in their employ on August 1; this was 156 more than in their last report. The situation at the beginning of August, 1924, showed practically no change. Employment then, however, was in less volume than on August 1, 1925.

Communication

Further and more pronounced additions to payrolls were shown in returns from 184 communication firms, whose staffs aggregated 24,163 persons, as against 23,442 on July 1. Telephones and telegraphs shared equally in the gains, which were spread over all the provinces. Increased activity, though on a less extensive scale, was registered at the beginning of August of a year ago. The index number then was 113.9, as compared with 116.1 on August 1, 1925.

Transportation

Steam Railways.—In contrast with the reductions indicated on August 1, 1924, there was substantial improvement on the date under review; nevertheless employment was in smaller volume than it was then. The 103 firms and divisional superintendents from whom statistics were received reported 76,131 employees, or 1,051 more than in the preceding month. Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces shared in the gains.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Summer activity in shipping caused a considerable increase in employment at the beginning of August, when 1,251 persons were added to the staffs of the 60 firms reporting. They employed 15,038 men. While Quebec and British Columbia recorded the bulk of the gain, improvement was also indicated in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Similar additions to staffs were noted on the same date of last year and the index numbers for the two periods are practically the same.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—A further and pronounced extension of operations was noted in this division; 304 building contractors enlarged their working forces from 25,784 employees on July 1 to 27,453 at the beginning of August. The most marked expansion was in Quebec and Ontario. This improvement affected more than twice as many workers as that indicated at the beginning of August, 1924, and the index number was higher than at any time of last year.

TABLE III—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100)

Industry	* Relative Weight	August 1, 1925	July 1, 1925	August 1, 1924	August 1, 1923	August 1, 1922	August 1, 1921
Manufacturing	54·9	88·5	89·1	86·2	93·5	85·8	81·3
Animal products—edible	2·1	105·7	105·4	98·4	94·5	94·1	94·9
Fur and products	·1	73·8	81·9	87·5	83·4	85·7	69·3
Leather and products	1·9	70·4	69·8	74·9	76·5	77·6	78·3
Lumber and products	7·4	116·5	116·2	111·0	123·0	116·6	105·4
Rough and dressed lumber	5·3	149·2	148·0	142·1	156·9	144·1	125·1
Lumber products	2·1	74·8	75·2	71·9	78·5	80·1	78·3
Musical instruments	·3	55·1	56·3	57·8	66·5	56·3	57·8
Plant products—edible	3·5	99·8	97·0	98·9	97·7	93·4	94·7
Pulp and paper products	6·5	101·5	102·1	99·9	105·5	95·8	89·8
Pulp and paper	3·3	109·7	110·5	107·3	117·1	100·1	93·0
Paper products	·7	84·9	85·9	82·6	89·5	84·4	72·6
Printing and publishing	2·5	97·4	97·6	97·0	97·2	94·6	91·5
Rubber products	1·6	89·0	86·9	68·1	65·7	77·6	71·2
Textile products	8·6	87·9	87·7	78·9	87·2	86·4	77·6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·2	101·8	100·6	85·4	100·5	101·3	87·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	90·7	91·0	78·6	93·1	90·2	71·6
Garments and personal furnishings	2·7	72·4	72·1	70·8	72·2	72·3	71·2
Others	1·1	94·5	97·0	87·0	92·2	87·1	79·3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	102·5	100·6	98·6	100·5	100·4	100·8
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	71·5	89·1	107·6	101·3	72·3	64·7
Chemicals and allied products	·8	78·4	79·7	81·4	86·9	88·0	82·5
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	91·0	93·2	91·8	102·1	95·7	89·9
Electric current	1·6	139·7	135·2	132·0	125·1	123·7	110·3
Electric apparatus	1·1	109·8	109·6	106·0	101·3	77·3	75·2
Iron and steel products	13·5	65·5	72·9	72·5	84·8	70·8	70·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·2	47·1	52·2	56·8	75·7	64·8	66·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	70·4	70·9	66·4	78·0	62·9	67·6
Agricultural implements	·7	57·7	59·2	49·5	61·8	56·2	50·1
Land vehicles	6·3	83·2	88·8	92·0	103·1	84·1	81·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	30·3	34·8	31·6	24·9	21·9	45·9
Heating appliances	·6	80·8	82·8	79·1	94·6	85·4	78·2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·6	74·2	75·8	79·5	97·5	74·4	85·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	72·2	73·0	68·9	87·4	69·2	58·7
Others	2·0	72·4	72·3	67·2	80·2	71·3	67·1
Non-ferrous metal products	1·4	82·9	79·7	80·2	90·4	72·7	65·5
Mineral products	1·3	112·8	110·8	108·1	105·0	96·7	85·4
Miscellaneous	·5	82·5	82·3	76·4	87·9	88·0	81·0
Logging	1·7	33·5	38·2	36·2	42·2	27·9	32·3
Mining	5·7	97·6	97·2	99·4	101·0	96·2	91·0
Coal	3·1	78·5	77·5	82·9	90·7	92·8	95·3
Metallic ores	1·7	154·9	157·3	159·2	132·4	101·6	82·8
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·9	111·4	109·6	95·2	106·9	105·7	87·7
Communication	3·1	116·1	112·6	113·9	105·2	103·1	107·1
Telegraphs	·7	123·8	115·4	111·1	109·4	102·9	98·8
Telephones	2·4	114·1	111·9	114·7	104·1	103·1	109·4
Transportation	13·9	108·5	106·2	110·8	113·4	111·6	102·7
Street railways and cartage	2·4	111·5	111·3	115·9	119·6	133·7	111·1
Steam railways	9·6	98·2	96·9	100·8	103·2	97·0	95·9
Shipping and stevedoring	1·9	215·8	198·6	211·6	201·3	236·7	177·1
Construction and maintenance	11·7	180·3	187·5	173·1	183·7	169·4	144·6
Building	3·5	144·6	135·4	137·5	143·2	121·0	111·9
Highway	2·6	2,382·9	2,873·4	1,946·9	3,548·3	3,440·4	2,519·4
Railway	5·7	141·6	149·2	144·6	171·6	156·6	138·9
Services	1·9	126·3	122·9	122·4	118·7	104·7	107·7
Hotels and restaurants	1·1	142·7	135·6	137·6	135·1	113·4	118·6
Professional	·2	110·0	112·8	110·4	108·7	90·2	74·9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	107·6	107·8	104·3	100·5	96·0	99·4
Trade	7·1	95·1	93·8	91·7	91·7	90·1	91·4
Retail	4·7	95·2	94·3	89·4	89·2	86·8	87·8
Wholesale	2·4	94·8	92·8	96·1	96·4	96·2	98·2
All Industries	100·	96·3	96·8	94·7	100·2	93·1	88·9

*For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

Highway.—Curtailment of the highway construction programme in the Maritime Provinces caused a very pronounced reduction in employment, which, however, was partly offset by increases in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The result was a decline of 3,346 men in the payrolls of the 118 reporting employers, who had 20,493 workers. Although staffs were largely augmented on August 1, 1924, the index number then was lower than on the date under review.

Railway.—Employment on highway construction and maintenance also declined, 2,287 persons being released by the 37 employers making returns. Their payrolls aggregated 44,521. In the Maritime Provinces, increased activity was shown, but curtailment was indicated in all other provinces except British Columbia, where employment was stationary. Over twice as many men were let out by the railways at the same time last year; employment then, however, was in rather greater volume.

Services

Hotels and Restaurants.—Further gains were registered by summer hotels in all provinces. Statements were received from 70 establishments having 8,963 persons in their employ, as compared with 8,549 in the preceding month. This makes the fifth consecutive increase to be recorded in 1925, and brings the index number to 142.7 as compared with 137.6 in the corresponding month of last year.

Trade

Improvement was indicated in both retail and wholesale trade, the largest gains taking place in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The working force of the 563 employers reporting in the trade group aggregated 56,363, as compared with 55,701 on July 1. This expansion compares with a minor decline at the beginning of August, 1924; the index number in 1925, was over three points higher than it was then.

The accompanying table gives index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of August and July, 1925, as compared with August 1 of the last four years. The columns headed "relative weight" in the tables in this article show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on August 1, 1925.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JULY, 1925

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of July, 1925, showed an increase of two per cent in the average daily placements over that of the preceding period, while an increase of over 18 per cent was registered when compared with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding period of 1924.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1923, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the office of the Service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications remained practically on the same level during the first half of July as that reached at the close of June, but showed an upward trend during the balance of the month. In both instances the ratios of vacancies and placements to applications were decidedly higher than those attained during July of last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 76.5 and 82.6 during the first and second half of July, 1925, in contrast with the ratio of 71.8 and 75.4 during the same periods in 1924. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 70.6 and 74.9, as compared with 68.2 and 66.8 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications recorded during the first half of July was 1,557 as compared with 1,493 during the preceding period, and with 1,464 daily during the corresponding period in 1924. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,488 daily, in contrast with 1,324 daily during the latter half of July a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,192 vacancies during the first half and 1,230 during the latter half of the month under review as compared with a daily average of 1,051 and 998 vacancies during the month of July, 1924. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of June 1925 averaged 1,146 daily. The Service effected an average of 1,100 placements during the first half of July, of which 774 were in regular employment and 326 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,056 daily and with 999 daily during the

first half of July, 1924. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,114 daily (834 regular and 280 casual) as compared with an average of 884 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of July 1925 the offices of the Service referred 30,027 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 28,788 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 20,964, of which 17,221 were of men and 3,743 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 7,824. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 23,035 for men and 8,467 for women, a total of 31,502. The number of applications for work was 39,502, of which 29,361 were from men and 10,141 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925 (7 months)	121,181	61,422	182,603

Maritime Provinces

During July 1925 opportunities for employment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were slightly less than in June, and over 13 per cent lower than during the corresponding month of last year, according to orders listed at employment offices in these provinces. There was a slight increase over June in the number of orders received at Nova Scotia offices, but this was more than offset by a reduction of about 4 per cent in orders received at New Brunswick offices. Placements through Nova Scotia offices were nearly 3 per cent less than in June, but almost 9 per cent higher than in July, 1924. In New Brunswick a decrease of about 5 per cent over June was reported, and nearly 3 per cent less than in July, 1924. Industries in which most of the placements were effected in Nova Scotia were logging 242; farming 56; construction and maintenance 81; and services 205. The majority of placements by industries in New Brunswick were manufacturing 64; construction and maintenance 72; and services 424. During the month under review 415 men and 49 women were placed in regular employment by Nova Scotia offices, and 160 men and 118 women by offices in New Brunswick.

Quebec

Orders received during July were over 6 per cent higher than in June and nearly 45 per cent in excess of July, 1924. Placements were nearly 4 per cent and 26 per cent higher respectively. In all industries except logging, gains were reported over July of last year. In the trade division vacancies and placements were on or about the same level as last year. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month under review were manufacturing 130; logging 131; farming 174; construction and maintenance 734; and services 784. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 1,267 of men and 718 of women.

Ontario

Opportunities for employment as listed at employment offices in Ontario during July were over 11 per cent less than in June, and nearly 4 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements, however, were on the same level as last year, but nearly 8 per cent lower than in June. When comparing vacancies and placements during the current month with July, 1924, by industrial divisions, substantial gains are noted in manufacturing industries, transportation and trade, offset by reduced activity in logging, farming and services. Placements during July by industrial groups were manufacturing, 1,335; logging 429; farming 1,997; transportation 906; construction and maintenance 2,649; services 2,990; and trade 370. There were during the month 6,339 placements of men and 1,191 placements of women in regular employment.

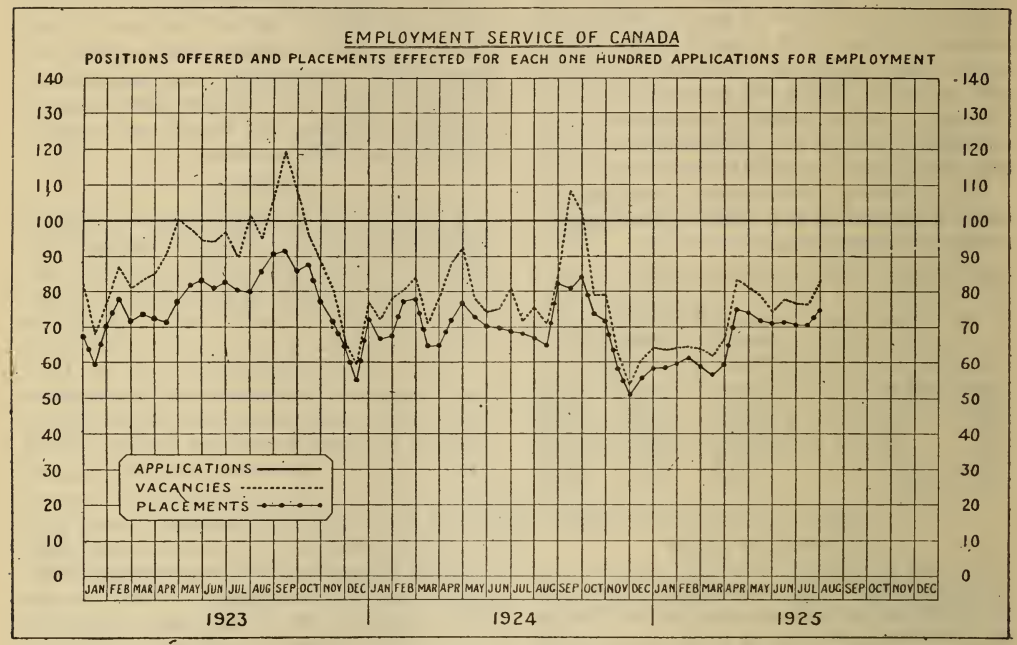
Manitoba

There was an increase of over 43 per cent in the number of vacancies listed during July over the preceding month, and nearly 46 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were more than 38 per cent higher in June and nearly 39 per cent higher than in July, 1924. A large increase in farm orders during the month under review was mainly responsible for the changes recorded in both comparisons. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing industries, 201; farming, 1,431; construction and maintenance, 262; and services, 1,603. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,752 of men and 603 of women.

Saskatchewan

The number of vacancies listed during July were nearly 37 per cent higher than in June and more than 72 per cent higher than in July, 1924. Placements were nearly 25 per

cent and about 62 per cent higher respectively. The harvest demand which is earlier this year than last was mainly responsible for the increases in both comparisons, although additional orders for railway construction labourers and workers in the service group were also recorded. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 92; and 24 per cent higher than in July, 1924. Placements were over 12 per cent heavier than in June and nearly 17 per cent larger than in July of last year. In both comparisons, gains were recorded in the manufacturing industries, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, and services, offset in part by reductions in farming. Declines were also recorded in logging and trade from July of



farming, 1,504; construction and maintenance, 599; and services, 783. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,201 of men and 342 of women.

ALBERTA

Orders listed by Alberta offices during July were nearly 21 per cent higher than in the preceding month, and about 45 per cent greater than in July of last year. Placements were nearly 16 per cent heavier than in June, and about 45 per cent more than in July, 1924. All industrial divisions except logging and services participated in the gains over July, 1924, that in farming being the most pronounced. Industrial groups in which employment was secured for most applicants were manufacturing, 236; farming, 1,930; construction and maintenance, 594 and services, 771. During the month there were 2,820 placements of men and 406 placements of women in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment during July were over 18 per cent higher than in June last year, but for these groups an increase over June, 1925, was reported. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 666, of which 349 were in sawmills; logging, 332; farming, 463; mining, 107; transportation, 181; construction and maintenance, 1,023; services, 1,084; and trade, 130. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,267 of men and 316 of women.

Movement of Labour

During July, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 20,964 placements in regular employment, of which 12,907 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,281 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,005 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 276 to other provinces.

Quebec offices granted 155 special rate certificates, 98 of which were provincial and 57

interprovincial. Provincial certificates were issued by the Quebec office to 49 construction labourers, and by the Montreal office to 49 mill hands travelling to points within their respective zones. Of the interprovincial transfers 19 were to bushmen sent by the Hull office to North Bay and 38 to bushmen transferred from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie. In Ontario, 82 certificates were issued, 72 for points within the province and the remainder for Manitoba, the latter being for farm hands going from Fort William to the Winnipeg zone. Of the provincial transfers Sudbury issued 7 to farm hands going to Guelph and 10 to bushmen going to points within its own zone; Pembroke shipped 8 mill hands, one engineer and one cookee to North Bay, one cook to Belleville and one millwright to Timmins. From Toronto one marine cook was despatched to Sarnia, 3 mill hands to North Bay and 3 farm hands to Ottawa. Port Arthur sent 7 loggers and 25 farm hands and Fort William one bushman and 2 farm labourers to points within their own zones. Peterborough transferred one bushman to Sudbury. Winnipeg, which was the only Manitoba office to grant certificates, transferred 425 persons, 275 to points within the province and 150 to other provinces. To Brandon were despatched 193 farm hands, 13 hotel workers, 3 cooks, 5 farm domestics, 3 teamsters and one road worker, to Dauphin one farm worker, one housekeeper and one baker, and to points within the Winnipeg zone 45 farm workers, 5 farm generals, 2 hotel cooks, one cleaner and one domestic. Transfers to the province of Saskatchewan numbered 130 of which 108 were for farm hands, 9 for farm housekeepers, 3 for cooks, 2 for hotel workers, 2 for blacksmiths, 5 for teamsters and one for an engineer. To Alberta Winnipeg sent 5 farm workers and 2 farm housekeepers, and to Ontario 4 sawmill labourers, 8 bushmen and one cook. Saskatchewan offices issued 177 certificates, 169 provincial and 8 interprovincial. Of the latter Lethbridge received 4 farm labourers, Brandon one farm labourer and Winnipeg 2 carpenters from Regina, and Edmonton received one housekeeper from Saskatoon. Of the provincial transfers Saskatoon issued certificates to 53 bushmen travelling to Prince Albert, 13 railroad construction teamsters to North Battleford, one carpenter to Regina, 2 farm labourers to Yorkton and 38 farm workers, one teamster, one hotel cook, 10 railroad construction workers, 2 farm domestics, and one cook to points within its zone. Moose Jaw sent 10 farm labourers and Prince Albert 6 bushmen and one cook to points within their respective zones. From Regina 5 farm workers and 7 teamsters travelled to Moose Jaw, one carpenter and one dumpman to Saskatoon, one housekeeper and one waitress to Estevan, one farm worker to Swift Current, 2 bushmen to Prince Albert, 4 farm workers to Weyburn and 6 farm labourers and one teamster to points within its own zone. In Alberta the transportation certificates issued numbered 266, of which 239 were provincial and 27 interprovincial. Of the interprovincial certificates Edmonton sent 25 farm hands to Saskatoon and one chambermaid to North Battleford and Calgary transferred one berry picker to Vancouver. The provincial movement included 58 farm, building and railway construction labourers, 2 cooks, 2 hotel workers, one farm housekeeper, 12 teamsters, one blacksmith, one recreational worker and 2 carpenters travelling from Calgary, the majority to points in the vicinity of Drumheller and Calgary. Edmonton transferred 101 farm and railway construction labourers, 2 porters, 20 bush and sawmill workers, 3 firemen, 8 miners, 7 cooks, 3 engineers, one storekeeper, one gardener, one dairyman, 2 blacksmiths, one waitress, one kitchen worker, one machinist and one electrician to points within its zone, 4 farm workers and 2 labourers to Calgary and 1 farm labourer to Drumheller. British Columbia offices issued 176 special rate certificates, 152 for points within the province and 24 to outside points. Of the latter, Vancouver granted certificates to 6 farm workers and one housekeeper travelling to Saskatchewan, 8 farm workers, one cook and one nurse travelling to Alberta and one farm worker to Manitoba. Vernon sent 2 axemen to Swift Current. Revelstoke and Prince Rupert each despatched one farm worker to Saskatoon, and Victoria one domestic to Saskatoon and one farm worker to Calgary. Of the movement within the province Kamloops transferred 6 berry pickers, 2 to Vancouver, 2 to Prince George and 2 within its own zone, Prince Rupert 5 bushmen, one cook and 2 choremen within its zone, Nelson 3 mill labourers and one general within its zone, New Westminster 2 factory workers to Penticton, Prince George one planer tailer, one carpenter, 9 labourers and 29 bush workers to points within its zone, and 7 axemen, one cook, one flunkey and one foreman to Kamloops. In addition, the Vancouver offices issued certificates to 25 miners, 4 bricklayers, 4 electrical workers, 5 cooks, 2 farm workers, 4 sawmill workers, 2 surveymen, 3 hotel workers, one engineer, 9 labourers, 8 fruit pickers, 3 teamsters, one housekeeper, one hoistman, 2 blacksmiths, 2 flunkeys, one crusherman, 2 dishwashers, one baker and 2 station men, the majority of whom were going to points in the Vancouver, Nelson and Kamloops zones.

Of the 1,281 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 613 were carried by the Canadian National Railway, 651 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and 17 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1925

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1924
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**708**	**62**	**726**	**717**	**464**	**203**	**723**	**394**
Halifax	174	26	183	155	45	109	295	65
New Glasgow	248	23	263	281	241	7	250	177
Sydney	286	13	280	281	178	87	178	152
New Brunswick	**675**	**68**	**897**	**663**	**278**	**381**	**750**	**392**
Chatham	106	53	122	117	12	105	154	63
Moncton	237	15	259	216	85	127	77	146
St. John	332	0	516	330	181	149	519	183
Quebec	**2,169**	**316**	**3,988**	**2,282**	**1,985**	**55**	**1,026**	**1,602**
Hull	138	50	221	112	112	0	77	174
Montreal	1,276	68	2,603	1,321	1,224	46	693	940
Quebec	299	57	597	333	234	9	153	265
Sherbrooke	293	43	300	279	266	0	16	162
Three Rivers	217	98	267	237	149	0	87	61
Ontario	**11,881**	**1,619**	**15,081**	**11,267**	**7,530**	**3,257**	**5,739**	**7,913**
Belleville	196	0	148	170	128	41	57	118
Brantford	166	8	212	165	82	83	112	128
Chatham	305	9	305	305	160	145	3	107
Cobalt	85	4	134	83	73	7	42	223
Fort William	217	0	333	228	125	103	158	387
Guelph	168	43	176	197	117	44	98	75
Hamilton	904	17	1,203	902	335	567	663	550
Kingston	173	31	144	153	100	53	90	113
Kitchener	199	40	302	205	97	87	131	129
London	351	54	453	357	236	89	357	286
Niagara Falls	315	42	264	267	199	59	127	177
North Bay	180	0	205	145	93	52	29	302
Oshawa	185	32	308	128	90	38	114	63
Ottawa	759	177	703	712	582	92	455	585
Pembroke	173	37	224	170	146	24	28	179
Peterborough	218	66	183	167	116	20	100	98
Port Arthur	1,173	87	975	982	954	25	38	848
St. Catharines	592	26	558	515	284	226	107	212
St. Thomas	183	9	210	186	87	99	61	115
Sarnia	200	26	210	183	119	64	109	140
Sault Ste. Marie	248	544	399	212	144	54	126	228
Sudbury	550	51	641	551	535	16	16	543
Timmins	159	7	234	157	147	8	66	218
Toronto	3,476	276	5,792	3,438	2,125	1,029	2,489	1,676
Windsor	706	33	765	689	456	232	163	413
Manitoba	**4,047**	**493**	**4,972**	**3,931**	**2,355**	**1,367**	**1,691**	**1,410**
Brandon	509	35	460	436	392	44	15	270
Dauphin	179	67	144	102	77	25	37	57
Winnipeg	3,359	391	4,368	3,393	1,886	1,298	1,639	1,083
Saskatchewan	**3,761**	**517**	**3,371**	**3,185**	**2,543**	**590**	**519**	**1,474**
Estevan	104	8	84	81	68	13	3	60
Moose Jaw	950	189	816	792	610	130	112	377
North Battleford	209	9	150	151	113	40	0	64
Prince Albert	214	63	143	128	106	22	33	46
Regina	889	94	878	818	579	237	235	363
Saskatoon	880	101	869	788	699	89	127	303
Swift Current	127	36	99	98	85	13	2	111
Weyburn	169	16	147	147	124	23	1	97
Yorkton	178	31	144	141	118	23	6	46
Melfort	41	0	41	41	41	0	0	7
Alberta	**3,920**	**240**	**4,600**	**3,818**	**3,226**	**549**	**648**	**2,124**
Calgary	1,344	56	1,825	1,366	1,176	190	235	722
Drumheller	333	18	382	253	192	61	43	96
Edmonton	1,633	155	1,703	1,618	1,341	234	274	860
Lethbridge	427	11	505	399	350	49	80	316
Medicine Hat	183	0	185	182	167	15	16	130
British Columbia	**4,341**	**210**	**5,867**	**4,164**	**2,583**	**1,422**	**1,832**	**2,331**
Cranbrook	203	24	256	174	163	11	32	124
Kamloops	316	21	302	215	167	14	37	108
Nanaimo	34	4	52	13	8	5	62	21
Nelson	137	22	122	113	93	18	38	132
New Westminster	179	2	283	172	106	66	114	122
Penticton	183	15	174	163	141	12	17	51
Prince George	158	34	117	117	117	0	0	137
Prince Rupert	89	0	143	88	79	9	41	91
Revelstoke	31	1	87	12	12	0	30	41
Vancouver	2,435	42	3,645	2,556	1,472	997	991	1,297
Vernon	41	7	35	32	19	12	22	50
Victoria	535	38	651	509	206	278	448	157
All Offices	**31,502**	**3,555**	**39,502**	**30 027**	**20,964**	**7,824**	**12,928**	**17,646***
Men	23,035	2,037	29,361	21,996	17,221	4,396	9,907	14,036
Women	8,467	1,518	10,141	8,031	3,743	3,428	3,021	3,610

* 6 placements effected by offices since closed.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JULY, 1925

THERE was a further decrease in the value of the building authorized in 60 cities in July, when the building permits issued aggregated $12,637,551, as compared with $14,651,613 in June, a decline of 13.7 per cent. The experience of the last 16 years shows, however, that a reduction is usually indicated in July as compared with June. In the more significant comparison with July of last year, there was an increase of $1,111,235, or 9.6 per cent; the total for that month was $11,526,316.

Detailed statements were furnished by some 50 cities, showing that they had issued over 1,300 permits for dwellings estimated to cost more than $5,500,000 and nearly 2,700 permits for other buildings at a proposed cost of approximately $7,000,000.

The only province to show an increase over June, 1925, was Quebec; the aggregate there was higher by $313,605, or 6.9 per cent than in the preceding month. British Columbia recorded the greatest actual reduction of $979,936 or 44.5 per cent, while the largest proportional loss of $152,695, or 83.8 per cent was in New Brunswick.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia registered higher totals of building authorized than in July, 1924. The largest gain, of $1,224,065, or 33.6 per cent, was in Quebec. New Brunswick showed the most pronounced decrease of $770,006 or 96.3 per cent.

Montreal issued permits at a higher valuation than in either June, 1925, or July, 1924, while in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were declines in the former and increases in the latter comparison. Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Windsor, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, New Westminster and South Vancouver showed improvement over the preceding month and also in comparison with the corresponding month of last year.

Cumulative Record for First Seven Months, 1925.—The building permits issued in 60 cities from January to July of this year authorized building of an estimated value of $77,300,400 as compared with $71,383,847 in 1924, $85,882,727 in 1923, $86,840,512 in 1922, $66,394,841 in

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

Cities	July, 1925	June, 1925	July, 1924
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	40,720	47,105	24,015
*Halifax	36,220	46,200	13,260
New Glasgow	625	60	355
*Sydney	3,875	845	10,400
New Brunswick	29,575	182,270	799,581
Fredericton	3,600	.....	Nil
*Moncton	16,975	8,270	11,425
*St. John	9,000	174,000	788,156
Quebec	4,867,433	4,553,828	3,643,368
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	3,098,009	2,916,555	2,922,665
*Quebec	1,000,149	382,661	218,338
Shawinigan Falls	10,975	20,900	9,840
*Sherbrooke	500,000	31,500	66,000
*Three Rivers	21,400	57,100	163,650
*Westmount	236,900	1,145,112	262,875
Ontario	5,510,441	6,302,996	5,127,321
Belleville	17,130	29,910	7,200
*Brantford	18,678	24,097	10,665
Chatham	10,215	3,575	19,234
*Fort William	57,140	81,170	83,475
Galt	7,490	27,415	13,290
*Guelph	30,200	87,611	32,110
*Hamilton	229,700	361,000	363,925
*Kingston	27,630	12,277	116,047
*Kitchener	162,408	176,880	59,824
*London	308,155	228,085	157,370
Niagara Falls	101,350	124,765	74,745
Oshawa	45,945	47,600	82,425
*Ottawa	418,220	397,550	238,930
Owen Sound	14,660	15,375	18,500
*Peterboro	36,751	35,630	75,281
*Port Arthur	30,215	35,766	23,225
*Stratford	37,080	29,107	110,921
*St. Catharines	112,500	108,187	51,613
*St. Thomas	15,085	11,705	2,880
Sarnia	20,885	51,308	19,015
Sault Ste. Marie	27,105	18,700	89,360
Ontario—			
*Toronto	2,681,772	3,046,810	2,370,715
York Township	388,600	465,650	329,400
Welland	14,180	21,855	5,275
*Windsor	396,600	395,676	382,495
Ford	73,280	157,350	105,100
Riverside	37,200	127,200	31,100
Sandwich	98,135	117,600	121,625
Walkerville	85,000	57,000	106,000
Woodstock	7,132	6,142	25,576
Manitoba	515,112	612,635	438,115
*Brandon	6,936	5,500	4,050
St. Boniface	62,176	52,885	63,415
*Winnipeg	446,000	554,250	370,650
Saskatchewan	169,800	396,098	173,415
*Moose Jaw	11,030	125,280	10,710
*Regina	84,200	185,243	63,895
*Saskatoon	74,570	85,575	98,810
Alberta	283,910	356,185	361,370
*Calgary	114,825	151,200	163,325
*Edmonton	138,025	183,540	190,775
Lethbridge	22,880	21,285	5,055
Medicine Hat	8,180	160	2,215
British Columbia	1,220,560	2,200,496	959,131
Nanaimo	140,950	5,700	9,950
*New Westminster	111,860	79,435	14,705
Point Grey	362,400	503,600	453,600
Prince Rupert	37,325	31,600	44,677
South Vancouver	78,695	78,275	42,225
*Vancouver	470,480	1,477,506	352,168
*Victoria	18,850	24,380	41,806
Total—60 cities	12,637,551	14,651,613	11,526,316
*Total—35 cities	10,961,438	12,665,703	9,847,139
Cumulative total for 60 cities—first seven months	1925 77,300 400	1924 71,383,847	1923 85,882,727

(1)Figures not available.

1921 and $75,373,684 in 1920. The increase over 1924 was 8.3 per cent over 1921, 16.4 per cent and over 1920, 2.6 per cent, while there were declines of 10 and 11 per cent as compared with 1923 and 1922, respectively, when, however, building costs were higher. The Bureau's weighted index number of wholesale prices of building materials averaged 154.1 during the first seven months of 1925, as compared with 163.8 in 1924, 166.7 in 1923, 161.5 in 1922, 194.5 in 1921 and 215.3 in 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of building permits issued in 60 cities during June and July, 1925, and July, 1924. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

REPORT OF AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION ON NATIONAL INSURANCE

A Royal Commission appointed by the Government of the Australian Commonwealth to investigate the subject of a scheme of national insurance makes the following interim recommendations:—

Sick pay of 30 shillings per week during the first six months of incapacity.

Invalid benefit of 20 shillings per week after the first six months of incapacity.

Maternity benefit, being a weekly allowance for two weeks prior and four weeks after confinement.

Superannuation benefit of 20 shillings per week to be paid to males after attainment of 65 and females after attainment of 60.

Child allowance of 5 shillings per week in respect of each dependent child under age of 16 to be paid during parents' incapacity.

The Commission was also instructed to inquire into unemployment insurance, but this subject is not touched in their first report.

The estimated total number of wage- and salary-earners in Australia at June 30, 1924, was 1,648,000, comprising 1,278,000 males between the ages of 16 and 65 and 370,000 females between the ages of 16 and 60. The estimated average adult wages for a full week's work were £4 14s. 3d. and £2 10s. for males and females, respectively.

Dealing with existing forms of protection against the risk of sickness the Commission states that out of 1,648,000 wage-earners only some 524,000 have made voluntary provision through friendly societies, while there appears some tendency for the proportion of workers so protected to diminish. The average period of sickness was found to be approximately ten days per annum, entailing a loss of wages throughout Australia for males totalling over £7,500,000, and for females over £800,000, making a total loss of at least £8,300,000 in one year, against which the joint efforts of all friendly societies contributed only some £560,000.

The Commission further recommends that workmen's compensation should be included in the National Insurance scheme. (At present the Commonwealth Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act provides 17s. 6d. per week during permanent incapacity to work subject to certain property and income qualifications).

The *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, discussing the Commission's report, says:—"While the weekly costs of benefits for males and females at age 20 are 2s. and 2s. 7.5d., respectively, there is a rapid increase in the case of females, so that at age at entry 40, the female contributions are over 70 per cent more than the male. The great divergence is caused by the female superannuation benefit starting at age 60 (instead of 65 as in case of males) and contributions ceasing at the younger age in consequence. If the proposed scheme reaches the realm of practical politics it will be a matter for serious consideration whether male and female superannuation benefits should not both start at age 65, while the admitted lower rate of female earnings will suggest that lower rates of benefit will be more suitable for their pockets. Unfortunately, the question of the expense of administering the scheme has so far received scant attention at the hands of the Commission. If the English scheme is to be any guide, the expenses of administering the benefits recommended will require at least one-third to be added to the contributions referred to above. In considering what has been done in England it must also not be forgotten that a considerable amount of expense is not directly paid for—it forms part of the employers' expense of conducting his business and is not shown in any accounts submitted. There is also considerable uncertainty as to the expense borne by the central Government. That the administration of the benefits proposed must be relatively expensive is evident from their nature—collection of contributions and payment of benefits at very frequent intervals and the absolute necessity for adequate personal supervision of the sick and invalidity payments to prevent malingering."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Animal Foods

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—FRASER VALLEY MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFERS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 464, MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES.

Agreement to be in effect from June 15, 1925, until June 15, 1926, and thereafter unless thirty days' notice of change be given.

Union members shall be employed as a rule. Non-Union employees shall receive union wages and apply for membership within two weeks of employment. This shall not be refused owing to a union man being out of employment.

If a route becomes vacant employees of not less than six months' standing shall be given preference of change over new employees.

The employer may discharge employees for certain specified causes. The employer agrees to supply aprons.

There shall be no discrimination against union men.

One day off in seven or one week off in seven weeks, as decided by the employer. A driver's day's work shall be considered over when he has finished his route.

If an employee's holidays have to be postponed he may request payment for time due and the employer agrees to meet all reasonable requests.

Help other than drivers, eight hours work per day. Overtime, time and one-half.

In case of accidents men shall be given a fair hearing.

The Union agrees to further the interests of the employer. The employer will notify new employees to sign this agreement within 30 days of employment.

Seven days' notice shall be given of discharge or leaving work.

Employees must attend certain meetings to discuss problems of interest to dairy salesmen.

In case of a breakdown employer shall not be compelled to pay overtime, except to men standing by and so at work longer than 8 hours. No lay-off to be less than 2 hours.

In event of a strike in another firm employees are not to be asked to perform extra work, and will perform their usual work as if a strike did not exist.

The minimum monthly scale varies with amount of load, from $100 per month for salesmen where load amounts to $600, to $130 per month where load amounts to $1,001.

Loads over $1,001 shall receive 3 per cent commission on sales over $1,001. On all butter sales commission shall be 1 cent per pound retail and ½ cent per pound wholesale.

If a load is spilt the driver's wages shall not be changed for three months.

Wages in other occupations, per month—truck drivers, $130; truck helpers, stable helpers and all other inside help, $120; checkers, $125; inside relief men, $125; outside relief men, $150.

New employees shall be paid 20 dollars less than above rates, and regular scale after six months.

New men on routes shall not be paid for the first three days' learning.

No wages shall be reduced or hours increased because of the agreement. This shall not apply to salesmen or to any one connected with the routes.

No cessation of work, lockouts or sympathetic strikes during the agreement.

If necessary, controversies shall be submitted to arbitration by a board of one from each side and a third selected by them.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 115.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1925, until May 1, 1926.

Only union members are to be employed.

The employer agrees not to board any journeymen or confectioners.

If the employer desires two sets of employees, not more than 8½ hours are to be worked per day.

To every first class hand there must be a second and third, and not more than one helper to each set.

Six days' work per week: 8½ hours per day. Half an hour for lunch.

Minimum wage per week: first hand, $41; second hand, $38. Overtime rate, 85 cents per hour.

Union labels must be used.

Union representative may inspect the work shop at any time.

Wages paid at end of week. Only the employer may dismiss employees, and one week's notice must be given.

The employers agree to pay for all the Hebrew holidays except Easter.

The employer must keep a clean and sanitary shop. The employees may take home a loaf of bread each day. A helper must be allowed at any time.

The first of May and Labour day shall be recognized as legal holidays.

Where there are no machines, only one batch of dough shall be made during a shift, this not to contain more than enough to make up 500 single loaves.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 189.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1925, until May 1, 1926.

Wages for day work, 90 cents per hour. Wages for piece work. 45 per cent added to Board price. Hours, eight per day. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, No. 206.

Agreement in effect from October 31, 1924, until October 1, 1925

The agreement expiring October 31, 1924, is to remain in force until October 31, 1925, excepting that the apprentice scale for the webb pressrooms, fourth year, shall be 68 per cent in place of 78 per cent, and apprentice scale for cylinder presses, third year, shall be 70 per cent in place of 75 per cent.

The previous agreement was as follows:—

Hours per week, in webb pressrooms, 48 day work; 45 night work. In job pressrooms, 44 hours; day shifts, eight hours per day for five days and four on Saturdays. Night shift, Sundays, 6½ hours; following five nights, 7½ hours each.

Minimum scale per week:—

Webb pressrooms, pressmen in charge, $5 over journeyman scale; journeyman (night), $47; journeymen (day) $44. Assistant, 1st year 33⅓ per cent of journeyman's scale; 2nd year, 42 per cent; 3rd year, 53 per cent; 4th year, 78 per cent, 5th year, 80 per cent.

Job pressrooms—Platen presses, journeyman, $37.50. Cylinder presses: journeyman (night), $45.98; journeyman (day), $40.35; assistant, 1st year, 40 per cent of journeyman's scale; 2nd year, 50 per cent; 3rd year, 75 per cent; 4th year, 80 per cent. Feeder, 2nd year, 33⅓ per cent. Pressmen on offset presses, $46.

Apprentices to serve four years, each being a feeder of at least two years. One apprentice for up to four journeymen.

Work to begin and end at set times.

The foreman is to have complete charge of the pressroom, and to employ and discharge help.

An employee quitting work or failing to keep an engagement without notice or without supplying a substitute shall be disciplined by the Union.

In absence of foreman and pressman in charge no feeder shall operate any press before or after regular working hours.

Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time.

Construction: Buildings and Structure

QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN LOCAL CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF PAINTERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1925, until April 30, 1926, and for another year unless 30 days' notice of change or cancellation is given.

The Union undertakes to furnish each employer signing the agreement with painters as required; that the men will not quit work in case of a dispute without using all efforts at conciliation and arbitration; and to work according to standard hours of labour.

Each employer signing the agreement agrees to employ only union members; to pay a minimum wage of 43 cents per hour; and not to lock out employees without having exhausted all means of conciliation.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, No. 71.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1925, until April 30, 1927, and from year to year unless notice of change is given not later than January 2 of any year.

Hours of labour, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour for lunch for five days. On Saturdays, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Minimum wage per hour, 85 cents.

Overtime, time and one-half; after midnight, and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Men working out of Ottawa shall have fare and board paid, and travelling time paid for at rate of single time only up to 9 p.m. If travelling at night, a sleeper to be provided.

A man reporting for work, not having been previously laid off, and finding no work, shall receive ½ day's pay.

The employers agree to use efforts that all employed shall be union members, if such are available. Union to use efforts that members shall work at trade only for members of the Association, provided the latter give them work.

Apprentices are to serve four years and pass an examination, after which they may work for employers for one year at not less than 45 cents per hour for first six months, and 55 cents for second six months. After this they shall pass a final examination after which they may become journeymen.

No more than one apprentice for each three journeymen from each shop may apply for final examination during a year.

One apprentice only may be employed for each steam fitter and plumber.

Grievances that cannot be adjusted by the parties shall be referred to a Joint Arbitration Board of three from each side. If this cannot then be settled matter must be referred to the general office of the United Association, and no strike or lockout shall take place until matter has been investigated.

No member may sub-contract or work at the trade after regular working hours.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO LOCAL OF DISTRICT No. 4, INTERNATIONAL CUT STONE CONTRACTORS' AND QUARRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, INC., AND TORONTO LOCAL OF JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1925, until April 30, 1926, with one month's notice of change prior to expiration of agreement.

While union can provide help only union men are to be employed.

Wages per hour, $1.00. Wages to be paid weekly with not more than one day kept on hand.

Hours per day, 8 with exception of Saturday, when 4 hours shall be worked. Lunch hours and working time (not to exceed 44 hours per week) to be arranged.

Overtime (only in cases of necessity), first two hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time.

Provision is to be made for protection of stonecutters from sun and weather.

Certain holidays shall be observed, others being optional.

Differences which arise are to be arbitrated without strike or lockout. Each party is to elect three of their number to form an Arbitration Committee. In failure to agree these shall select an umpire not affiliated with the trade, whose decision shall be binding.

The foreman shall be selected by the employer.

One apprentice may be employed for each five journeymen. In no case shall there be more than three to a shop. Apprentices shall serve four years at wages as mutually agreed, starting between ages of 16 and 20 years.

No person may interfere with workmen during working hours. Employers may employ and discharge whomever they see fit. Workmen may work for whomever they see fit.

Board and railway fare will be allowed a man sent out of town, also car fares to a man sent to a building during working hours.

This agreement is subject to any change in agreement between the cut stone contractors' and Quarrymen's Association and the International Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.

Transportation of Public Utilities

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE HARBOUR UNION OF MONTREAL.

These rates are to apply to employees of the grain elevator system, construction forces, machine shop and ship yard, harbour yard shops and electrical department from May 1, 1925, until May 1, 1926, and to other employees from May 1, 1925, until the close of navigation, season of 1925.

Wages per hour—Grain elevators nos. 1, 2, 3 and "B"—millwrights, 66 cents; weighmen, assistant millwright, distributors, tripper men, 60 cents; feed tenders, machinery men, marine leg men, tower men, 55 cents; shovellers, 52 cents; carpenter, 50 cents; oilers, helpers, sewers and baggers, 49 cents; car dumper operators, elevator "B," 58 cents (to do own maintenance); grain boat men (unloading) to be paid 5 cents an hour additional after 10 hours work. Conveyor system: assistant foremen, 60 cents; millwright, 66 cents; rope splicer, 60 cents; feed tenders, main tower men, 55 cents; conveyor men, 49 cents.

Harbour yard shops and marine shops: millwrights, plumber and coppersmith, 66 cents; machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, 63 cents; helpers of blacksmiths and machinists, and general helpers, 42 cents; labourers, 38 cents; carpenters, 61 cents; 2nd class boilermakers, 48 cents; assistant plumber, 49 cents; shop painters, 55 cents.

Traffic shop: fitters, 65 cents; patternmaker, 68 cents; boilermakers, 63 cents; painter, 60 cents; helpers, 42 cents; labourers, 38 cents.

Construction forces: crane engineers, 64 cents; crane firemen, 44 cents; crane blockmen, 40 cents; locomotive engineers, 64 cents; locomotive firemen, 44 cents; locomotive helper, 44 cents; painters, 46 cents; switchmen, 49 cents; iron workers, 52 cents; car inspector, 62 cents; carpenters, 61 cents; plumbers, concrete mixer runner, 60 cents; assistant plumbers, 49 cents; labourers, 40 cents.

Electrical department: 1st class linemen, 63½ cents; 2nd class linemen, 50 cents; groundmen, 42 cents; lamp trimmers, 50 cents; shift operators, 55 cents; floormen, 50 cents; motor tenders, 50 cents; helpers, 42 cents; hoistmen, 46 cents; bondermen, 50 cents; bonder helper, 42 cents; labourer, 40 cents; journeymen, 58 cents.

Emergency work on Sundays and legal holidays, time and one-half.

No overtime pay for day and night watchmen on Sundays and holidays.

Working conditions.—Elevator employees (including those in conveyor galleries):—

Hours, ten per day until December 15, from December 15 until opening of navigation 1926, 8 hours per day; time and one-half after the ninth hour.

Hourly men working overtime and Sundays and legal holidays, time and one-half. Men called to work Sunday morning for a short time will be paid for 5 hours.

At close of navigation the Superintendent shall tell men laid off at what time services will be required.

With the exception of car shovellers, men working in elevators and galleries will not be asked to unload boats.

Work will be done Sunday night after 6 p.m. only in cases of emergency.

Employees of machine shop, Notre Dame Street, and machine shop, Guard Pier:—

Hours of labour, 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays. Overtime after the ninth hour and afternoon on Saturdays.

Traffic shop: Work on Saturday afternoon, straight time.

Construction forces: Hours of work, 10 hours in summer and 8 hours in winter, with overtime pay in the winter after the 9th hour.

Electrical department.—Overtime to electrical substation operators after 8 hours, when their regular shift is 8 hours.

All employees: sub-foremen will be paid 5 cents extra per hour.

In case of any difference arising the employee shall have right to a hearing before the superintendent with assistance of a fellow employee chosen by him. If there is no settlement the employee may appeal to the commissioners.

The commissioners shall make all promotions. If differences arise between commissioners and the Union, the union representatives shall be given a hearing by the commissioners.

MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—MOOSE JAW ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION NO. 614.

Agreement in effect from August 15, 1923, with 30 days' notice of change.

Wages per hour, operators; first three months, 40 cents; second three months, 45 cents; thereafter, 50 cents. Spare men reporting and not obtaining a run, one hour's pay for each report.

Operators will begin as students without pay until qualified.

Hours per day, nine; operators shall be paid nine and one-quarter hours' time (this includes time for reporting). Overtime rates, time and one-half.

Hours per day on Sundays and holidays, nine.

Operators must be twenty-one years of age and able to read and write English.

No men will be required to do extra work after their day's run if spare men are available. The company will try to provide that men shall not work on their days off.

Time and one-quarter will be paid for extra work. Every seventh day on a run shall be the day off.

Employees shall have free transportation.

Offences of employees shall be investigated. The manager may dismiss an employee after he has been suspended three days. An employee suspended or dismissed may have case investigated by properly qualified officers of the association. The matter may be referred if necessary to a board of arbitration.

The company may promote men but will consider senior men, if qualified and in good standing. Section car barn employees and others may be promoted to become spare operators.

Lost articles must be handed in and if not claimed will belong to the employees.

Barn men will be responsible for signs.

The company will not discriminate against union men. The company will meet and treat with officers and committees of the union over grievances.

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN. — BY-LAW TO REGULATE WORKING CONDITIONS AND WAGES OF EMPLOYEES OF PUMPING PLANT AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY OF SASKATOON.

In effect from June 8, 1925, until January 1, 1926, wage scale retroactive to January 1, 1925.

Outside electrical workers:—

Hours per day, 8½; Saturday, 4½. Hours of wiring inspectors, 7 per day; 4 on Saturday. Hours of patrolmen and tungsten patrolmen, special and in accordance with their necessary duties.

Work after regular hours and after 12.30 p.m. Saturday, time and one-half; after 10 p.m., and after 5.30 p.m. on Saturdays, and on holidays, double time.

Any worker in charge of four or more journeymen or twelve or more labourers shall be sub-foreman, provided he has at least three years' experience.

Any worker shall be a journeyman who has at least three years' experience in one or more of the following branches: lineman, cable splicer, wireman, troubleman.

Not more than one apprentice to two journeymen.

The electrical engineer or line foreman may dismiss any worker without notice if work is unsatisfactory. Seniority shall be given preference in filling any vacancy.

Minimum wages: per month—wiring inspector, $161.35; per hour, sub-line foreman, 91.8 cents; leading linemen, 88.7 cents; lineman, 86.2 cents; wireman (electrician), 76 cents; arc patrolman, 70.2 cents; meter installers, 70.2 cents; arc trimmers, 65.2 cents; tungsten patrolman, 58.9 cents; groundsman, 55.2 cents. Apprentice linemen: 1st three months, 54.8 cents; increasing every six months to 67.4 cents per hour in last nine months of period.

Power house workers: hours per day, nine; four and one-half on Saturday, except for men on shift. From April to September, nine hours per day starting at 7 a.m. instead of 8 a.m. and ending at 5 p.m. instead of at 6 p.m., and starting on Saturdays at 7.30 a.m. instead of at 8 a.m.

Workers called on duty after the completion of a day's work shall receive time and one-half to 10 p.m.; from 10 p.m. until 8 a.m., or on holidays, double time.

In case of a double shift, for trouble, breakdown or any reason, no overtime until after the first nine hours of the night shift.

Workers on monthly basis shall not work over 8 hours per day except in event of a breakdown.

Workers who work on Sunday shall be allowed one day in seven if possible, or if not, overtime shall be paid for that day.

In filling any vacancy, seniority shall be given preference, provided that, if no one at the power house is qualified, a pumping plant employee shall be given preference.

The electrical engineer may dismiss any worker without notice if work is completed or if he proves unsatisfactory.

The following are wages per hour of workers on hourly basis: skilled mechanics, 70.4 cents; motor mechanic, 70.4 cents; blacksmiths, 65.4 cents; foreman boiler cleaner, 65.1 cents; boiler cleaners and ash men, 55.3 cents; coal handlers, 55.4 cents; spare fireman, 64.6 cents; flue blower, 55.5 cents; mechanic's helpers, 55.3 cents.

Tradesmen employed at the power house shall be paid union rate and work union hours if not permanent employees of the department.

Switchboard operators shall be paid a minimum salary of $112.50 per month and a maximum of $148.80, three increases being granted by the electrical engineer.

Pumping station workers—Monthly workers shall not work over eight hours per day except in case of a breakdown. Workers whose regular duties demand Sunday labour shall be allowed one day off in seven, or overtime for that day.

In filling vacancies seniority will be given preference.

Hourly workers: nine hours per day, from 8 a.m. until 12 noon and from 1 p.m. until 6 p.m.; and from April to September, 7 a.m. until 12 noon and 1 p.m. until 5 p.m., and on Saturdays from 7.30 to 12 noon.

The city engineer may dismiss any worker without notice when work is completed or if he proves unsatisfactory.

Overtime to 10 p.m. time and one-half, thereafter until 8 a.m. double time.

In case of double shift, for trouble, breakdown or other reason, no overtime shall be allowed for the first nine hours of the night shift, but overtime shall be allowed thereafter.

General provisions:—

The chief engineers, wiring inspectors, draughtsmen and construction foreman may have twenty-one days' holidays with pay every year after one year's service. No overtime shall be paid to these employees.

Hourly workers may have one week's holidays with pay after one year's service, and two weeks' after two years' service.

Hourly workers after one year shall be entitled to sick leave with pay, such not to exceed two weeks without sanction of the Council.

Monthly employees will be allowed sick leave with pay for a reasonable length of time.

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN. — BY-LAW TO REGULATE WORKING CONDITIONS AND WAGES OF MEMBERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Effective from June 8, 1925, until January 1, 1926, scale of wages retroactive to January 1, 1925.

The two-platoon system shall be carried out. In case of a large fire the entire force shall be subject to call.

In filling vacancy in a permanent position, seniority shall be chief consideration.

No fireman shall be dismissed until cause has been discussed by the fire chief with the grievance committee of the Firemen's Union. The committee may then lay the matter before the city commissioner and if still not satisfied, before the Council.

Any member desiring to resign without giving required notice must take matter up with the fire chief.

Members must be instructed in operation of all motor apparatus.

Firemen after 10 hours' service may have 14 hours' rest except in cases of emergency.

After one year's service, 14 days holidays with pay; after two years, 21 days.

Provision is made for supplying certain clothing.

The president and recording secretary of the Firemen's Union will be granted leave of absence as required for their duties, where operation of the service will permit, twenty-four hours' notice being given.

Wages, per month—fire alarm and police telegraph supervisor, $175.75; senior captain, $167.50; captains, $147.50; motor mechanics, $147.50; lieutenants, $142.50; firemen, 1st year, $117.50; 2nd year, $127.50; 3rd year and after, $137.50.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF EDMONTON AND THE CANADIAN ELECTRICAL TRADE UNION, EDMONTON BRANCH.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1925, until December 31, 1925, and from year to year or until a new agreement is negotiated. Proposed changes will be discussed during the last 15 days of December of any year.

Hours, eight per day and four on Saturdays. Hours are fixed, except in shift work, where they shall be as required. A shift work assignment shall be for not less than six calendar days.

In event of legislation requiring a 44 hour week the Department will adopt hours of work to suit such requirements.

Overtime on basis of 8 hours per day for daily men and 26 days per month for monthly men. Overtime rates: between 5 and 10 p.m. and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Vacations: monthly employees after one year, two weeks' vacation with pay each year; hourly employees after one year's work, one week's vacation with pay; two weeks each year thereafter.

Permanent employees must give two weeks' notice of resignation and will be given two weeks' notice of dismissal.

If employees are not considered as deserving of increases in salary they shall be notified to that effect and may appeal the matter.

Preference of employment will be given to those of British nationality.

Permanent employees shall be entitled to two weeks' sick leave with pay, which may be extended in exceptional circumstances. This clause to remain in force until a sick insurance clause is operative.

There shall be no discrimination against employees for being or not being members of any organization.

When the number of employees in a position is reduced the last employed shall be first laid off, and if more are required the last off shall be given preference of re-employment.

In case of a vacancy the next senior man who can prove himself efficient shall be promoted. This does not apply to the head or the superintendent where the clause shall not be binding.

Any employee suspended, superseded or discharged, or employees laid off and refused employment on grounds of incompetency may have case investigated by a committee of employees or union members, which shall appeal to the superintendent, so that an investigation may be held, the committee having further right of appeal to the city commissioners and council, and further to a board of conciliation.

Wages and conditions for telephone employees:—

Night service men in each exchange, four nights off each month.

A monthly employee whose duties require Sunday work shall be allowed equal time off, no employee being required to work more than one Sunday in two on this basis. Monthly employees working additional Sunday duties or holidays will be paid double time in addition to monthly pay.

Wages, per month:—switches—Apprentices, from $80 to $105; journeymen, from $130 to $168. Employees under 18 years of age, on switch work and service work, $60 per month for three months; thereafter, until 18 years of age, $70. Employees on switch work, who are over 18 years when entering, shall serve a probation period of six months at $70 per month. Service men and rack men, per month—18 years of age, $76; 19 years of age, $86; over 20 years, $101 to $154. Inspectors, per month, from $130 to $154; on P.B.X. work, 1st 6 months, $154; thereafter, $163. Shop mechanics, per hour, from 46 cents to 65 cents. Installers and linemen, per hour, apprentices, 43 to 52 cents; journeymen, 61 to 79 cents. Cable splicers, per hour, apprentices 65 to 84 cents; helpers, 55½ cents; journeymen, 93½ cents.

Light, power and street railway electrical employees.

Wages and working conditions:—A foreman must have been engaged at least four years in one or more branches of the trade. An apprentice shall have worked at least six months at some branch of the trade. An apprentice shall serve four years. One apprentice to three journeymen. Cable splicers' helpers and line inspectors must be journeymen linemen. Outside troublemen working over 8 hours out of 24 shall be paid overtime.

Street railway electrical employees:—Not less than a competent lineman and a helper shall work on maintenance work except in emergency shift. Cable and car wiring and testing other than ordinary repairs and emergency work must be done by car wiremen. No apprentice may work overtime unless with a journeyman.

Wages of light, power and street railway electrical employees: line construction and maintenance, journeyman, 82 cents; apprentice, 55 cents to 74½ cents; lineman street railway, 82 cents.

Street light section, wages, per month—journeymen, from $106 to $141; journeymen, $157, power house electricians, 82 cents per hour. Power house operators, substation, $143.50 per month; relief, $149.50 per month. Armature winders at car barns, 82 cents per hour; car wiring and trouble men, 80 cents per hour.

Service, Municipal Administration

See **Transportation and Public Utilities**

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING August the Department received information regarding twenty contracts executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by order in council for the protection of the labour to be employed. In sixteen of these contracts the general fair wages clause was inserted, requiring adherence to the current wages rates and hours of the district in which the work was performed, for all classes of labour employed. The four remaining contracts contained schedules of wages rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The standard labour conditions sanctioned by the order in council which appears in the twenty contracts already referred to are in the terms following:—

LABOUR CONDITIONS

1. All mechanics, labourers. or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the

Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Reconstruction of a pile bent and timber decking wharf at Mission, British Columbia. Name of contractor, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, August 6, 1925. Amount of contract, $3,980. A fair wage schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages not less than	Hours per day
	Per day	
Boom men	$7 50	8
Carpenters	7 00	8
Carpenter foreman	7 50	8
General foreman	8 00	8
Pile driver men	7 00	8
Pile driver engineer	8 00	8
Pile driver foreman	9 00	8
Driver with 1 horse and cart	7 00	8
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	9 00-10 00	8 hours days 48 hours week

Reconstruction of wharf at St. Antoine de Tilly, Quebec. Name of contractors, Nap. Trudel et Fils, St. Irénée, County of Charlevoix, Quebec. Date of contract, August 27, 1925. Amount of contract, $15,448.94. A fair wage schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages not less than	Hours per day
General foreman	$0 50 per h.	10
Mixer runner	0 40 "	10
Crusher runner	0 40 "	10
Carpenters	0 35 "	10
Labourers (ordinary)	0 25 "	10
Driver (one horse and cart)	4 00 per d.	10
Driver (two horses and wagon)	6 00 "	10

Construction of a new roof to the old Post Office Building at St. John, New Brunswick. Name of contractors, B. Mooney and Sons, Limited, St. John, New Brunswick. Date of contract, August 12, 1925 Amount of contract, $8,994. A fair wage schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Labourers	$0 30	
Teamsters, two horses and wagon	0 80	Per day
Cement workers	0 30	$7 00
Cement finishers	1 00	
Carpenters, form builders	0 50	
Carpenters, finishers	0 60	
Bricklayers	1 00	
Wire lathers	0 60	
Structural steel workers	0 85	
Sheet Metal workers	0 65	
Felt and gravel roofers	0 60	Basic day is 9 hours—half day on Saturday.

Reconstruction of a pile bent and timber decking wharf at Pitt Lake, British Columbia. Name of contractor, Fraser River Pile Driving Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, August 6, 1925. Amount of contract, $2,491.71. A fair wage schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages not less than	Hours per day
	Per day	
Pile driver foreman	$9 00	8
Pile driver engineer	8 00	8
Pile driver men	7 00	8
Boom men	7 50	8
Carpenters	7 00	8
		All 48 hours per week.

Dredging approach to channel and wharf berth at Malagash, Nova Scotia. Name of contractor, The Halifax Dredging Company, Limited of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, August 1, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A", $9 per cubic yard, scow measure; Class "B", $1.20 per cubic yard scow measure; approximate expenditure, $18,900.

Dredging channel and basin at Belle River, Ontario. Name of contractor, St. Clair Dredge & Construction Company, Limited, Sandwich, Ontario. Date of contract, August 6, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "B", $0.58 per cubic yard, scow measure; $0.38 per cubic yard place measure (overcast).

Dredging channel at River St. Francis, Quebec, and channel at Ile aux Raisins, Quebec. Name of contractor, Aimé Laperrière, Pierreville, Quebec. Date of contract, June 17, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "B", $0.30 place measurement for both places.

Painting, repairing, docking and cleaning dredge, Public Works Department No. 306, "Mastodon." Name of contractor, Burrard Dry Dock Company Limited, North Vancouver, British Columbia. Date of contract, August 3, 1925. Amount of contract, $6,490 Unit prices for any additional work.

Repairs to wharf at Port Clements, Skeena District, British Columbia. Name of contractor, Malcolm Milloy, Masset, British Columbia. Date of contract, August 7, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $6,067.19.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the Post Office at Loretteville, Quebec. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company of Alexandria, Ontario. Date of contract, August 20, 1925. Amount of contract, $1,309.

Reconstruction in concrete of 278·5 feet at the High Level Wharf at Sorel, Quebec. Name of contractor, Jackson Construction Company Limited, Sorel, County of Richelieu, Quebec. Date of contract, August 19, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $10,343.

Construction of a breakwater on the eastern side of entrance to New London Harbour, Prince Edward Island. Name of contractors, E. McLeod, G. McKenzie and D. MacKenzie, French River, Prince Edward Island. Date of contract, August 22, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $29,904.

Construction of a wharf at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ontario Date of contract, July 30, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $37,986.80.

Reconstruction of 190 feet of the South Pier at Burlington Channel, Ontario. Name of contractor, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, July 30, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $32,098.86.

Execution of repairs to wharf at St. Laurent, I. O., Quebec. Name of contractors, Napoleon Trudel et Fils of St. Irénée, Quebec. Date of contract, August 4, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $8,628.30.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Name of contractor, Halle B. Bigelow, Canning, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, July 28, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $20,429.17.

Repairs to wharf at Baie St. Paul (Rivière de Gouffre), County of Charlevoix-Montmorency, Quebec. Name of contractors, Méthot and Fournier, Montmagny, Quebec. Date of contract, August 11, 1925, Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $5,746.

Repairs to piers, Kincardine, Ontario. Name of contractors, John Keys and David

Keys, Kincardine, Ontario. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $16,943.20.

Enlargement and repairs to wharf at Mill's Point, New Brunswick. Name of contractors, Lawrence Doyle, Douglastown, New Brunswick. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $22,178.30.

Construction of a breakwater at Gulliver's Cove, Nova Scotia. Name of contractors, E. J. Gaudet and S. F. Comeau, Comeauville, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, August 5, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $11,873.10.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in August, 1925, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, and subject to the provisions of the Fair Wage clause:—

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	949 59
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	192 83
Making up and supplying Letter Carriers' uniforms, etc	14,075 32
Stamping pads, ink, etc	23 28
Mail bag fittings	1,517 94
Scales	165 25

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1925

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles, and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was toward somewhat higher levels, advances appearing in both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices. The increase in the former was, however, mainly seasonal.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $10.84 at the beginning of August as compared with $10.49 for July; $10.19 for August, 1924; $10.53 for August, 1923; $10.44 for August, 1922; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $16.42 for August, 1920; $13.41 for August, 1918; and $7.68 for August, 1914. Potatoes were substantially higher in price with the marketing of the new crop. Advances also occurred in eggs, butter, cheese, pork, bacon, and lard, while beef, bread, flour, rolled oats and tea were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.05 at the beginning of August as compared with $20.70 for July; $20.57 for August, 1924; $21.03 for August, 1923; $20.88 for August, 1922; $21.98 for August, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $26.60 for August, 1920; $21.20 for August, 1918; and $14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the importance of the commodities, advanced to 159.5 for August, as compared with 158.4 for July; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; and 202.8 for August, 1918. Forty-nine price quotations were higher, thirty were lower, and one hundred and fifty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material five of the eight main groups were higher, one lower and two practically unchanged. The groups which advanced were: Vegetables and their Products due to advances in the prices of wheat, flour, potatoes and rice which more than offset the declines in imported fruits, corn, oats, barley and rubber; Animals and their Products due to higher prices for hogs, sheep, bacon, butter, cheese, lard, hides and leather; Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products because of a general upward movement in the prices of these metals; Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products because of higher prices for coal; and Chemicals and Allied Products. The Textiles and Textile Products group declined because of lower prices for cotton and wool. The Iron and its Products group and the Wood and Wood Products group were both practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods advanced, the former mainly because of higher prices for flour, coffee, hogs, bacon, lard, butter, cheese, potatoes and coal and the latter chiefly because of increases in the prices of materials for the milling, meat packing, metal working, and the leather industries as well as for miscellaneous producers' goods.

In the grouping according to origin domestic farm products and articles of marine origin advanced while articles of mineral origin and of forest origin showed little change. Raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, declines in foreign fruits, coarse grains, rubber,

cotton, wool and jute being more than offset by increases in wheat, flax, hogs, sheep and metals. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also advanced because of increases in the price of flour, bacon, butter, cheese, leather and metal products.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada, published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined to 148 for July as compared with 147 for June; 149 for May; and 147 for July, 1924. Grouped by stage of manufacture raw materials and producers' goods declined while consumers' goods advanced.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports rose from 154.68 for July to 156.10 for August, while that for imports fell from 162.09 for July to 159.69 for August. The combined index of both exports and imports showed a slight decline to 157.90 as compared with 158.38 for July. Of the exports cereals, hogs, bacon, butter, cheese and salmon advanced while cattle, flour and bituminous coal declined. Among the imports tin and coke increased in price while raw cotton, rubber, steel and anthracite coal showed the most important declines.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family

in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Beef prices moved to slightly lower levels. Sirloin steak declined in most localities, averaging 29.7c. per pound in August, as compared with 30.2c. in July. Rib roast was down from 22.3c. per pound in July to 22.1c. in August, and shoulder roast from an average of 16c. per pound in July to 15.8c. in August. Veal advanced from 18.1c. per pound to 18.4c., increases occurring in most localities. Mutton was steady. Pork showed a general advance, fresh averaging 28.7c. per pound in August, as compared with 28.2c. in July and salt pork averaging 25.8c. per pound as compared with 25.2c. in July. Bacon was up from 43.1c. per pound to 44c., and ham from 61.3c. per pound to 61.7c. In fresh fish, halibut and whitefish were slightly higher. Salt cod and finnan haddie showed little change. Lard advanced slightly, averaging 24.3c. per pound.

Eggs showed a general advance, averaging 40.8c. per dozen for fresh, as compared with 37.6c. in July and 35c. in June and 37.1c. per dozen for cooking, as compared with 33.7c. in July and 31.6c. in June. Milk advanced in London and declined at Nelson. No other changes were reported. Dairy butter showed a general advance to an average of 37.1c. per pound in August as compared with 35.7c. in July. Creamery butter showed about the same general advance as dairy, averaging 42.7c per pound. Cheese rose from an average of 30.6c. per pound in July to 31.2c. in August. Increases occurred in most localities.

Bread averaged 7.8c. per pound. Lower prices were reported from Toronto, St. John, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, and Timmins. Soda biscuits showed little change. Flour and rolled oats declined slightly, averaging 5.7c. per pound for the former and 6.1c. per pound for the latter. Canned vegetables showed little change. Onions were down from an average of 9.5c. per pound to 8.9c. in August. Potatoes showed a substantial seasonal advance with the marketing of the new crop, the average price in August being $2.10 per 90 pounds as compared with $1.35 in July. Evaporated apples, prunes, raisins and currants showed little change. Marmalade was slightly higher at 77.8c. per four-pound tin. Sugar averaged slightly lower, granulated at 8.3c. per pound as compared with 8.4c. in July and yellow 7.9c. per pound as compared with 8c. in July.

Anthracite coal was slightly higher in the average at $16.56 per ton. Higher prices were reported from Halifax, Peterborough, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton and Cobalt. Bituminous coal averaged $10.13 per ton. Hard wood was slightly lower in the average at $12.13 per cord as compared with $12.20 in July.

No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on price changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat prices averaged slightly higher, No. 1 Manitoba cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, being $1.67½ per bushel as compared with $1.62 in July. The high price for the month was $1.73⅞ reached on the 7th and the low price $1.50¼ reached on the 29th. The decline toward the end of the month was said to be due to improved weather conditions here and abroad together with the reports of a large Russian surplus, and the refusal of foreign buyers to purchase at prevailing prices. Flax seed rose from $2.22½ per bushel to $2.39⅝. Coarse grains declined, oats averaging 56⅛c. per bushel as compared with 59⅛c. in July, barley 82¼c. per bushel as compared with 88⅓c. in July. Corn was $1.20¼ per bushel as compared with $1.22 in July. Flour moved in sympathy with wheat, rising from $9.10 per barrel to $9.26½. Rolled oats fell 20c. per 90-pound bag to $3.70. Bananas at Montreal declined from $3.75 per bunch to $3.50 and lemons at Toronto from $5.50-$6 per case to $4.50-$5. Ceylon rubber declined from $1 per pound to 82¼c. Santos coffee was slightly higher, advancing from 28c. per pound to 29c. New potatoes replaced the old supplies at considerably higher prices, being up at Toronto from $1.13 per bag in July to $1.30-$1.50 in August. Rice advanced from $3.25-$4.75 per hundred to $3.25-$5.25. Western cattle declined from $6.45 per hundred to $6.22½, while at Toronto choice steers advanced from $7.47½ to $7.62 per hundred. Dressed hogs rose from $16.50 per hundred to $17. Sheep advanced to $7.12½ per hundred as compared with $6 in July. Beef hides advanced from 12½c.-13c. per pound to 13c.-13½c. Sole leather was up 1c. per pound

*LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923 page 1442.

to 43c. Bacon at Toronto advanced from 34½c.-36c. to 36c.-37c. per pound. Butter continued to advance, creamery at Montreal being up from 38c. per pound to 40c., and at Toronto from 41c. per pound to 42c. Cheese at Toronto advanced from 23c. per pound to 25c. Raw cotton at New York declined from an average of 24¾c. per pound in July to 23⅞c. in August due, it was said, to more favourable weather and to the heavy selling induced by the general expectation of low prices. Non-ferrous metals showed a general upward movement. Copper rose from $16.50 per hundred to $16.55; lead from $8.70 per hundred to $9.30; tin from 58¼c. per pound to 59c.; zinc from $8.65 per hundred to $9; aluminum from 24c. per pound to 25½c. Anthracite coal advanced from $13.21 per ton to $13.42.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923	Aug. 1924	July 1925	Aug 1925
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**109·9**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**151·7**	**153·5**	**156·8**	**158·4**	**159·5**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	130·2	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	148·4	147·2	167·5	170·4	172·7
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	104·4	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	133·3	127·9	125·2	135·1	137·8
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	100·2	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	174·2	196·2	199·7	194·9	193·0
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·3	177·7	161·4	159·4	159·3
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	107·2	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	154·4	170·3	157·4	151·5	150·4
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	108·6	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	99·8	94·1	96·5	104·9	106·6
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	96·4	102·2	126·0	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	185·4	183·2	184·2	177·4	178·0
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	107·4	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·9	165·7	154·1	157·8	158·4
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	124·1	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	133·2	128·8	148·4	153·7	156·8
II.—Marine	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	149·3	130·5	137·3	143·0	151·7
III.—Forest	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·3	177·7	161·4	159·4	159·3
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	101·9	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	157·4	157·6	155·3	152·2	152·5
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	113·9	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	147·4	144·2	152·4	155·1	156·7
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	110·9	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	156·3	156·6	158·3	159·4	160·7
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	101·3	105·9	120·6	154·0	172·8	191·7	226·1	174·4	153·4	148·9	150·8	153·8	155·7
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	74	105·6	111·0	132·3	177·1	193·3	207·6	244·4	170·7	145·2	144·9	147·8	151·6	154·0
Beverages	4	101·7	119·4	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	196·4	222·5	233·7	240·2	234·5
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	130·1	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	151·6	136·2	161·8	181·0	183·3
Chocolate	1	102·0	104·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	149·3	130·5	126·1	143·0	151·7
Fruits	8	101·6	111·7	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	203·0	204·8	192·2	208·0	203·1
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	101·5	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	147·0	135·4	128·6	145·7	147·1
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	108·9	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	131·0	133·5	128·2	135·1	139·8
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	148·5	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	170·4	216·1	184·1	146·4	146·4
Vegetables	10	122·9	98·6	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	148·9	188·4	222·4	147·4	158·8
Eggs	2	104·4	96·5	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	106·4	101·0	121·0	123·8	123·8
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·9	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	218·4
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	100·0	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	169·6	160·7	159·6	152·0	153·9
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	24	96·0	99·3	105·8	124·8	146·9	171·6	203·1	179·2	163·4	153·9	154·5	156·7	157·6
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	107·6	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·6	161·0	153·6	151·7	151·7
Household equipment	13	93·0	96·7	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	164·3	151·7	154·8	158·3	159·4
Furniture	3	102·8	104·7	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	120·3	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	374·2	274·2	263·3	322·7	322·7
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	96·5	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	162·8	150·5	153·9	157·1	158·3
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103·4	114·2	130·7	197·4	195·0	206·2	241·9	167·3	146·8	145·6	151·7	155·5	156·4
(C) Producers' Equipment	15	94·4	96·4	101·1	126·3	146·0	164·6	197·1	206·5	185·7	184·7	188·1	189·5	181·2
Tools	4	98·1	96·8	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	216·0	222·0	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	96·4	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	186·0	184·7	187·5	180·4	181·1
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	97·1	133·2	190·4	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	177·5	179·8	197·4	177·8	180·1
(D) Producers' Materials	131	104·4	116·1	133·9	182·9	200·3	210·7	246·8	163·0	142·6	141·5	147·8	152·8	153·7
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	90·3	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	163·6	167·9	154·4	154·0	153·8
Lumber	14	91·1	83·4	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	162·2	167·5	150·5	149·9	150·1
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	119·8	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	188·3	195·0	186·8	198·6	201·2
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	103·3	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·2	166·7	161·6	160·3	159·1
Manufacturers' Materials	99	106·8	121·9	140·8	194·9	211·7	218·8	254·0	158·4	137·8	135·5	146·8	152·8	154·8
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	100·5	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	178·3	204·4	222·6	198·3	195·7
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	50·0	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	316·4	304·8	219·9	231·5	231·5
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	114·0	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	110·8	95·3	96·4	101·8	104·0
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	107·4	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	115·5	118·8	113·5	116·6	117·6
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	123·5	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	160·7	155·5	152·7	150·4	150·4
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	108·8	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	111·3	103·4	102·3	117·9	119·1
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	145·2	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	131·8	127·6	161·5	179·4	183·2
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	123·2	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	156·2	147·3	154·8	154·3	154·7

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·7**	**24·1**	**22·1**	**15·8**	**12·2**	18·4	**29·3**	**28·7**	**25·8**	**40·2**	**44·0**	**61·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·2**	**25·3**	**22·4**	**17·2**	**13·9**	**15·9**	**24·6**	**27·0**	**25·9**	**38·8**	**42·7**	**62·3**
1—Sydney	32·4	25	22·9	17·4	15	14·8	23·3	29·5	25·9	37·2	42·7	61·4
2—New Glasgow	28·6	24·5	19·6	14·3	12·1	11·7	22·5	25	26·3	37·1	40·2	60·8
3—Amherst	24·3	25	19	16·3	13·2	17·5	25	26	25	39·3	39·4	61·6
4—Halifax	34·3	24·7	26·7	16·3	13·5	16·4	27	30·2	25·3	37·5	41·5	60·4
5—Windsor	32·5	22·5	21	19	12	15	25	24	25	39	45	63·7
6—Truro	35	30	25	20	17·5	20	25	27·5	27·6	42·4	47·5	65·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	27·2	27	22·9	17	14·9	14	25	25	24	35·9	38·9	57·5
New Brunswick (average)	**28·9**	**23·3**	**20·9**	**16·3**	**12·5**	**15·8**	**24·4**	**26·5**	**25·5**	**38·7**	**43·9**	**59·3**
8—Moncton	26·2	21·2	17·5	16·7	11·5	20	30	27·5	25	39·6	46	60·6
9—St. John	31·3	22·5	22·4	14·3	13	13·2	23·6	26·7	26	38·3	39	60
10—Fredericton	33	27	25·6	19·7	13·8	15	21·6	26·6	25·3	35·5	45	61·6
11—Bathurst	25	23	18·2	14·5	11·8	15	22·5	25	25·7	41·5	45·6	55
Quebec (Average)	**25·3**	**23·6**	**22·6**	**14·9**	**11·5**	**15·4**	**26·5**	**25·4**	**26·3**	**36·5**	**39·1**	**60·1**
12—Quebec	24·2	23·7	20·3	15·2	10·7	17	27	24·6	26·5	33·3	38·3	57·2
13—Three Rivers	25	23·6	24·6	15·8	12	16·6	22·6	24·6	27·4	40	41·6	61·6
14—Sherbrooke	33	28·3	30·3	20·7	18·7	.....	30	25	28·4	42·6	44	62·9
15—Sorel	22·5	21·7	20·3	13	8	16	29	22·5	25·7	31·1	33·5	57·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·4	19·2	17·6	11·6	7·5	14·6	23	24·6	24·4	37·5	39	59·6
17—St. John's	24·7	24·2	23·3	15	12·3	17	24	24	25	40	42·5	58·8
18—Thetford Mines	20·3	20	16·3	13·7	13	.....	27	23·3	25	30	31·5	56·7
19—Montreal	31·1	26·8	27·6	14·6	11·4	11	31·1	29·8	28·5	38·2	43·1	64·9
20—Hull	28·4	24·9	23·1	14·6	10·1	15·7	25	29·8	25·9	36·1	38·8	61·7
Ontario (Average)	**31·0**	**25·0**	**22·7**	**16·7**	**12·4**	**20·2**	**29·1**	**30·3**	**26·3**	**38·7**	**41·9**	**62·4**
21—Ottawa	31·6	26	20·9	16·8	11	18·4	32·1	32·3	24·7	39·7	44·1	63·4
22—Brockville	33·6	26·2	25	16	12·3	15	29·5	30·8	25	40·4	43·3	61·3
23—Kingston	28·8	22·3	23·1	16·4	10·7	14·5	26	30	25	37·3	40·1	59·4
24—Belleville	28·6	23	24·8	16·4	10·8	19·6	31	31	25·5	41	43	64·5
25—Peterborough	30·2	25·3	20·9	16·4	11·9	19·7	25·3	29·2	30	42·9	43·4	64·3
26—Oshawa	30	24·6	21·5	15·4	13	20·4	26·5	30·6	25	39	43·1	62·5
27—Orillia	30·8	25	21·2	17	12·6	20·3	28·2	30·4	26·7	38·6	41·7	61·4
28—Toronto	33·3	24·3	24·8	15·5	13·2	20·3	32·8	29·4	23·9	39·6	43·8	63·8
29—Niagara Falls	33·5	26·1	25·6	18·3	12	24·4	36·6	33	27·1	38·2	42·4	64·1
30—St. Catharines	30·1	24·2	22·9	15·8	10·7	21	25·7	31·5	24·2	37·9	40·8	62·6
31—Hamilton	33·6	25·9	25·5	18	14·3	21·3	30	30·6	30·3	40·7	41·3	63·8
32—Brantford	31·9	26·1	23·8	17·4	12·1	20·5	30	32·3	30	38·3	41	62·7
33—Galt	30·6	24	22·2	16	13·6	24·5	25	30·5	30	38·4	41·4	62·4
34—Guelph	28·6	22·5	21·2	16·1	13·3	20·5	25	27·2	25	36·4	39	61
35—Kitchener	28·1	25·1	20	17·7	14·2	21·4	.....	29·6	23	36·2	38·8	62·3
36—Woodstock	34·3	25·8	25·8	17	12·8	18·6	32·5	30·3	26·5	38·6	40·4	62·6
37—Stratford	29·3	24·3	20·2	17·2	13·2	21·3	25	29	25	35·8	41·2	63·7
38—London	32·3	25·6	23·3	16·7	12	20·7	28·2	32·3	28	38·3	40·5	63·6
39—St. Thomas	30·6	24·6	21·3	16·2	12·8	17·5	.....	31·7	24·6	39·2	41·6	63·9
40—Chatham	29·8	25	22·1	16·6	12	22	28·8	30·2	29·2	40·1	42·7	66·4
41—Windsor	29·4	23·6	22·5	15·6	11·8	21·6	34·8	31·3	24·5	37·6	41·9	63·5
42—Sarnia	29·8	24·8	22·4	17·7	14·3	22·3	28·3	31·5	25·8	39·2	43·3	61·3
43—Owen Sound	28·2	24	20·4	16·9	13·8	21·1	22·4	25·2	24·5	38·5	40·3	59·9
44—North Bay	36·4	30	27·8	17·4	11·1	20·8	33·3	33·8	24·8	38	42·6	63·3
45—Sudbury	31·5	25·7	23·1	16·5	10·9	21·2	27·5	31	27·1	37·5	41	56·7
46—Cobalt	32·9	27·6	25·8	16·6	10·7	19·3	30	31·7	25	40	43·7	63·1
47—Timmins	27·2	22·8	18·4	15·1	11	19·8	27·5	29·6	26·2	35	39·4	58·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	33·2	27·4	23	17·1	11·8	20·3	29·5	30·4	25·3	38·2	42·2	62·8
49—Port Arthur	32·1	24·3	21·4	17·1	13·5	18	33·6	29·9	29·5	40·4	46	59·4
50—Fort William	31·4	23·4	21·4	17·3	14·1	18·7	30·7	29·5	28	38·9	41·7	62·5
Manitoba (Average)	**27·4**	**20·3**	**19·2**	**13·4**	**10·2**	**14·5**	**28·0**	**25·3**	**24·8**	**38·6**	**43·6**	**61·9**
51—Winnipeg	28·3	20·9	20·1	13·2	10·5	13·4	25·9	26·6	24·5	39·6	45	63·7
52—Brandon	26·4	19·6	18·2	13·6	9·8	15·5	30	24	25	37·6	42·1	60
Saskatchewan (Average)	**28·3**	**21·5**	**18·9**	**13·7**	**10·4**	**16·3**	**31·5**	**25·4**	**23·3**	**44·3**	**49·0**	**61·8**
53—Regina	28·3	18·8	17·7	12·1	9·8	13·8	30	23·4	20	44·4	45·7	62·8
54—Prince Albert	25	20	16·7	13·5	11·2	18·5	32·5	25	25	41	45	56·2
55—Saskatoon	28·3	22·5	21·3	14·6	10·6	15·8	31·3	28·3	23·3	44·3	46·8	60
56—Moose Jaw	31·7	24·7	19·8	14·6	9·9	17·2	32·3	24·7	25	47·5	58·6	68·1
Alberta (Average)	**26·8**	**20·5**	**18·4**	**13·0**	**10·6**	**15·1**	**33·0**	**27·1**	**23·7**	**44·8**	**49·6**	**59·1**
57—Medicine Hat	25	17	19	13·1	10·5	16·5	35·8	27	25	46·1	52	60
58—Drumheller	30	25	18·3	14·5	13·2	17·2	35	29·3	22·5	46·4	52·5	62·5
59—Edmonton	25·5	19·2	18·4	11·5	9·3	13·5	32	29·5	23·8	43·4	45·2	55·5
60—Calgary	25·5	19·3	18·3	12·4	9·9	14·1	30	26·7	25	42·2	47·6	59·5
61—Lethbridge	28·2	21·8	18·2	13·5	10	14·1	32	23	22	45·7	50·6	58
British Columbia (Average)	**32·2**	**25·4**	**23·8**	**15·5**	**13·2**	**22·0**	**36·7**	**32·3**	**27·6**	**48·0**	**53·1**	**63·8**
62—Fernie	31·3	25	24	15·2	10·4	18·3	35	31	29·3	46·5	51	60
63—Nelson	33·5	25	25	16·5	13·9	22·5	42·5	34·3	27·5	46	53·8	63·3
64—Trail	30·5	25	21·8	17·6	13·3	22	36·3	34·3	27·5	50	55	63·6
65—New Westminster	31·9	26·9	21·9	14·6	12·4	21·6	36·1	29	28·6	47·2	51·4	62·8
66—Vancouver	34·7	25·1	24·4	14·3	14	22·8	39·9	31·1	26	49	53·8	66·3
67—Victoria	31·5	23·2	23·4	13·9	13	22·7	33·9	31	25·8	47·8	52·7	63·3
68—Nanaimo	31·7	25·7	22·6	16·8	14·4	26·3	35	32·9	25	46·7	51·4	63·5
69—Prince Rupert	32·5	27·5	27·5	15	13·8	20	35	35	31·3	50·8	55·8	67·5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1925

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin (kind most sold)		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·4	**29·6**	**20·8**	**14·1**	**57·4**	**21·1**	**20·3**	**32·9**	**24·3**	40·8	**37·1**	**11·5**	**37·1**	**42·7**	
13·0	**27·1**	.....	.....	**48·8**	**18·3**	**16·5**	**27·0**	**24·6**	**41·0**	**39·5**	**11·2**	**37·5**	**44·3**	
10	30	.....	.....	60	19·7	12	26·9	25·6	44·6	39	b12–14	39·4	45·1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	.....	28·3	24·1	36·3	.....	12	38	43·2	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18·4	15	25·7	23·3	33·7	.....	9	34	42	3
12	28	.....	.....	40	17·6	16	27	25·1	46	45·6	a13·3	36·3	45·8	4
15	25·30	.....	.....	50	18·5	18	29·5	24·7	43	35	10	40	45	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·3	21·6	24·3	25	42·1	38·2	10	37·1	44·7	6
8	30	.....	.....	60	17·7	.....	36	24·8	38·3	29·1	9–12	31·2	39·8	7
10·7	**35·0**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**18·0**	**17·6**	**30·5**	**24·8**	**38·1**	**36·6**	**11·8**	**33·9**	**41·1**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·7	15·3	31·2	24·2	39·8	35·6	10–12	36·1	43·3	8
.....	35	.....	.....	60	16·6	16·7	31·5	23·2	41·6	36·6	12	35·3	41·3	9
12	35	.....	.....	50	18·1	17·3	33·2	25·2	39·7	37·5	12	35·2	42·1	10
8	.....	.....	.....	45	18·7	21	26·2	26·5	31·2	.....	12	29	37·5	11
15·1	**30·8**	**19·6**	**9·3**	**59·0**	**20·7**	**21·9**	**28·3**	**23·9**	**41·2**	**39·9**	**10·6**	**38·2**	**41·5**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	18·3	31·3	24·4	42	40·4	10–12	35·9	40·9	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	20	25	26·2	25·3	42·4	40	13	40	41·5	13
15	35	.....	.....	.....	25	19	31·3	23·5	43·4	41	a10	38·8	42·2	14
.....	30	15	.....	.....	21·5	.....	25·9	23·3	39·1	.....	8	.....	40·6	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·5	22·2	35·9	.....	8	.....	40·4	16
.....	.....	15	10	60	.....	.....	32·5	25·7	40·5	.....	10	40	42·4	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	20	22·5	25·9	23·3	41	38·3	13	37·5	41·9	18
18	35	28	.....	75	18·3	21·5	32·9	23·3	46·7	40·5	12	38·3	42·2	19
15	30	.....	.....	60	20	25	29	24	40·2	39·2	10	37	41·3	20
19·6	**30·5**	**22·7**	**11·3**	**63·1**	**21·0**	**19·6**	**35·0**	**23·7**	**40·0**	**36·8**	**11·4**	**37·6**	**41·7**	
18	32	22	10	.....	22	16	37·3	23·3	44·3	39·0	10	39	41·1	21
20	35	30	.....	75	20	15	34·8	23·9	38·7	35·3	10	38	43·3	22
12·5–15	35	25	10	.....	18·8	19	31·3	22·5	40·9	36·6	10	36·2	40·6	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30·5	23·8	31	28	9	42·9	41·7	24
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	31·8	23·9	37·6	35	10	37·4	39·8	25
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	18	33·8	23·5	38·2	.....	11	35·5	39	26
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	19·5	19	31·2	24·5	37·3	34·5	10–11·5	37·9	42·5	27
15	28	19	10	72	22·7	17·1	33	23·5	44·5	40	a11·8	38·4	42·7	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	.....	22	38·9	24	43·4	.....	12	32·3	43·2	29
20	.....	25	15	.....	15	20	36·6	22·2	40·5	40·4	12	37·5	41·2	30
20	35	25	12·5	.....	20	22·5	38·2	23	43·6	39·6	a11·5	35·8	42·9	31
18	28	23	15	.....	22·5	20	33·3	23·2	36·2	35·7	11	38·6	40·3	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	22·5	35·1	23·2	36·8	35·9	a11·8	39·2	41·5	33
.....	30	25	.....	.....	.....	15	34·4	23·8	39	37·5	10–11	38	41·6	34
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	25	.....	28·4	21·8	35·6	34·5	a11·8	36	40·6	35
20	30	22	.....	.....	20	21·5	33·2	21·9	33·5	32·5	8	36·3	40	36
20	30	25	10	.....	25	20	35	23·2	35	31·2	12	40	40·9	37
18	25	20	.....	60	21	16·3	35·4	23·6	37·9	33·5	10	38	41·2	38
20–25	30	25	10	50	20	18	37·4	24·3	38·1	37·4	10	40·3	41·3	39
18	30	20	12	.....	20·5	18	35·7	23·9	33·4	32	12	39·3	42·1	40
22	32	20	12	.....	23·3	22·5	38·5	23	41·8	38	13	36	42·2	41
22	.....	30	.....	.....	20	20	38·9	25·5	39·4	36·7	a12	39	42·6	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	31·3	23·4	34·5	.....	11	36·7	38·3	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	40·8	25	47	43	12	36	39·9	44
.....	30	24	10	60	20	19	33·8	24·6	45·8	42·1	12	37·5	43·5	45
.....	30	.....	.....	70	25	20	33·8	25·5	44	.....	15	38	43·6	46
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	19	20	32·8	24	50·8	41·6	a16·7	.....	44·5	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	22	22·5	39·1	22·9	46·5	40·5	11	35·6	41·4	48
18	30	18	9	.....	20·6	19	35·4	24·3	40·3	.....	a12·5	38	43·3	49
.....	21–30	16–18	.....	50–60	23·7	16·6	40·9	25·8	43·3	40·5	12·5	36·6	43·6	50
.....	**30·6**	**19·0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**31·4**	**23·8**	**37·7**	**31·7**	**11·0**	**31·9**	**40·4**	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	23·7	.....	33·3	24·2	40·5	33·9	12	33·9	41·5	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·5	23·4	34·8	29·5	10	29·8	39·3	52
25·0	**30·0**	**16·0**	.....	.....	**23·9**	**21·8**	**29·0**	**25·0**	**34·9**	**31·6**	**12·0**	**30·5**	**41·6**	
25	30	.....	.....	.....	21·6	22·5	27·4	26·5	39·2	34	12	31·6	41·4	53
25	30	15	.....	.....	25	20	27·1	24	33·7	32·5	10	28·3	43·7	54
25	30	15	20	.....	25	22	31·9	26·5	33·3	29	12	30·5	38·6	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	.....	22·5	29·5	23	33·3	30·8	14	31·7	42·5	56
21·7	**27·8**	**16·0**	**18·8**	.....	**23·7**	**23·4**	**36·1**	**24·3**	**41·7**	**34·5**	**10·5**	**34·5**	**44·1**	
25	30	20	20	.....	25	26·7	39·5	24·8	41·3	32·7	10	33·1	44·2	57
25	30	15–20	.....	.....	26·6	25	34·7	23·5	40·7	32·9	a12·5	37	47·5	58
17·5–20	23·25	12·5	15	.....	21·2	22·5	28·8	26·3	41·6	34·5	10	34·6	43	59
.....	30	15	20	.....	.....	21·4	39	24·7	43·1	37·3	10	35·5	43·7	60
18	25	15	20	.....	22	21·4	38·3	22·1	42	35	10	32·1	41·9	61
20·1	**25·7**	.....	**18·5**	.....	**23·0**	**22·6**	**35·4**	**25·8**	**48·3**	**42·8**	**13·5**	**43·4**	**48·5**	
20–30	30	.....	18	.....	24·4	25	38·5	24·5	45·6	40	a12·5	.....	45·7	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	27·5	25	32·2	25	46·3	.....	a14·3	38·5	48	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	25	25	32·3	26·5	49·1	45	15	45	47·5	64
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	21·3	20·3	37·4	25·5	45·3	40	10	46·6	48·3	65
18	20	.....	16·3	.....	20·7	18·1	37·1	25·7	47·9	44·6	10	39	49·9	66
15	25	.....	20	55	22·4	19·9	26·8	24·8	48·1	44·5	a12·5	46·3	51·2	67
12·5	25	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	37·4	26·3	45	.....	14	45	48·9	68
20	20	.....	15	.....	.....	25	41·7	28·3	59·2	42·5	20	43·3	48·3	69

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese, per lb. (kind most sold)	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb. (kind most sold)	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb. (kind most sold)	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·2**	**7·8**	**18·4**	**5·7**	**6·1**	**10·8**	**13·7**	**20·0**	**18·9**	**19·9**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·1**	**8·2**	**18·2**	**6·4**	**6·6**	**10·0**	**15·2**	**22·6**	**20·3**	**21·4**
1—Sydney	31·2	8	18·7	6·8	6·8	10·5	14·3	21·9	20·4	21·3
2—New Glasgow	34·2	8	17	6·3	6·2	9·9	13·1	21·5	19·6	20·1
3—Amherst	31·3	8·7	18·4	6·2	6·6	10	13·6	23·2	21	20·2
4—Halifax	31·6	8	18·4	6·0	6·6	10·1	17·6	23·1	20	21·8
5—Windsor	32·6	8·3	18·6	6·6	7	9·3	17·5	24·2	21	23·7
6—Truro	31·7	8	17·8	6·4	6·3	10·2	15	21·4	20	21·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	29·2	7·4	18·9	6·0	6·3	10·2	17	21·7	18·2	19·6
New Brunswick (average)	**29·7**	**8·7**	**18·5**	**6·0**	**6·3**	**10·9**	**15·8**	**21·0**	**18·8**	**20·5**
8—Moncton	31·6	9·3	19	6·3	6·3	11·2	14·8	22	19·5	21·2
9—St. John	30·2	8	19·3	5·8	6·8	9·9	15·4	20	17·5	19·3
10—Fredericton	29·6	8·7	17·7	6·1	6·2	11·2	15	19·9	18	20·1
11—Bathurst	27·5	8·7	18	5·8	6	11·2	18	22·2	20	21·2
Quebec (average)	**30·2**	**6·9**	**17·7**	**5·8**	**6·6**	**9·8**	**14·3**	**18·5**	**19·0**	**18·9**
12—Quebec	31·1	8·5	17·4	6·0	5·8	9	14·4	19·9	19·1	19·7
13—Three Rivers	31·9	6	18·7	5·8	7	9·7	16·6	19·2	20·3	19·7
14—Sherbrooke	31·8	8·7	17·2	5·6	6·9	11·8	14·6	18·5	20·2	18·8
15—Sorel	27·7	6	17·3	5·5	7·3	9·6	13·8	17·3	19·7	19·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	28	5·3	17·7	5·3	6·3	9·6	14·1	19·6	18·8	18·6
17—St. John's	30	6	17·4	5·8	6·8	9·9	14·2	18	18·4	18
18—Thetford Mines	29	6·7	17·8	6·0	6·8	8·8	13·3	18·7	19·5	19
19—Montreal	31·7	8	17·6	6·0	5·8	10·4	13·3	18·6	17·8	19·3
20—Hull	30·4	6·7	18	6·3	6·7	9	14·1	16·7	17·1	17·6
Ontario (average)	**31·8**	**7·3**	**18·0**	**5·2**	**5·8**	**11·4**	**14·1**	**19·6**	**17·8**	**18·8**
21—Ottawa	31·8	8	18·1	6·3	6·1	11·3	13·4	19·1	18·2	19·4
22—Brockville	29·3	6·7	18·1	5·2	5·8	10·5	13·6	19·3	17·9	18·8
23—Kingston	30·6	6·7	15·7	5·8	5·2	9·6	13	18·4	15·7	17·8
24—Belleville	30·5	6·7	18·5	4·9	5·2	11·3	13·7	19·2	17·3	18·4
25—Peterborough	30	7·3	17·9	4·9	5·5	10·4	13·3	19·1	17·6	17·9
26—Oshawa	32·4	7·3	15·6	4·7	5·2	11·3	13·6	19·4	17·3	17·9
27—Orillia	31·5	6·7	18·7	4·9	5·7	11·7	13·1	19·9	18	19·4
28—Toronto	32·8	7·3	18·2	4·8	5·8	10·5	13·2	18·9	16·8	18·3
29—Niagara Falls	32·7	7·3	19·2	5·1	5·6	11·7	14·5	20·3	18·8	19·4
30—St. Catharines	29·5	7·3	17·4	4·8	5·5	12	13·9	18·5	16·7	18·4
31—Hamilton	33·9	7·3	17·2	4·5	5·6	10·6	13·2	18·4	16·5	18
32—Brantford	30·2	7·3	17·6	4·5	5·5	12	13·1	18·4	16·6	18·1
33—Galt	31·2	6·7	18·8	5·0	5·8	12	13·4	19	17	18·3
34—Guelph	29·4	7·3	18·1	4·5	5·5	11·1	12·7	18·4	15·9	18·3
35—Kitchener	31·1	7·3	18·4	4·5	5·2	12·2	13·5	18·1	17·5	17·8
36—Woodstock	30·4	7·3	17·6	4·4	5·3	10·8	13·5	19·3	17·1	17·5
37—Stratford	30·7	7·3	18·4	5·3	6·4	12·8	13·6	20·1	18	18·6
38—London	32·2	7·3	19·3	5·1	5·7	12	15·3	20	18·2	19·3
39—St. Thomas	30·1	7·3	19	5·4	5·8	12·2	14·6	20·6	19·4	20·2
40—Chatham	32	6·7	19·2	5·4	5·9	11·5	15	20·1	18·2	18·8
41—Windsor	29·8	8	18·2	4·9	5·8	11·4	14·5	19·9	19	20·0
42—Sarnia	31·2	6	18·7	4·8	5·6	11·3	14·3	20	17·8	19·7
43—Owen Sound	32·4	6·7	18·4	4·7	5	10·9	14·8	19·8	17·4	18·3
44—North Bay	32·5	8	16·3	5·8	7·7	12·1	16·8	19·3	18	18·7
45—Sudbury	30·9	8	16·8	5·7	7·4	11·1	15·5	20·4	19·9	19·5
46—Cobalt	32·6	8·7	17·1	6·1	7·5	11·2	16·6	22	20·3	20·1
47—Timmins	31·8	8·3	16	6·1	5	10·3	15	20	18·1	18·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·2	8	19·3	5·3	6·5	12·4	15·3	19·9	17·8	18·1
49—Port Arthur	30·4	7·3	18·7	5·9	5·7	10·8	13·9	21·3	18·7	19·4
50—Fort William	31·9	7·3	18	5·9	5·9	11·7	13·5	20·7	19·1	19·7
Manitoba (average)	**31·3**	**7·7**	**19·1**	**6·1**	**6·2**	**11·4**	**14·5**	**21·5**	**20·4**	**22·5**
51—Winnipeg	31·8	8	19·1	5·8	6·1	12	14	21·9	19·2	22·5
52—Brandon	30·8	7·3	.....	6·3	6·2	10·8	15	21	21·6	22·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·4**	**8·5**	**19·4**	**5·9**	**6·3**	**10·5**	**13·3**	**20·9**	**20·3**	**22·0**
53—Regina	30·8	8·4	.....	5·9	5·8	11·5	13	22·3	20	22
54—Prince Albert	30	8·8	20	5·9	6·3	8·5	12·9	19·3	20	23
55—Saskatoon	29·6	8·8	17	5·8	6·1	10·9	14·7	19·9	20·4	21·5
56—Moose Jaw	31·3	8	21·3	5·8	6·9	11·2	12·6	22	20·7	21·6
Alberta (average)	**32·3**	**8·8**	**18·3**	**5·9**	**6·0**	**11·4**	**11·7**	**20·1**	**20·5**	**22·2**
57—Medicine Hat	32·5	8	19	6	6·3	12·3	12·9	20·8	21·9	21·4
58—Drumheller	35	10	18·3	6·3	6·5	12	12·1	21·1	20·5	25
59—Edmonton	28·4	8	19	5·5	6·3	9·6	11·7	19·4	19·7	19·9
60—Calgary	34·2	8	18·5	6·1	5·3	11·3	11·4	19·6	20·3	23·2
61—Lethbridge	31·6	10	16·5	5·8	5·8	11·6	10·5	19·6	20	21·3
British Columbia (average)	**32·5**	**9·4**	**20·4**	**6·2**	**6·4**	**10·6**	**10·4**	**19·8**	**19·7**	**20·9**
62—Fernie	32·4	8·1	22·8	5·8	6	11·9	10·9	21	19·5	20·5
63—Nelson	35	10	17	6·5	7	11·8	12	20·8	20·8	21·7
64—Trail	31·5	9·3	18	6·2	5·1	10	9·1	19·1	19·5	19·5
65—New Westminster	32·1	8·9	23·4	6·1	5·9	8·6	8·8	19·4	20	22·6
66—Vancouver	31·7	8·9	22·8	6·1	6·8	9·8	10·1	19·1	19	20·7
67—Victoria	33·5	8·9	20·3	5·9	6·5	9·5	9·6	18·6	19·5	21·2
68—Nanaimo	31·7	8·9	21·7	6·1	6·7	10·4	10	19·6	19·6	20·8
69—Prince Rupert	31·7	12·5	17·5	6·6	7·5	12·5	12·5	20·8	20	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1925

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·4	8·9	**2·104**	**45·2**	**32·4**	**20·6**	**15·6**	**16·0**	**18·9**	·885	**29·7**	·778	**48·5**	
8·3	8·4	**1·683**	**36·1**	.....	**19·7**	**16·6**	**17·0**	**19·6**	**·961**	**33·0**	·868	**51·3**	
8·9	10	2·03	50	55	21·1	17·7	19	22·1	·986	31·7	·90	.....	1
7·8	8·2	a 1·01	a 25	.....	19	16·2	16·9	20·2	·90	30·2	·731	50	2
7·8	7·8	a ·70	a 15·6	.....	19·3	15·5	16·3	18·3	·90	33·7	·875	45	3
7·9	7·7	2·31	46·1	.....	18·7	17·3	16	18	·90	35·5	·77	60	4
9·7	8	2·75	50	.....	20	15	16·3	19·3	1·03	35	1·03	.....	5
7·6	8·7	a 1·30	a 30	.....	20	17·8	17·5	19·8	1·05	32	·90	50	6
7·9	9·8	a ·88	a 14	.....	.....	15·3	15	19·7	1·00	31·7	·837	56·6	7
8·1	8·8	**·902**	**26·9**	**45·8**	**19·4**	**16·6**	**15·8**	**19·4**	**·854**	**31·4**	**·829**	**47·6**	
8·7	8·3	a 1·02	a 22·5	.....	20	15·3	15·4	18·8	·862	33	·812	50	8
7·4	7·9	a ·90	a 24·3	40	17·7	16·6	15·8	18·2	·75	30	·716	45	9
7·8	9·4	a 1·00	42·5	51·6	20	18	15·8	19·6	·88	29·9	·787	45·5	10
8·3	9·4	a ·687	a 18·3	.....	20	16·3	16·2	21	·925	32·5	1·00	50	11
8·0	**7·9**	**1·728**	**38·2**	**39·5**	**19·7**	**15·9**	**17·5**	**19·5**	**·958**	**29·1**	**·863**	**47·1**	
8·6	7·8	1·51	27·6	25	18·5	17·9	18·5	19·4	·971	32·3	·849	46·5	12
8·8	8·3	1·58	35·8	30	20	15·7	19·5	19	1·00	29	·85	45·6	13
7·3	7·9	2·33	53	50	20·4	16	17·3	21	1·04	32·5	·925	50·6	14
8·6	8	1·85	31·7	.....	18	15	16	21·6	·913	26	.....	44	15
7·8	7	1·67	33·3	.....	19·5	17·2	16·5	15·5	·954	27·4	1·00	44·7	16
8	8·8	1·68	35	55	21	14·2	19·5	22·5	·933	30	·95	50	17
7·1	8	.....	60	.....	21	16·3	17·8	18·2	1·01	32	.....	48·3	18
8·4	7	1·44	27·9	41·9	18·5	15·2	16·6	18·9	·949	26·3	·741	47·4	19
7·7	8	1·76	39·6	35	20	15·8	15·6	19·4	·855	26·3	·725	46·4	20
8·5	**8·5**	**2·061**	**47·3**	**29·0**	**19·7**	**15·1**	**15·3**	**18·1**	**·862**	**27·8**	**·732**	**45·3**	
8·7	8·5	1·73	44·5	39·5	23·2	16·4	14·9	20·8	·818	29·8	·724	43·4	21
6·5	7·4	1·81	40	23·3	20	13·1	15	15·2	·832	27·5	·717	45·9	22
8	6·8	2·12	47·8	23·8	20	14	16·4	18·5	·874	26·3	·75	43·4	23
9	8·3	1·52	43·8	22·6	18	15·3	14·8	17·9	·858	26·3	·738	45·9	24
9	9·5	1·92	41·1	22·9	20·5	13·8	15·1	17·8	·88	30	·754	42·6	25
8·6	7·2	1·75	43	30	15	14·7	14·8	17·7	·807	25·8	·713	47·2	26
8·3	8·3	a ·808	45·8	22·5	20	14·8	14·4	17·2	·905	29	·755	45·8	27
8·9	8·6	1·93	30·1	35·6	18	14·3	14·3	16·9	·769	24·6	·654	44	28
9·1	8·8	2·33	57·8	37·5	.....	15·7	15·1	17·6	·973	29·3	·808	46·3	29
9·1	8·9	2·21	47·3	36·6	16	14·2	14·6	16	·853	25	·726	43·5	30
8·8	8·3	1·85	47·2	33·8	19·3	13·8	14·1	16·1	·788	23·4	·658	42·5	31
7·3	8·5	1·50	45·5	25	20	13·6	13·7	14·9	·747	24·6	·655	41·4	32
8·9	8·9	2·13	56·4	25	.....	14·7	14·8	16·6	·805	25·1	·686	44	33
8·8	7·6	2·13	50	31·7	20	14·1	12·6	15·6	·726	25·6	·653	43·1	34
7·5	7·7	a ·89	a 18·2	25	.....	14·1	14·3	17·1	·814	27·9	·737	43·2	35
8	5·9	2·00	51·4	19·3	.....	15·6	14·6	16·7	·814	26·7	·715	44·6	36
8·7	7·2	2·25	53·7	25	17·5	16	14·7	18	·948	27	·757	45·1	37
8·6	9·5	2·61	51·9	36·3	.....	15·5	15·1	18·4	·923	29·8	·742	43·2	38
8·8	8·2	2·25	52	25·2	.....	16·5	15·4	17·1	·92	27·1	·829	46·5	39
7·7	7·1	1·90	42·8	32·6	.....	16·3	14·2	17·6	·887	32·1	·741	45·9	40
9·1	9·4	2·34	42·3	39	22·5	14·5	14·5	17·4	·799	28·8	·743	45·6	41
7·7	8·6	2·22	41·3	25	.....	15·2	16	18·3	·96	27·5	·733	45	42
7·7	7·6	1·88	57	25	.....	14·7	14·3	16·7	·863	27·5	·74	44·4	43
8·3	10	2·75	66·7	.....	18·3	14·8	15	18·5	·908	33	·838	48·8	44
9·3	11·4	3·12	76	.....	20	17·2	16·3	22·5	·95	31·2	·71	48·6	45
9·6	9·3	a 1·13	a 25	25	21·2	19	21·2	23·7	1·00	30	·812	53	46
10·1	8·5	3·15	45	35	20	12·8	19	18	·913	25	·75	45	47
9·5	10·2	2·83	57·5	32·5	19·6	14·4	16·2	20·6	·835	27·3	·703	45·5	48
8·3	8·5	a 1·51	a 31·3	27·5	20	16·6	16·8	19·7	·827	29·5	·72	47·1	49
8·3	9·8	3·25	65·8	.....	24	16·4	17·5	23·3	·85	31·7	·711	49	50
9·0	**9·2**	**2·060**	**48·1**	.....	**22·5**	**17·2**	**16·2**	**19·4**	**·858**	**31·2**	**·765**	**49·1**	
8·9	10·5	2·32	60	.....	20	15·7	15·4	18·8	·816	30·6	·712	48·2	51
9	7·9	1·80	36·2	.....	25	18·7	17	20	·90	31·7	·817	50	52
8·5	**11·2**	**2·750**	**57·7**	.....	**22·8**	**14·8**	**16·2**	**21·8**	**·858**	**31·2**	**·734**	**52·8**	
8·2	11·1	3·38	.....	.....	22·6	13·3	16·1	23·3	·836	30	·712	51	53
8·1	11·6	2·30	56	.....	23·7	14·2	16·2	20	·875	33	·73	50·8	54
8·9	10·7	3·03	65·3	.....	25	15·4	16·9	23	·85	30·6	·757	55·6	55
8·6	11·4	2·29	51·8	.....	20	16·4	15·5	21	·87	31·3	·737	53·6	56
8·2	**10·9**	**2·998**	**54·3**	.....	**22·1**	**15·4**	**16·8**	**19·4**	**·858**	**30·7**	**·787**	**54·7**	
8·2	11·3	2·36	44·3	.....	25·6	15·8	19	19·5	·858	30·8	·84	58	57
9·2	11·9	3·75	75	.....	22·5	16·1	16·5	20·6	·93	32	·80	58	58
8	9·6	3·15	53·7	.....	21·4	13·4	16·1	19·8	·775	29·2	·711	51·4	59
8·1	10·6	3·22	54·1	.....	19·4	15·3	16·2	18·3	·845	31·3	·783	53·1	60
7·7	11·3	3·51	44·5	.....	21·8	16·2	16·3	19	·883	30	·80	53	61
8·3	**9·5**	**2·843**	**54·1**	.....	**22·9**	**16·0**	**15·9**	**18·2**	**·870**	**32·2**	**·791**	**54·1**	62
9·5	6·8	3·04	60	.....	21·7	16	18·5	18	·87	33	·77	51·7	62
8·9	11·2	4·22	80·8	.....	25	17	15·8	18·8	·917	35	·80	55·8	63
8·1	10·3	3·50	69·4	.....	23·3	15	15	17	·888	35	·80	51·3	64
7·9	9·5	1·92	38·6	.....	22·4	13·6	15	15·9	·783	30·6	·758	50	65
8	9·4	1·98	38·4	.....	23·3	16·8	14·9	17·3	·814	28·9	·736	50	66
7·5	8·8	2·46	47·5	.....	20	14·9	14·5	17·3	·836	29	·741	50	67
7·9	10·1	2·71	48·1	.....	25	14·7	15	18·8	·85	34	·825	56·3	68
8·7	10	2·91	50	.....	22·5	20	18·8	22·5	1·00	.....	·90	67·5	69

a Old potatoes.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**8·3**	**7·9**	**60·7**	**71·3**	**27·5**	**15·6**	**3·7**	**42·2**	**61·8**	**12·5**	**7·7**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·7**	**8·1**	**65·5**	**72·0**	**29·9**	**12·3**	**4·0**	**45·1**	**47·7**	**13·3**	**8·2**
1—Sydney	9	8·1	64·6	73·7	30·5	14·3	4·5	56	53·8	13·6	8·2
2—New Glasgow	9·1	8·7	67·1	68·9	30·5	12·1	3·7	40	40	13·4	8·2
3—Amherst	8·4	8	68·3	72·5	29·3	11·7	4·2	40	40	13·1	8
4—Halifax	8·1	7·5	60·6	71·4	29	14	4·1	47·5	60	13·4	7·9
5—Windsor	8·6	8·2	67·5	73	30	10·6	4·1	42·6	54·3	13·3	8·3
6—Truro	9·1	8·1	65	72·5	30	11	3·6	44·2	38·3	13·2	8·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	8·1	7·5	62·2	71·1	29	14·8	3·9	46·7	45·3	13·7	7·2
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·4**	**7·9**	**63·0**	**73·5**	**27·4**	**12·5**	**3·8**	**45·3**	**43·2**	**12·4**	**7·5**
8—Moncton	9	8·1	70	75·9	28·5	12	3·8	51·3	42·2	13·6	8·1
9—St. John	8	7·4	64	69·8	26·5	11·8	3·8	44·5	47·8	12·4	7·6
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·4	63	75·6	24·7	11·6	3·6	45·5	42·6	11·5	7·2
11—Bathurst	8·1	7·6	55	72·5	30	14·6	4	40	40	12·2	7·2
Quebec (Average)	**7·8**	**7·3**	**59·3**	**67·7**	**26·4**	**14·0**	**3·8**	**42·6**	**67·3**	**11·5**	**7·5**
12—Quebec	7·6	7·2	60·8	71·6	26·3	16·6	3·3	39·5	65·7	11·8	8·1
13—Three Rivers	8	7·4	62·5	68·8	26·4	14·6	4·3	43·7	80	12	7·7
14—Sherbrooke	7·6	7·2	60·6	69·6	27·5	14·1	3·7	43·1	61·3	10·7	7·3
15—Sorel	7·8	7·3	51·7	54·5	27	13	4·3	37·5	70	13	8·2
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·6	7·1	56·8	62·9	26·7	11·9	4	40·8	72·2	10	6·8
17—St. John's	8	7·4	60	69	25	13·4	3·8	52·5	60	13·5	7·7
18—Thetford Mines	8·4	7·8	63·8	71·5	26	14·2	4·3	39	58·8	11·8	7·5
19—Montreal	7·3	7	60·5	69·8	26·2	14·7	3·4	44·4	69·8	11·2	6·9
20—Hull	7·5	7·2	57·2	71·5	26·4	13·3	3·4	43·1	67·5	9·5	7·1
Ontario (Average)	**8·0**	**7·7**	**61·5**	**70·9**	**26·2**	**13·7**	**3·5**	**40·5**	**60·9**	**11·6**	**7·5**
21—Ottawa	7·5	7·2	61·2	71·2	26	13	3·5	44·8	67·9	11·9	7·5
22—Brockville	7·7	7·4	59·3	73·1	25·2	13·3	3·5	35	52·7	11·3	6·8
23—Kingston	7·6	7·2	57	68·3	25·1	12·1	3·4	37·8	46·9	10·2	7·2
24—Belleville	8	7·7	61·5	69·2	25·4	13·3	3·4	38·5	62·1	11·3	7·3
25—Peterborough	7·7	7·5	62·8	67·1	24·6	14·4	3·5	38·9	52·5	11·1	7
26—Oshawa	7·8	7·5	65	69·4	25	12·7	3·3	45	60	11·3	7·3
27—Orillia	7·8	7·9	64·4	71·4	26·2	14	3·3	39·8	60	11·7	7·9
28—Toronto	7·6	7·3	60·4	71·1	24·3	12·4	3·5	39·8	56·5	10·1	6·7
29—Niagara Falls	8	7·7	61·4	76·2	25·6	15	3·5	42·1	57·2	11·4	7·5
30—St. Catharines	8·1	8·1	63·1	69·7	24·9	11·9	3·7	38·3	56·5	11·1	6·7
31—Hamilton	7·6	7·3	61·8	69·2	24·8	12·6	3·4	37·9	58·8	10·1	6·3
32—Brantford	7·5	7·4	60·4	71·7	24·7	11·7	3·1	39·6	63·2	11·2	6·9
33—Galt	7·5	7·4	61·9	68·4	23·9	14·1	3·2	41·9	54·9	10·5	6·5
34—Guelph	7·4	7·2	58·3	69·7	23·5	13·7	3·8	40·5	58·8	11·8	6·4
35—Kitchener	7·8	7·7	50·9	69	24·7	13·4	3·3	36·7	57·3	10·4	7
36—Woodstock	7·4	7·3	63·3	66·4	24·4	12·8	3·2	38·9	54·9	11·1	6·2
37—Stratford	8	7·8	60·6	70·7	24·5	13·2	3·2	40	53·4	12	7·8
38—London	8	7·6	64·7	72·4	26·1	14·2	3·2	42·6	58·2	11·4	8
39—St. Thomas	8·5	8·3	65	73·2	26·3	13·7	3·7	41·6	60·8	12	8·3
40—Chatham	7·9	7·6	59·5	67·8	26·2	13·1	3·4	39·1	62	11·6	8
41—Windsor	7·8	7·4	60·9	71·2	25·9	14·1	3·3	39·6	64·9	9·9	7·3
42—Sarnia	8·3	8·2	66·7	71·7	28·3	13·3	3·4	43·3	77·5	11·7	8·3
43—Owen Sound	7·7	7·3	62·9	71·9	25·9	12·7	3	35	51·5	11·8	8
44—North Bay	8·7	8·4	66·6	74·7	29·3	14·2	4·2	43·8	.....	11·3	8
45—Sudbury	8·5	8·1	59·2	71·9	28·8	16·7	3·4	42·5	80	14	7·8
46—Cobalt	9·8	8·9	69	72·6	31	15·8	4·4	42·5	66·6	14·1	9·3
47—Timmins	9·3	8·3	58	66·7	30	15	4	.....	65	15	8·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·3	8	57·8	75	29·1	15	3·7	43	73·7	14	8·2
49—Port Arthur	8·1	7·9	58	72·4	27·6	16	3·1	40·6	64·8	10·6	7·7
50—Fort William	8·2	8·1	64	73·8	29·4	14·2	3·3	45	68	12	8·6
Manitoba (Average)	**8·8**	**8·7**	**57·4**	**71·2**	**28·2**	**14·1**	**4·3**	**38·6**	**60·1**	**13·2**	**7·7**
51—Winnipeg	8·3	8·2	58·1	72·3	27·1	13·1	3·7	38·9	56·8	12·9	7·5
52—Brandon	9·2	9·2	56·7	70	29·3	15	4·9	38·3	63·3	13·5	7·9
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·9**	**8·4**	**58·5**	**74·0**	**29·9**	**22·2**	**3·7**	**42·5**	**79·6**	**15·1**	**8·0**
53—Regina	8·9	8·4	61·3	72·6	27·2	k24·4	3·3	38	76	14·3	7·6
54—Prince Albert	8·9	8·6	58·3	76·6	31	k22·5	3·7	45	80	15	9·3
55—Saskatoon	8·9	8·5	55	72·2	30·7	k23·4	4·2	40	85	16	7·1
56—Moose Jaw	8·9	8	59·5	74·5	30·6	k18·5	3·7	47	77·5	15	8·1
Alberta (Average)	**9·2**	**8·6**	**57·0**	**73·2**	**28·8**	**19·5**	**4·0**	**39·3**	**61·3**	**14·3**	**7·7**
57—Medicine Hat	9·4	9	59·2	73·8	30	k22·5	4	41·7	75	14·3	7·9
58—Drumheller	9·8	9·1	56	74·3	31·2	k20·8	4·2	39	66·3	15	7·7
59—Edmonton	8·9	8·4	53·5	73	28	k16·4	4	35·3	53·8	14·2	7
60—Calgary	9·1	8·4	59·2	71·7	26	k17·6	3·9	38·7	66·4	13	7·5
61—Lethbridge	8·9	8·3	57	73·7	28·6	k20	3·9	42	60	15	h8·3
British Columbia (Average)	**8·4**	**8·0**	**57·9**	**72·5**	**29·1**	**23·4**	**4·0**	**46·0**	**71·1**	**13·8**	**8·6**
62—Fernie	8·9	8·8	62·5	71	27	k16·3	4·2	56	73·3	13·8	h6
63—Nelson	8·9	8·4	60·8	77·3	28·3	k30·4	4·2	45·8	75·1	15	h8·3
64—Trail	8·3	7·8	56·9	72·5	28·3	k28·1	4·1	43·8	75	14·2	h10
65—New Westminster	7·7	7·3	57·5	69·2	29·1	k16·5	3·9	44·6	70·3	13·5	h8
66—Vancouver	7·7	7·3	56·4	66·9	28·8	k24·8	3·7	42·3	62	13·8	h9
67—Victoria	7·7	7·3	54·8	68·6	27·3	k20·3	3·7	44·4	60	12·7	h10
68—Nanaimo	8·3	8·2	58·3	73·3	29·2	k20·7	4·1	45·8	73·3	13·3	h
69—Prince Rupert	9·3	9	56·3	81·3	35	k30	4·3	45	80	.....	9

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal-oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bars 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher price

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1925

Coal		Wood							Rent		
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
16·558	**10·131**	**12·129**	**14·421**	**8·911**	**11·077**	**10·101**	**30·3**	**13·7**	**27·519**	**19·575**	
17·500	**9·408**	**8·917**	**10·000**	**6·583**	**6·950**	**6·785**	**33·2**	**14·8**	**22·750**	**15·683**	
.....	a7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16.00–20.00	10.00–14.00	1
.....	a7.25	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.14	30–32	14	22.00	14.00	2
o17.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	32	15	10.00–15.00	5.00–10.00	3
n16.00–19.00	11.00–12.50	14.00	14.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	35	15	30.00–40.00	20.00–25.00	4
18.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	5.50	6.75	b4.00	35	15	20.00–30.00	15.00–20.00	5
.....	9.50–11.00	6.50	10.00	4.00	5.00	.....	32	.....	20.00–28.00	16.00.18.00	6
18.50	10.50–11.50	11.50	12.50	7.00	8.00	b7.50	30	15	20.00–27.00	10.00–15.00	7
16·833	**10·970**	**10·625**	**12·125**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**8·450**	**31·1**	**14·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
.....	11.00–12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	30–32	15	30.00–45.00	20.00–25 00	8
14.50–16.50	8.50–13.50	13.00–16.00	14.00–17.00	6.00–8.00	7.50–10.00	b 8.00–9.00	30–33	15	20.00–35.00	18.00–25.00	9
17.00	8.00–12.00	10.00	11.00	7.00	.....	b 4.80–6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00	10
18.00	11.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	b11.25	32	15	18.00	15.00	11
15·639	**10·000**	**13·239**	**15·387**	**9·000**	**10·948**	**11·626**	**28·6**	**14·4**	**23·000**	**15·000**	
16.00	10.00	b14·67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	27.00–32.00	.....	12
15.00	n9.50–12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	1?.00	b8.13	30	13	20.00–25.00	12.00–15.00	13
15.00–15.50	12.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18.00–20.00	16.00–18.00	14
14.50	9.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	30	15	14.00–15.00	7.00–10.00	15
15.00	.....	.....	b17.33	.....	b13.33	.....	25	.....	20.00	12.00	16
15.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	27–28	15	23-00-p33.00	15.00–23.C0	17
18.00–18.50	.....	.....	b12.75	.....	b9.75	.....	30	14	15.00	11.00	18
15.75	7.50–9.00	16.00	17.00–18.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	b16.00	30	13	25.00–40.00	16.00–25.00	19
16.00	.....	b16.00	b17.23	7.00	9.00	.....	25	15	2?.00.30.00	15.00.22.00	20
15·879	**10·367**	**13·432**	**15·884**	**10·038**	**12·598**	**11·320**	**28·0**	**12·6**	**29·009**	**20·950**	
16.00	8.90	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	8.00	10.00	b9.00	27–30	15	25.00–35.00	20.00–25.00	21
15·50–16.00	10.50	.....	b16.00	.....	b11.20	.....	25–28	15	18.00–20.00	12.00–16.00	22
15.50	8.50–10.00	15.50	16.00	10.50	13.00	b14.00	25–26	14	18.00–25.00	15.00–?0.00	23
15.50	10.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	25–28	10	25.00–30.00	20.00–25.00	24
16.50	9.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	9.00	6.00	25	10	22.50–35.00	16.00–25.00	25
15.50	.....	15.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	b13.00	28	13	s20.00–35.00	18.00–25.00	26
15.50–15.75	9.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.72	30	12·5	18.00–25.00	13.00–15.00	27
15.50	11.50	18.00	20.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	25–30	10	30.00–40.00	22.00–25.00	28
14.00–14.50	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25.00–30.00	18.00–23.00	29
15.00	11.00	c	c	c	c	c	30	10	30.00–35.00	20.00–25.00	30
15.50	7.25–9.00	15.00	15.50	12.00	12.50	12.00	25	10	25.00–35.00	18.00–25.00	31
15.00	11.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	30	10	25.00–40.00	15.00–25.00	32
15.50	8.00–10.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	26	12·5	25.00	16.00–20.00	33
15.25	.....	17.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	b12.00	27	10	24.00–30.00	16.00–20.00	34
15.00–15.50	11.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	24–25	8·3	35.00–40.00	25.00–30.00	35
15.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	7.50	12.00	.....	25	10	20.00	15.00	36
15.50	12.00	16.00	17.00	15.00	16.00	b12.00	25	15	30.00–40.00	19.00–25.00	37
15.50	7.50–11.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	b15.00	26	13	30.00–45.00	17.00–30.00	38
15.50	9.00–10.50	14.00–15.00	b16.00-20	.....	.....	b16.00	28	15	20.00–30.00	15.00–20.00	39
16.00	10.00–12.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b18.00	b9.00–15.00	25	12·5	25.00–30.00	20.00–25.00	40
15.00–15.50	10.00	c	b&c26.00	c	b&c20.00	b&c18.00	25	12	40.00–50.00	30.00–35.00	41
15.75	12.00	.....	18.00	.....	.....	14.00	30	15	25.00–35.00	20.00–30.00	42
15.50	8.00–10.00	10.00	13.00	6.00	10.50	b5.00–9.00	28	11·7	18.00–25.00	12.00–20.00	43
16.00	12.00	.....	11.00	.....	8.00	b4.75–6.75	35	15	30.00–35.00	18.00–20.00	44
17.50	11.00–13.00	.....	b15.00-19	.....	b10.50-15.00	b12.75	30	15	x	25.00	45
19.00	14.00	13.00	b15.00	13.00	b12.00-15.00	.....	27–30	15	22.00	14.00	46
19.00	14.50	10.00	12.75	6.00–6.50	10.50	.....	35	12.5	r	25–00–35.00	47
14.75	7.00–7.25	8.50	13.00	6.50	11.00	b6.50	28–30	15	25.00–30.00	15.00–20.00	48
17.50	8.50–13.00	10.00	b12.00	9.00	b10.00	.....	30	13·3	25.00–40.00	15.00–30.00	49
17.00	8.00–12.50	10.00	11.00	9.00	10.00	.....	30	13·3	25.00–40.00	15.00–30.00	50
21·000	**12·500**	**11·000**	**12·250**	**7·750**	**9·000**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
19·00	11.50–12.50	10.00	11.50	6.50	8.00	.....	30–35	15	35.00–50.00	25.00–35.00	51
23.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	.....	35	15	25.00–30.00	18.00–20.00	52
23·625	**10·563**	**8·000**	**12·500**	**8·500**	**11·375**	**12·333**	**33·1**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
23·00	9.00–12.00	.....	f14.00	11.00	10.00–12.00	13.00	30	15	30.00–50.00	30.00	53
.....	d10.00	f6.50	f7.50	5.50	6.50	.....	35	15	25.00–35.00	15.00–25.00	54
23.00–25.50	d10.00–11.00	f9.50	f10.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	30–35	15	35.00	25.00	55
.....	11.25	.....	f&b18.00	.....	b18.00	14.00	35	15	35.00	20.00	56
.....	**7·095**	.....	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**14·4**	**28·125**	**19·500**
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	.....	15	25.00	17.50	57
.....	d6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	35	15	W	W	58
.....	d5.00–6.00	.....	.....	.....	8.00	b6.00–800	.....	30	15	35.00	25.00	59
.....	d8.75–12.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	14.00	b13.00	35	15	18.00–27.00	15.00–20.00	60
.....	5.00–7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30.00	18.00	61
.....	**10·160**	.....	.....	.....	**9·375**	**10·642**	**5·704**	**g35·4**	**15·1**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
.....	6.25– 6·75	.....	.....	.....	1?.00	16.00	.....	40	15	20.00	18.00	62
.....	9.75–11.75	.....	.....	.....	9.00	12.00	b9.00	40	15	20.00–30.00	18.00–25.00	63
.....	9.50–12.50	.....	.....	.....	9.00	11.25	.....	40	15	30.00–35.00	20.00–25.00	64
.....	10–25–11.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	4.75	30–35	15	18.00–20.00	12.00–14.00	65
.....	10.00–11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	4.50	30–35	16	29.00	25.00	66
.....	10.15–11.00	.....	.....	.....	7.50	b10.10	b4.77	28	15	18.00–22.00	15.00–17.00	67
.....	a7.70– 8.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50	35	.....	22.00–30.00	18.00–22.00	68
.....	12.00–14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00–40.00	20.00–30.00	69

for Welsh coal. o. Welsh coal. p. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses $20; others $40-$60-s. For new tenants $30-$35 and $20-$25. w. Company houses $10-$20; others $35-40. x. Houses with conveniences not extensive. ly occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1915	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1917	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1919	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923	Aug. 1924	July 1925	Aug. 1925
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·8	48·8	52·6	62·6	78·6	78·4	83·0	67·4	63·4	60·0	59·0	60·4	59·4
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·4	33·4	34·2	43·4	57·2	53·2	53·4	37·8	34·6	32·0	30·8	32·0	31·6
Veal, roast	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	17·6	19·1	23·0	28·3	26·6	28·2	21·0	18·7	18·0	17·8	18·1	18·4
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·3	21·2	23·8	28·8	37·4	37·0	36·9	28·9	28·1	28·0	28·2	29·3	29·3
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12·3	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·9	19·4	22·7	30·6	37·9	42·2	41·6	33·2	32·0	26·6	24·3	28·2	28·7
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·2	35·6	38·8	55·6	70·2	76·2	74·2	60·4	54·4	50·0	45·2	50·4	51·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	25·6	29·2	40·4	51·2	58·1	57·9	48·3	42·7	39·2	32·1	39·2	40·2
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	36·0	40·4	62·2	73·6	85·8	76·0	45·2	44·4	44·2	42·0	48·2	48·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	29·5	26·5	33·3	45·0	53·6	57·6	64·5	42·4	35·0	32·4	34·8	37·6	40·8
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·3	25·7	29·7	41·2	51·0	53·5	56·3	39·7	32·8	28·6	31·0	33·7	37·1
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·2	50·4	51·0	60·0	72·0	79·8	88·2	79·2	69·0	68·4	70·8	69·0	69·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	53·0	58·0	62·6	80·2	93·4	108·4	121·8	74·8	71·4	69·0	70·0	71·4	74·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·9	32·2	35·6	44·9	52·3	62·1	66·8	45·3	43·3	39·3	40·1	40·9	42·7
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	24·5	25·5	33·5	33·4	39·7	40·8	35·9	30·1	§30·3	§28·6	§30·6	§31·2
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·7	21·6	23·5	30·1	30·8	37·3	38·9	31·7	26·7	§30·3	§28·6	§30·6	§31·2
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	73·5	73·5	110·0	117·0	118·5	145·5	121·5	105·0	103·5	103·5	118·5	117·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	40·0	40·3	69·0	67·0	67·0	84·0	64·0	49·0	§44·0	§46·0	§58·0	§57·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·0	25·5	24·0	31·5	40·0	38·5	44·5	30·5	28·0	27·5	27·5	31·0	30·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	12·0	13·4	17·2	23·8	27·4	34·0	19·2	18·8	§20·6	§21·2	§21·8	§21·6
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·2	14·6	19·4	32·6	33·6	22·6	24·4	17·0	17·8	17·8	16·8	16·8	16·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·5	12·0	13·1	16·0	23·3	24·5	29·5	20·7	24·6	19·7	20·1	20·7	20·7
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·9	13·1	13·1	19·1	18·1	23·1	27·9	17·9	19·9	18·5	16·0	15·5	15·6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	24·4	31·6	38·0	40·4	44·8	48·4	100·0	40·0	35·6	49·2	40·4	33·6	33·2
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	11·6	14·4	17·4	18·6	20·6	22·6	46·8	19·0	16·6	23·6	19·2	16·0	15·8
Tea, black medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·3	9·6	9·8	12·0	15·2	15·6	16·5	13·7	14·1	§16·7	§18·0	§17·9	§17·8
Tea, green medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	9·4	10·3	11·6	14·5	14·1	17·0	15·4	15·5	§16·7	§18·0	§17·9	§17·8
Coffee, medium	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	9·9	9·9	10·1	11·3	13·6	15·6	13·7	13·4	13·8	13·9	15·1	15·2
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	35·3	57·7	97·3	89·7	110·3	126·9	59·3	58·3	86·8	74·5	45·1	70·1
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·3	1·0	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods	.....	5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·68	7·78	8·63	11·68	13·41	14·43	16·42	11·44	10·44	10·53	10·19	10·49	10·84
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	3·2	3·3	4·1	4·7	5·0	5·0	4·4	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·1	4·2
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·4	52·3	55·0	57·7	74·9	81·3	110·0	109·1	107·9	108·8	104·3	103·2	103·5
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·6	36·6	38·5	54·2	59·6	61·9	81·3	74·3	69·4	70·5	65·9	62·9	63·3
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	41·6	42·6	53·2	70·7	76·2	82·0	85·0	77·3	80·0	78·1	76·2	75·8
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·3	30·7	30·5	39·1	51·9	57·8	64·1	61·4	58·5	59·6	57·3	55·3	55·7
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·8	23·1	23·0	25·8	28·0	29·2	38·3	32·7	31·1	30·4	30·9	30·3	30·3
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and lighting‡	.....	1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·89	1·84	1·90	2·40	2·85	3·06	3·76	3·64	3·44	3·49	3·37	3·28	3·29
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	¼ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·81	4·09	4·08	4·36	4·89	5·31	6·37	6·86	6·96	6·97	6·97	6·89	6·88
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Grand Totals	.....	9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·41	13·75	14·63	18·48	21·20	22·86	26·66	21·98	20·88	21·03	20·57	20·70	21·05

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	7·91	8·51	11·90	13·75	14·73	16·97	11·50	10·41	10·88	10·34	10·53	10·89
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·83	6·60	7·39	10·27	12·08	12·83	15·38	10·37	9·32	9·34	9·11	9·66	9·79
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·59	7·69	8·58	11·51	13·32	13·56	16·25	11·35	10·33	10·65	10·38	10·16	10·39
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·19	7·23	8·30	11·13	12·50	13·39	15·54	11·16	10·00	10·01	9·49	9·88	10·27
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·54	7·71	8·69	11·75	13·50	14·63	16·44	11·40	10·41	10·63	10·24	10·22	10·71
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·76	7·82	8·43	11·22	10·02	13·71	17·24	11·37	10·27	10·18	9·71	10·14	10·48
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·00	8·10	8·71	11·28	12·63	14·61	16·75	11·29	9·96	10·28	9·86	10·56	10·91
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	7·79	8·72	12·01	13·84	14·69	16·31	11·21	10·26	9·98	10·14	10·81	11·16
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·14	8·72	9·20	12·19	14·17	15·06	17·09	12·33	11·63	11·30	11·18	12·09	12·22

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Wholesale prices in France, Italy and the United States continued to rise, and the beginning of a recovery was shown by prices in Great Britain. Prices rose also in Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and China.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, showed a small fractional decline, being 157.5 for July as compared with 157.6 for June and 162.6 for July, 1924. Foods were somewhat lower while non-foods advanced slightly. In the former group cereals were lower, while meat and fish and miscellaneous foods advanced. In the latter group, iron and steel and cotton declined while other metals, other textiles and miscellaneous non-foods advanced.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, base period 1867-77), after having declined throughout the first six months of the year, showed an advance for July to 134.3, as compared with 131.2 for June, and 138.4 for July, 1924. Both foodstuffs and materials advanced. In the former group both vegetable foods and animal foods advanced, while sugar, coffee and tea declined. In the materials group, minerals, textiles, and sundries advanced.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, recorded a rise in the general level of wholesale prices for July, as compared with June of 1.8 per cent, bringing the index to 158.4. The index for food rose 3 per cent to 156.7, and that for materials increased 1.1 per cent as compared with June, to 159.4. Meat and fish increased 2.7 per cent, and cereals declined 0.1 per cent, while other food increased 6.2 per cent. Iron and steel declined 0.7 per cent, and other metals and minerals rose 3.6 per cent. Cotton declined 0.8 per cent and other textiles rose 3.1 per cent; other materials rose 0.7 per cent.

Austria

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the official Statistical Office, reckoned in crowns, first half of 1914=1, was 18,817 in August, 4.4 per cent below the July level. Foods declined 7.4 per cent and industrial materials rose 1.5 per cent.

China

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai, on the base February, 1913=100, advanced to 162.8 for July, as compared with 157.3 for June and 151.5 for July, 1924. The figure for July marks the highest level reached in the last six years. Cereals, other food products, and industrial materials advanced substantially while there were smaller advances in textiles, metals, fuels, and sundries. The indexes of both export goods and import goods advanced.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100 (gold prices), rose from 133.8 in June to 134.8 in July. Fats, sugar, meat and fish, colonial produce, hides and leather, textiles, metals and minerals advanced, while grain and potatoes, and coal and iron showed little change.

Cost of Living.—The official index number advanced to 143.3 for July, as compared with 138.3 for June and 135.5 for May. Foods advanced from 146.1 to 153.8; rent from 79.6 to 81.8; heat and light from 138.5 to 139.2; clothing from 173.4 to 173.7; and sundries from 182.2 to 184.8.

Italy

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base, 1913=100, advanced substantially in July to 667.83, as compared with 633.77 for June and 619.36 for May. Foods rose 4.8 per cent and industrial materials 5.6 per cent.

Poland

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Central Bureau of Statistics, showing the trend of gold prices, pre-war prices=100, was 119.6 in July as compared with 119.3 in June and 118.0 in May. Wheat and vegetable products advanced substantially while animal products were considerably lower.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the cost of living of a family of four at Warsaw, on the base 1914=100, rose to 151.6 in July, as compared with 148.4 in June. Foods, fuel and light and lodging advanced considerably, while clothing and sundries showed little change. The index for foods stood at 173.9 in July and 170.9 in June.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES. — Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) declined to $14.0878 at the beginning of September, as compared with $14.2438 for August and $12.8095 for September, 1924.

Breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, textiles, metals, oils, and miscellaneous items were lower, while hides and leather, coal and coke, naval stores, building materials, chemicals and drugs advanced.

The index on September 1 was still higher than any month of the present year except August, and was 10 per cent higher than a year ago and 32 per cent higher than the low point of June 1, 1921, but it was still 32 per cent below the peak of February, 1920.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number advanced to 159.9 for July, as compared with 157.4 for June and 147.0 for July, 1924. Farm products and miscellaneous goods advanced substantially, while foods, cloths and clothing, metal and metal products, and chemicals and drugs showed smaller advances. Building materials, housefurnishing goods, and fuel and lighting declined slightly.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, having as base average retail prices in 1913=100, advanced so that the level for July was 163.4, as compared with 162.8 for June. Food and fuel and light advanced while clothing declined slightly. Shelter and sundries were unchanged. In foods slight increases occurred in the prices of beef, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, lard, coffee, sugar, molasses, corn meal, rice, potatoes, prunes, vinegar, dried beans, and oatmeal and slight decreases in pork, lamb, veal, tea, flour, bread, onions, and canned goods. The increase in fuel was due to higher prices for anthracite coal. The lower level reached by the clothing group was caused by declines in prices of shoes, hosiery, gloves, and women's underwear.

Contract Rates and Unemployment

The *Canadian Mining Journal,* in an article on the late settlement in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia, refers to the recent substitution of day rates for contract rates of wages. When the strike occurred last March a large number of datal men were on piece work. That is, men who formerly were paid by the day had contracted for their class of labour, and by working harder had an opportunity of earning higher wages. This class became known as "local contractors." One of the terms of the contract was that either party could by giving thirty days notice end the contract. Shortly after the strike began the company notified these classes that local contracts would be abolished after a certain date. The article states that the company is determined that there shall be no return to contract rates, and suggests that the contract system injures the industry in other ways than the earning of excessive wages by the local contractors. "Well satisfied with his earnings," it states, "the contract drivers and other coal handlers who are usually young men, refused absolutely to move on up through the different grades of mining until they reached the face. In the past, miner boys found ready employment in the collieries. Their earnings added much to the family income. By the time a boy now gets employment he has reached the age where he wants the most of his earnings for himself. Robbed of this class of miners, the Coal Company, in order to keep up production is forced to bring in labour from other countries. This reacts back and altogether shuts out many of the boys who should become the native miners and form the professionel class growing up around the mines These must leave and go elsewhere for employment and in time if the boys succeed the family moves into the United States or to some part of upper Canada. No industry can afford to lose this class of labour. It impoverishes the province and enriches other states and communities. It swells the accident rate and burdens the industry. There must be some way found of keeping the profesional miner in the province and now is the time to solve this problem."

Minimum Wages of Female Apprentices in Saskatchewan Stores

The Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan has made some important changes in the existing orders governing shops and stores, the changes to take effect in August. The apprenticeship period for girls and women was raised from eighteen months to two years. The scale of minimum wages to be paid during the period of apprenticeship was also revised and will henceforth be as follows: $7.50 a week for the first six months of the period, $10 a week for the second six months, $12 a week for the third six months, and $13 a week for the final six months. After this the apprentice will be considered an experienced worker entitled to receive the minimum wage of $14 a week.

The former scale for apprentices was $7.50 for the first six months, $9 a week for the next six months and $12 a week for the third and final six months.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Employees must follow arbitration procedure laid down in agreements

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in a decision rendered in July, sustained the decision of the Supreme Court of Alberta in the case of *Caven versus the Canadian Pacific Railway Company*. The latter decision was outlined in the December issue of this Gazette, and the original judgment from which appeal was first taken was outlined in the issue for September 1924, the circumstances leading to the litigation being already fully described. The court of first hearing had decided in favour of the plaintiff, a railway conductor who was dismissed for alleged misconduct, after an investigation had been held in accordance with Article 10 of the Conductors' Agreement with the company. The investigation tribunal found that the charges were proved. Under the terms of the agreement the conductor was entitled to appeal from the tribunal to the higher officials of the company, but he did not take this course, choosing instead to bring action for wrongful dismissal. The Privy Council held that under these circumstances the plaintiff had no right of action at common law. It was held further that there is no principle of law which can prevent the parties to a contract from entering into a covenant to the effect that no right of action shall accrue thereunder until a third person, selected as provided in the contract, shall have decided on any question of difference that may arise between them.

(Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Caven versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)

Defamatory statements against employee must be substantiated

Two employees in municipal paving work became involved in a quarrel, and one of them, having a higher position, being influenced by a resentment, wrote a defamatory letter to the municipal authorities concerning the other man, who was dismissed in consequence, after having been in the municipal service for over ten years, no previous complaint having been made against him. The dismissed workman brought action for damages, and the Superior Court at Montreal, which heard the case, granted damages to the amount of $1,249, with costs, on the ground that a superior employee who writes a defamatory letter involving the character of a subordinate must be prepared to substantiate his charges by positive proof and be in a position to rebut the charge of malicious intent.

(Quebec—Rivard versus Monette.)

Railway yardmen must exercise due care while crossing railway track

Two railway yard employees having practically finished their night's work mounted a locomotive in order to go to a round house to change their clothes. They dismounted later and proceeded to cross a track towards the round house. Just as the foremost man stepped on the track he was struck and fatally injured by a train running backwards, which just then came to a stop and started forward without any one on the train being aware of the accident. The widow of the deceased workman brought an action against the railway company for damages, and at the trial of the case by the Superior Court at Montreal the companion of the deceased workman stated that they had not seen the locomotive owing to the haze; that the locomotive had only one light burning inside, that the other lights in the neighbourhood were dim, and that the locomotive gave no signal of approach. On the other hand the engineers of both engines and a fireman swore that the whistle was sounded in accordance with the regular code, while the company officials stated that the yard was exceptionally well lighted. The Court found that the facts were as stated by the engine crew, and dismissed the action, ruling that the uninterrupted ringing of the engine bell, and a head light on a tender when the engine is moving reversely, constitute a reasonable warning of the approach of a train, especially in the case of employees working permanently in the yards of the railway company, and that these employees are strictly obliged under the circumstances to stop, look and listen.

(Quebec—Dame Kaczuryk versus the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)

Limit of wages due in case of unjustifiable dismissal

A train conductor employed by the Intercolonial Railway was dismissed in November, 1920, on a charge of misconduct after an investigation at which he was not present. In November, 1923, he brought an action against the Canadian National Railways for the sum of $7,475, representing his wages as conductor since September, 1920, alleging that he had been dismissed without cause,

contrary to the agreement then in force between the Canadian National Railway (eastern lines) and their conductors, which provided that employees could not be dismissed without cause, or without the observance of certain specified formalities The Superior Court at Quebec, in April, 1924, allowed him the sum of $2,010, declaring that the amount claimed was limited by prescription. Both parties appealed from this judgment in the Court of King's Bench, with the result that, on the appeal of the company, the amount of the award was reduced to $630, while the counter appeal of the plaintiff was rejected.

The company contended that they were not in existence before October 4, 1922, when they were established by order in council under chapter 13 of the Statutes of 1919-20, and that before that date the plaintiff was in the employ of the Government of Canada, the owner of the line. On this point the Court found that the Canadian National Railways is responsible for the administrative acts of the Government Railway prior to the date of the incorporation of the new organization.

As to the amount due the employee for dismissal without due cause the Court decided that railwaymen, whose employment is for an indeterminate period, and who are paid by the month, are liable to dismissal without cause subject to one month's notice. An employee, however, who is dismissed unjustifiably has the right to the same indemnity as one who is dismissed without cause, namely his wages for the period required for the dismissal to take effect, which period in the present case was three months. The Court further ruled that the salaries of employees engaged for an indeterminate period are subject to claim for a period of five years, as provided in article 2260 of the Civil Code.

One of the judges in appeal dissented from the opinion of the majority, and held that the unjust dismissal of the plaintiff had not put an end to the contractual relations existing between him and the Railways, that he should be re-installed in his position and should receive the full amount he claimed, namely $7,475.

(*Quebec—Levesque versus Canadian National Railways.*)

Employment involves a moral obligation

A cook employed by a steamship company sustained an injury to his foot when he fell on leaving the steamship while in port, in order, as he stated, to secure matches to light the cook-stove. He claimed $3,595 in damages from the company under the Workmen's Compensation Act. When the case was heard in the Superior Court at Montreal the evidence showed that the plaintiff had been instructed to ask for supplies and to obtain them through a third party, and that he had failed to obey these instructions. The court gave judgment against the plaintiff with costs, pointing out that the act whereby he sustained injury was foreign to his employment, and did not properly arise "but of or in the course of his employment." This phrase, the judgment stated, is to be interpreted in a wide sense, consideration being given not only to the technical aspects of the services rendered by the workman, but also to the duties that are required of him by equity and good faith.

(*Quebec—Carpenter versus Canada Steamship Lines Limited.*)

Fire Protective Association not subject to Workmen's Compensation Act

A workman employed by a fire protection company was fatally injured in fighting a forest fire. His wife claimed an indemnity of $3,050 under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Superior Court at Three Rivers, in a judgment subsequently confirmed by the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, denied the claim on the ground that the act did not apply to a company maintained by public funds, whose object is forest fire protection for the common good of industrial concerns, the government and the settlers.

(*Quebec—Dame Chaine versus St-Maurice Forest Protective Association, Limited.*)

Employees must make use of Safety Appliances

The June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a reference to the conviction by a Calgary magistrate of a workman who had failed to comply with the requirements of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act by wearing goggles to protect his eyes while working at an emery wheel, in accordance with the Board's Regulation number 49, the workman being ordered to pay the costs of the case. In a similar case in Tennessee the State Supreme Court recently decided that where an employee wilfully fails to use a safety appliance, the use of which has been approved, and which has been furnished by the employer, he cannot, under the workman's compensation law, recover damages for any injury he may sustain. The case arose where a boilermaker of fifteen or twenty years' experience, while cutting rivet heads off a boiler which was being dismantled, failed to wear the goggles furnished by his employer and

was subsequently injured so that removal of his eye was necessary. A county circuit court gave judgment for the claimant but the supreme court, upon employer's appeal, reversed the decision.

Definition of "Principal Support"

A young man aged nineteen years met with an accident which resulted in his death. His father claimed compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, stating that his son was his principal support. The claim was allowed by the Superior Court, but on appeal being taken to the Court of King's Bench at Montreal the judgment of the lower court was reversed, the question at issue being the meaning of the expression "principal support." The appeal court followed the principle that was laid down by the Supreme Court of Canada in 1923, in the case of *Laroche versus Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company,* as follows:—

"In order to determine whether the victim was in fact the principal support of the ascendant, the personal earnings or other income of the latter must be taken into consideration. It must be found that more than fifty per cent of the total subsistence of the ascendant came from the victim. It is not sufficient for the ascendant merely to show that the contribution made by the victim to the ascendant's support exceeded that received from other members of the family."

(*Quebec—Spriggs versus Creighton et al.*)

Injunction at Drumheller, Alberta

In Supreme Court Chambers, at Calgary, Mr. Justice Boyle refused to grant an injunction which had been asked for by certain operators, to restrain members of the Red Deer Valley Miners' Union from picketing, threatening, intimidating, or otherwise interfering with any employee in the mines at Drumheller. An affidavit was filed in court setting forth that a considerable number of men had started to work, and others desired to work under an existing agreement, and that acts of picketing, stonethrowing and assaults upon various employees had taken place and threats made to them and their families. The judge agreed that such acts were illegal, both by statute and under common law, and that if he thought of granting an injunction would do good he would grant it. He believed however that the police could stop the violence complained of by arresting the offenders, and that if proper instructions were given by the attorney general of the province to the commissioner of provincial police it would at once be stopped. He therefore refused to grant the injunction. An injunction was later granted by District Court Judge McNeill.

Standing of Minimum Wage Laws in United States

The Kansas Supreme Court in a decision rendered on July 11, made void the State industrial welfare act in so far as it gives authority to fix wages for adult women. The constitutionality of legislation affecting hours and conditions of labour with respect to safety and sanitation was upheld. The decision does not affect the validity of the law as it applies to minors.

A recent opinion rendered by the Assistant Attorney General of Minnesota declared the Minnesota minimum-wage law to be no longer enforcible in its application to women over 18, because of the decision of the United States Supreme Court with regard to the minimum-wage law of the District of Columbia, and that of the Minnesota Supreme Court in the case of *Stevenson vs. Wesley St. Clair,* brought before it last winter. In the latter case the Supreme Court of Minnesota declared the law valid as it affected minors. A similar decision given in connection with the minimum wage law of Wisconsin was noted in the March issue of this Gazette.

Picketing Prohibited in Indiana

The Supreme Court of Indiana recently declared valid an ordinance of the city of Indianapolis which prohibits all picketing, peaceful or otherwise. The ordinance is in five sections, the first forbidding individuals to watch, beset, or picket, with the use of compulsion, threats, coercion, etc.; while the second penalizes watching, etc., without reference to any act of compulsion or threat. The third resembles the first except that it relates to associations and groups, while the fourth resembles the second, but relates also to group action. The fifth provides penalties for the use of "derogatory or opprobrious or indecent epithets or language or gestures or threats of violence" for the purpose of compelling or inducing persons employed to quit, or those seeking employment not to enter thereon.

Various parties had been found guilty of violating the ordinance and appealed on the ground that it was unconstitutional, in particular sections 2 and 4, which omit all reference to the use of threats, violence, and the like.

The court found no difficulty in sustaining sections 1, 3 and 5, but regarded the question as more serious as relating to sections 2 and 4. It was recognized that the majority of courts allowed picketing for the purpose of besetting the employers' premises, "yet many courts whose opinions are entitled to

great weight have taken the position that all picketing, as that term is used in modern practice, is unlawful and should be restrained."

Cases were cited and discussed, the usual or frequent results of picketing considered, and the conclusion reached that in view of such results "it can not be said that such an ordinance is unreasonable. Although the person or persons on picket duty may not by word or gesture make any threat or use any force, we all know that in most of such cases the very presence of the picket is apt to give rise to contentions and arguments that often result in bloodshed and riots." The right of free speech and peaceable assemblage is guaranteed by the Constitution, but is subject to such regulations as will give to other people an equal enjoyment of their rights in this respect. The statute is of general application, and not special, and it is within the power of the city corporation under its authority to preserve peace and good order.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

THE employment situation in Canada during the month of August continued to improve, the upward tendency noted in the previous month being still more marked. Reports from the Employment Service of Canada showed a decided increase in the volume of business transacted in August as compared with the records of previous month, and also with those of August of last year. At the beginning of September the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions from which reports were received, was 4.4 as compared with percentages of 5.2 at the beginning of August and 6.5 at the beginning of September, 1924. Reports from 5,881 firms showed that they were employing 793,624 persons on September 1, as compared with 793,426 persons in the preceding month.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.81 at the beginning of September as compared with $10.84 for August; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1923; $10.28 for September, 1922; $11.82 for September, 1921; $15.95 for September, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.31 for September, 1918; and $7.83 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, declined to 156.5 for September as compared with 159.5 for August; 153.9 for September, 1924; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; and 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak).

The time loss caused by industrial disputes was less in September than in the previous month or in September, 1924. Fourteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,703 employers, and resulting in a loss of 18,645 working days. Corresponding figures for August were as follows: 17 disputes, involving 13,003 employees, and 102,316 working days; and for September, 1924, 9 disputes, 7,687 employees, and 183,723 working days.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

Prosecution proceedings in connection with the alleged combine in the distribution of fruit and vegetables in the Western Provinces were begun in the British Columbia courts on September 30. Through Mr. J. C. McRuer, who is acting as general prosecutor, eight hundred and sixty-three charges, involved in an indictment of sixteen counts, have been prepared against forty-two fruit firms and eleven individuals in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The indictment is laid under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and different sections of the Criminal Code, and includes charges of theft, fraud, falsification of books for purposes of deceit, market juggling and price manipulation, restraint of trade, interference with sound business competition, syndicating and general conniving to cheat the grower and the consumer, with serious injury to the fruit-growing industry in Canada. The final count of the indictment, under Section 26 of the Combines Investigation Act, charges that the fifty-three accused "did unlawfully, knowingly assist, or were parties to, or were privy to, the formation or operation of a combine, as defined in the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and did thereby commit an indictable offence".

Half holiday on Dominion Election day

An Order in Council (P.C. 1695) was issued on September 25 stating that "the committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 17th September, 1925, from the Minister of Labour, submitting that he thinks it expedient and in the public interest that the afternoon of Thursday, the 29th day of October, 1925, which has been fixed as polling day for the general election of persons to serve as members of the House of Commons, be proclaimed a public half-holiday. The committee therefore advise that a proclamation do issue, proclaiming the afternoon of Thursday, the 29th day of October, 1925, a general public half-holiday."

It will be recalled (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, page 656), that when amendments to the Dominion Elections Act were under discussion at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, a proposal to provide for the granting of a general public holiday on the afternoon of election days was accepted by the House of Commons, but the proposed amendment was not incorporated in the bill as it was presented to the Senate. Under the existing provisions of the Act every employer is required on polling days to "allow

every elector in his employ at least two additional hours, other than the noon hour, for voting, and no employer shall make any deduction from the pay of any such elector nor impose upon or exact from him any penalty by reason of his absence during such hours." This provision applies to railway companies and to government railways and their employees, excepting such employees as are actually engaged in the running of trains, and to whom such time cannot be allowed without interfering with the running of trains. The Act makes provision for the holding of advance polls for railway employees, sailors and commercial travellers, whose employment necessitates their occasional absence from their ordinary places of residence.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is on record as being in favour of making election day a public holiday.

Adherence of Canada to "Seamen's Conventions"

An account is given on another page of this issue of the action recently taken by Canada in regard to the Draft Conventions relating to employment at sea that were adopted by the League of Nations International Labour Conference in 1920 and 1921. Acts were passed by Parliament in 1924 to give effect to these Conventions, to take effect by proclamation. The British Parliament at its recent session passed the required legislation, and this was followed in Canada early this month by a proclamation giving effect to the Canadian legislation of 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, page 574).

C.N.R. Employees' Board of Adjustment

A joint Board of Adjustment has been established by agreement on the Canadian National Railways for the purpose of dealing with the grievances of employees who do not participate in the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. The employees who will benefit by the new Board will include the clerks, freight-handlers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists and members of certain other crafts.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment will be composed of the following members:—

Representing the management: D. Turney, general manager's office, Toronto; H. Morton, general manager's office, Moncton; W. A. Kirkpatrick, superintendent of transportation, Saskatoon, and J. F. Aichison, assistant comptroller, Central Region, Toronto.

Representing the employees: A. R. Mosher, president, and M. M. Maclean, secretary, Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, both of Ottawa; C. H. Minchin, Calgary, and N. L. Preston, Winnipeg.

Chairman: J. F. Aichison, Toronto; vice-chairman, A. R. Mosher, Ottawa. (At the end of six months Mr. Aichison and Mr. Mosher will change places.)

The Board will hold its first meeting on November 17, and thenceforth on the third Tuesday of every third month. Its procedure will be on lines similar to those followed by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1.

The latter board was established in 1918, and is composed of twelve members, six of whom are selected by the Railway Association, and one by each of the following labour organizations: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. It may be noted that the Memorandum of Agreement under which the Board No. 1 was established provides for the intervention of a disinterested party in case of a deadlock arising between the representatives of the two parties immediately concerned, but the Board has been so successful in its handling of the questions brought before it that it has never been obliged to resort to this provision.

Negotiations are in progress which may result in the establishment of a Board of Adjustment on the Canadian Pacific system similar to the new Canadian National Board.

Revision of salaries of civil servants

An order in council was passed on September 14 (P.C. 1644) recommending to the Civil Service Commission an upward revision of the salaries of certain classes of the employees of the Dominion Government. This decision was reached by the Government after hearing complaints that had been made by the employees against the recent employment classification fixed by the Civil Service Commission. The increases recommended by the Government are based in part on recommendations that were made last year in the case of the postal employees, and in part on the new material and arguments submitted by the different grades of the service in support of their claims.

It will be recalled that at the time of the postal strike in June, 1924, the Government promised that when the Civil Service Commission had completed its work of revising all the salary schedules of the entire Civil Service, opportunity would be given the mem-

bers of the service who had objections to file against these schedules to submit their cases to a sub-committee of the Cabinet. Accordingly, a sub-committee heard the postal workers shortly before the close of the last session of Parliament, and later dealt with the further objections filed by other branches of the Civil Service. After considering all the material before it, the sub-committee sent a recommendation to the Cabinet on which the latter based the order in council already mentioned.

As the law now stands, the Civil Service Commission is the only body authorized to fix civil service salaries. The only other method would be by legislation.

An order in council was issued in the province of Quebec in September authorizing an increase in the salaries of provincial civil servants. The increases, it is stated, will average 16 per cent of the existing salaries of all classes.

Nova Scotia coal mining commission

The Government of Nova Scotia announced early in October the constitution of a commission of inquiry into the coal mining industry in the province. It will be recalled that the tentative settlement reached last August in the dispute between the operators and miners contained the provision that all controversial points not disposed of under the terms of the settlement were to be referred to a special commission of inquiry (Labour Gazette August, 1925, page 771). In accepting the settlement the District Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America stated that they were influenced in their decision by the Government's assurance that a thorough inquiry would be made into the coal industry. "Our interpretation of this pledge," they continued, "is that we believe a full, free and fair opportunity should be afforded to establish and prove our contention that the coal industry in Nova Scotia is making ample profits that should ensure higher wages than the 1924 rates."

The chairman of the commission will be Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, designated by the British Government at the request of the Government of Nova Scotia. Sir Andrew Duncan was coal controller for the British Government in 1919-20, and is now the chairman of the advisory committee of the British Mines Department. The other two members of the commission are the Reverend H. R. Macpherson, D.D., D.C.L., president and rector of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and Mr. Hume Cronyn, president of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, vice-president and general manager of the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation and general manager of the Canada Trust Corporation, London, Ontario. The Honourable Premier Rhodes, in announcing the names of the commissioners, stated that while the terms of reference of the commission had not yet been fully drawn up, it was safe to say that they would be very wide and would provide for a thorough inquiry.

Labour and safety

The *Canadian Congress Journal*, in its September issue, says:—"If it were possible to call from their graves all those killed in industrial accidents in Canada since the Armistice was declared in 1918, and line them up with those injured during the same period, we would have a spectacle that would bring home very forcibly the need for any action which would tend to reduce industrial accidents. If added to this army were the women and children from the homes of these men, some idea of the true burden which these losses are would be obtained.

"Through Provincial Compensation Acts in most of the provinces of this Dominion the actual suffering of those injured and the dependants of those killed has been considerably lessened, but no recompense can fully compensate for the loss through industrial accidents. The National Safety League of Canada, through its provincial leagues in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces, has done much to bring to the attention of the employer and of the workers themselves the need for greater precaution against accidents and the Dominion Government can take credit for having made possible, through Dominion grants, the further recognition of this work in the Dominion.

"The cost of compensation for injuries has also helped to bring to the attention of the employers the good business which it is to prevent accidents in addition to the necessity for such work from a humane standpoint. The Compensation Boards in many provinces, where they are under the direction of provincial boards, have assisted employers to realize their duty and opportunities in this respect. All these efforts, however, do not relieve the worker himself from a just share of the responsibility to prevent accidents. In every case he or his dependents are the greatest sufferers, and if for no other reason Labour should support every effort towards the establishment of greater safety devices in industry."

Compensation boards and accident prevention

The Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, in their annual report which is reviewed on another page, calls attention to the lack of co-ordination in the industrial safety work that is carried on by the various administrative units. Accident prevention is the concern of the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Factory Inspection Branch of the Department of Labour, and more recently of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Provincial Department of Health. While workmen's compensation boards are primarily interested in accidents that have actually occurred, they have authority under the provisions of some of the Provincial acts, to take an indirect share in the work of prevention. Thus the acts of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick authorize the Boards of these provinces to give support to safety associations organized by various branches of industry, provided they are fully representative and of recognized standing. But while the Boards may assist such associations by co-operating in the work of inspection and administration, the main burden of expense rests on the associations themselves. The Ontario Board of Health now suggests that workmen's compensation boards shall take a more direct share in accident prevention. They state as a grievance of employers that under the existing arrangements "the employer who effects a real reduction in accident cost in his plant pays for his effort in prevention and at the same time continues to pay a high percentage of his compensation cost." On the other hand it may be noted that the rates of assessment of each industrial group are based upon the accident records of the group, and that the merit rating system confers some indirect benefit on the employer who succeeds in reducing the average rate of accidents in his particular industry.

Safety work on Canadian National Railways

First aid training has made noteworthy progress during the past year among the employees of the Canadian National Railways under the guidance of Mr. W. G. Robb, vice-president of the system. Since the inception of first aid 27,603 employees have received certificates and 3,841 students have carried the study on to higher grades and been awarded vouchers, medallions and labels, while during 1925 201 new classes have been organized. The results of the recent Dominion and regional competitions, in which the various trophies were won in open competition, were published in the last issue of this GAZETTE. On the occasion of the distribution of the trophies at Montreal on September 25 Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.C.B., president of the Railways, alluded to the fine spirit which stirred the many men and women of the service who had taken up the study of first aid impelling them to follow up such studies even in their own leisure. "I want them to succeed," he said, "not only in this field and in the realm of sport in which they enter so enthusiastically, but also to see the same spirit of enthusiasm enter into all our undertakings. It is the examples of enthusiasm, courage and service that will make our railway what it should be in the estimation of the people of Canada. It is that spirit which refuses to admit defeat which will bring the system to the position it should occupy."

Proposed amalgamation of railway unions

A proposed amalamation of the Railway Brotherhoods and shop crafts into one industrial organization was among the subjects considered at the biennial convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, reported elsewhere in this issue. This proposal was fully described in the Department's annual publication "Labour Organizations in Canada" for 1923 and 1924, which also noted the attitude of the various unions towards the proposal. The amalgamation, if it should be carried out, would result in the fusion of the sixteen standard railway organizations, as follows: (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (3) Order of Railway Conductors; (4) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; (5) Switchmen's Union of North America; (6) Order of Railroad Telegraphers; (7) Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen; (8) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (9) International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; (10) International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers; (11) Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; (12) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; (13) International Association of Machinists; (14) Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; (15) International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and (16) the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

The proposed amalgamation would follow the lines of the "Minnesota plan" under which a departmentalized organization would be formed, the general union being divided into

several departments, each consisting of a number of kindred trades, and each having direct representation on the general executive of the whole union.

In connection with the proposed amalgamation it is noted in "Labour Organization in Canada" that the American Federation of Labour in November, 1908, established what is known as the Railway Employees' Department with the object of co-ordinating the activities of the railroad workers' organizations which were in affiliation with the federation. At the present time ten organizations are identified with the Departments, viz.: (1) International Association of Machinists, (2) International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, (3) International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, (4) Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, (5) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, (6) Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, (7) Switchmen's Union of North America, (8) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, (9) International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and (10) the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Enforcement of Adolescent School Attendance Act in Ontario

The premier of Ontario informed a deputation from the Toronto Board of Education last month that the provincial grant to Toronto for technical education, which amounted in all to $300,000, would be withheld unless the Board enforced the section of the Adolescent School Attendance Act providing for the part-time instruction of pupils between 14 and 16 years of age for two half days or one teaching day per week between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (These sections were quoted in the last issue of this Gazette on page 860). The amount stated as due to Toronto includes the Provincial grant under the Technical Education Act and the Adolescent School Attendance Act. The delegates declared that there were certain processes of manufacture which would be continuous, and from which the operator could not be spared at any time unless some other person were hired in his place. Premier Ferguson, who, as Minister of Education has charge of the administration of the Act, stated that the manufacturers generally were prepared to co-operate in its enforcement, and that while such a spirit prevailed he was confident that difficulties could be solved. He promised to consider carefully the point raised by the delegation.

The Act provides that "municipalities maintaining such part-time courses of instruction for adolescents as are approved by the Minister as to organization, control, location, equipment, courses of study, qualifications of teachers, methods of instruction, conditions of admission, employments of pupils and expenditures of money, may receive reimbursement from sums appropriated by this Legislature for this purpose or for technical or for agricultural education, in amounts and under conditions prescribed in the regulations."

Printers' statistical bureau

A new departure in labour union activity on this continent was made on November 1, 1924, when the International Typographical Union established a statistical bureau. Local union scale committees are now supplied by the bureau with accurate reports prepared to meet local conditions at the period of registering agreements. The reports are based on information which is never more than sixty days old. In the past the statistics used for this purpose were derived from government reports which sometimes contained information as to conditions existing several years previously, and in the words of a report of the bureau they were at the best only barometers of changes in the cost of living. At the recent convention of the union it was stated that complete reports on cost of living and on the printing industry as now prepared play a very important part in the work of scale committees, aiding materially in proving the justice of their demands. At the present rate, in results which this service has produced, $1,350,000 will have been added to the annual pay roll of 6,275 members by October 31, 1925. Thirty-three complete cost of living reports and eighty-seven special reports on the printing industry have been supplied to local scale committees and not a single decrease has resulted when these reports were used. Nine cases were closed on the old scale and forty-five local scales were increased. Heretofore locals situated in the larger centres have been at quite an advantage because they have been able to use some of the material obtained from federal and private sources, although sometimes obsolete. The locals with a minimum number of members have had very limited assistance. With this new service available for supplying up-to-date facts on cost of living, all locals receive identical service on this special subject. It is possible to supply only the most limited information on the printing industry for the smaller cities; therefore, in those cases the cost of living reports are most valuable.

Reports are received by the bureau from many sources on health, sickness and disease,

wages, employment, federal reserve and other banks, commercial agencies and compensation and other labour laws.

Lawyers' services for poor clients

The Right Hon. Lord Buckmaster, formerly Lord Chancellor of England, addressing the Canadian Bar Association at Winnipeg last month, recommended lawyers voluntarily to devote a proportion of their time to handling the cases of poor clients. He said: "What steps are we to take to remove from our profession the reproach that the poor man cannot get the same even-handed justice as the rich? It does not mean that he does not get justice before the Bench—that I have never heard said—but that in the ability to employ clever counsel and clever lawyers, and to spend the money necessary for the preparation of a case, he was at a disadvantage with the rich litigant, and the result of that disadvantage may well be that the scales of justice may be turned against him. It is a well-deserved reproach that we all must remember, because we know within limits that it is true. That the scales of justice are heavily weighted against the poor litigant is not an accurate statement, but nobody can deny that the rich litigant by being able to get hold of the best men has an advantage. How are we going to meet that? It is something that needs to be met. I believe myself it could be met both here and at home if everybody engaged in the law, either where the branches are divided into counsel and solicitor or where they are one, just simply as lawyers, if every person took a certain number of worthy poor persons' cases in the course of a year and dealt with them exactly as he would with the case of a rich client, we should have gone a long way to remove the reproach. Whether that consideration be worthy of further development or not, at any rate I throw it out to you as one of the things that at least merit a passing thought, and may lead to the development of a valuable reform."

Value of general education

President J. M. Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, writing in the *Typographical Journal*, calls attention to the union's apprenticeship programme, which is outlined elsewhere in this issue in a report of the printers' convention. The union aims at making thoroughly qualified, all-round printers, rather than at teaching the apprentice the particular branch of the work at which he is to make his living. "We are the consistent enemies of specialization," he says; "it is the sure destruction agent in every trade in which it has been permitted to exercise its devouring and consuming effect." All-round training will, he thinks, make capable and intelligent printers who will be capable of carrying on the high traditions of the union. The course of studies is to be adjusted on the unit system, giving the apprentice some choice in his studies in accordance with his personal tastes and the demands of the trade.

The Committee on Apprentices at the recent convention, made strong recommendations as to the importance of general education, supplementary to training in a particular handicraft. "Regarding supplemental education," they say, "your committee is in favour of the bureau of education adopting any form of study correlative to the printing industry that will increase the mechanical efficiency and the mental ability of apprentices, to the end that they may become capable of holding the higher or executive positions in the printing trade. Our apprentices should be encouraged to not only study while serving their apprenticeship, but to continue after they have become journeymen; to have high aspirations, and to have the ambition to study to achieve their aims. This might rightly be called the higher education of apprentices, to which your committee is very favourably inclined. However, we believe it would not be good policy at this time to make too many recommendations to the bureau of education, through this convention, as to its work while it is in the experimental stage, lest we handicap it in its present splendid progress, but let it work gradually up to those objects and attainments which will make it the equal of any correspondence college in this country."

General minimum wages in South Africa

Further progress in the adoption of the principle of minimum wages is marked by the enactment of the "Wage Board Act" by the South African Parliament during its recent session. The act provides for "the determination of conditions of labour and of wages and other payments for labour," workers in all industries being covered with the exception of those engaged in agriculture and forestry, domestic servants and those whose wages are governed by former acts in force in the Union. A wage board will be established, consisting of three persons, and from time to time a division of this board (also consisting of three persons) may be appointed by the Governor General for investigating conditions in a particular trade or section of a trade. The duty of the board will be to in-

vestigate and report to the Minister upon any matter relating to wages or hours or other conditions of labour referred to it by the Minister. Investigations may also be made upon the application of a registered union of workpeople or association of employers or of a sufficiently representative number of workpeople or employers. In the course of its investigation the board may subpœna witnesses and require the production of books and other records considered relevant to its inquiry.

Upon consideration of a report or recommendation of the board the Minister of Labour, at any time, or from time to time, may determine (*a*) the minimum wage to be paid by any employer to any employee or class of employees; (*b*) ascending scales of wages for juvenile employees according to age and experience; (*c*) the maximum number of juveniles which may be employed in proportion to adult workers; (*d*) conditions, including wages, applicable to the employment of learners; (*e*) the class of employers in any area or trade who shall be required to comply with the regulations concerning posting up of rates, determinations, etc.; (*f*) the trades or sections in any area in which children under 14 may not be employed; and (*h*) any other matters affecting remuneration or conditions of labour. Where it can be shown in regard to a certain person or class of persons that the terms and conditions of employment are not less favourable than those laid down by the Minister for the respective trade or section, or where a person is incapable by reason of old age or other physical disability from doing the full work required of an able-bodied worker, or where it is justified by special circumstances, the Minister may grant a license exempting such person or class of persons from the application of the wage rate or other matter determined by him.

When the bill was introduced, *Industrial South Africa,* the organ of the manufacturers, expressed the view that while such a measure was not opportune considering the conditions existing in South Africa, yet "in responsible quarters, the introduction of legislation enabling the Government to appoint Wage Boards for particular industries is accepted as a sound principle, and the settlement of a minimum wage for all classes of labour is no longer regarded by thinking employers with suspicion."

It will be recalled that the British Court of Inquiry which recently investigated conditions in the coal mining industry (Labour Gazette, September, 1925, page 862) were of the opinion that "the workers are justified in claiming that any wages agreement which they can be asked to accept should provide for a minimum wage," the rates being a matter for negotiation between the parties. In Canada minimum wages are fixed only in regard to female employees in the industries covered by the orders of the several provincial boards, but in British Columbia the Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended in 1919 to provide for the establishment of a coal miners' minimum wage board. No board however has yet been appointed under this provision.

During August, 1925, 4,189 mothers throughout the province, with 12,796 dependent children in their care, benefited under the provisions of the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Act to the extent of $149,900. The number of children in each home ranges from two to eleven. In 318 homes there are five children; in 134, six; in 68, seven; in 19, eight, and in 6, nine. In one home there are eleven children.

Mr. Bruce Walker has been appointed director of European emigration for Canada, in succession to Mr. W. E. Little, who went overseas in 1924 to reorganize the machinery of the Department of Immigration and Colonization in Europe, and now becomes commissioner of colonization for the Department. Mr. Walker has had a wide experience in the work of directing settlers in the western provinces. Recently he has been engaged in reorganizing the work of the Dominion Department of Immigration in the United States.

The Agricultural Development Board of Ontario granted $3,582,150 in loans to farmers in the province during 1924. This amount, slightly less than that granted the previous year, went to more borrowers than in 1923, however. Almost one thousand applications were granted compared with 953 in 1923. To date $9,352,105 has been loaned to 2,401 borrowers, who have provided security computed at $21,249,496. The report shows an administrative surplus of the board for 1924 amounting to $26,705.

The Nova Scotia Government made a grant of $12,000 during September to continue the work of aiding relief and home nursing in the miners' homes in the province. It will be recalled that early in April, while the recent strike of coal miners was in progress, the previous government placed $20,000 at the disposal of the Nova Scotia Red Cross Society for relief in cases of ill-health in the colliery districts. (Labour Gazette, May, 1925, page 452.)

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labour Situation

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of September showed a very slightly upward movement, in contrast with the unfavourable tendency indicated at the same time last year.

The employment situation at the end of September was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In Nova Scotia work in the harvest fields was drawing to a close after a good season. The fishing industry was being interfered with by unfavourable weather conditions. With the approach of colder weather, seasonal operations in the logging industry were reported as commencing, although men seemed slow about accepting such work until a later date. The coal mining industry had once more struck its stride and had about a normal number of employees working, with the usual amount of coal being hoisted. Manufacturing throughout the province seemed to be fairly active; the iron and steel industry was showing a big improvement with much brighter prospects for the immediate future. Although the construction industry was only fair, the usual speeding up of activity in anticipation of winter weather conditions was noticeable.

From the province of New Brunswick it was reported that the farmers had experienced good crops, particularly in potato growing. The fishing industry was active. While the logging industry appeared to be slow in opening up, the prospects for the winter cut were reported as good. Manufacturing industries generally were active, with normal staffs and full time working hours prevalent. Construction activity, which was fair, showed some improvement.

The superintendents from the province of Quebec again reported rather optimistically on the industrial situation. Owing to the advance of colder weather farm workers were not in the same demand. The logging industry was busy, and it seemed that there was a possibility of local shortages of experienced workers in some centres. Manufacturing was reported as active; particularly was this true of the boot and shoe and textile industries in Montreal. From Sherbrooke, however, a surplus of metal workers was reported. The building trades in practically all lines were actively engaged. Transportation by rail was stated to be brisk.

Throughout the province of Ontario there were general demands for farm workers for fall work. In this province there also was noticeable the speeding up of construction work in the general desire to forestall the severity of winter weather conditions. From the southern section of the province reports indicated that manufacturing was rather busy, and reports of accelerated activity on the part of individual concerns continued to come in. The demands for bush workers were more pronounced, especially in the northern section of the province. Generally speaking, the improvement in conditions reported during the earlier months of the year have been maintained and added to, so that at the end of September unemployment in most centres stood at a comparatively low ebb and conditions generally were reported as the most satisfactory in some time.

Unfavourable weather in Manitoba, combined with the progress that had already been made with threshing, had greatly diminished the demands for farm hands, although many farmers were seeking workers for fall work. From Brandon it was reported that the building trades were steadily employed, though other centres did not seem quite so fortunately situated in this regard. Bush work had again begun to require workers in sufficient numbers to quite substantially affect the employment situation.

Although the weather had interfered with farm work in Saskatchewan, there were still some demands for workers for that industry. Generally speaking, however, the demands for farm workers incidental to the harvest were about finished in this province, and slight surpluses of farm workers were reported from some districts. Most of the farm orders to be anticipated would be for monthly men. Activity in the construction industry was fair; orders were being received and filled without much difficulty for railroad construction workers. In most of the cities there was a fair demand for casual labour but plenty of applicants were available. There were fair demands for women for domestic work with the usual shortages.

From Alberta it was reported that threshing which had been delayed by unfavourable weather was resumed toward the end of the month with a heavy demand for farm labour resulting; it was not possible in all districts to immediately fill these orders owing to some temporary shortages of workers. The building trades were generally active and some shortages of skilled building tradesmen were reported, although these were only of a temporary nature. As in Saskatchewan, the orders for railroad construction workers, which

were coming in, were being readily filled. With a settlement of the industrial trouble, which had been interfering with the operations of the coal mines in some districts, this industry resumed its activity which was expected to further develop as the cold weather approached. As a consequence of this resumption, the coal mining industry reemployed many of its former workers. Conditions as a whole throughout the province appeared to be quite good and were apparently the best obtaining at any time during the last twelve months at least.

From British Columbia the indications were of more and steadier employment with fewer unemployed. The logging industry was fairly active; although there was not much demand for help, experienced workers were none too plentiful. Construction of all kinds was reasonably busy and most centres reported skilled tradesmen as practically all employed. Activity in mining was steady with very little labour turnover. Some offices reported that it was possible to place all men who applied for work, while no office reported any very considerable number of workers remaining unemployed at this time.

Employers' Reports

Employment at the beginning of September showed a very slightly upward tendency, as contrasted with the downward movement indicated in three of the past four years. The level of employment continued to be higher than at the same time of last year. Firms in the manufacturing and logging group registered additions to their payrolls that were largely offset by reductions in construction. An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that employment increased in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while curtailment was noted in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces, lumber and food manufacturing, mining and construction were less active, while gains were shown in iron and steel and transportation. In Quebec, manufacturing, logging and trade registered heightened activity, but communication, water transportation, highway and railway construction released employees. In Ontario, increased employment was noted in manufacturing and logging. On the other hand, transportation and construction were slacker. In the Prairie Provinces, the construction departments of the railways reported the large declines in personnel incidental to the harvest season, although the contractions this year were smaller than in either 1924 or 1923. Improvement was indicated in trade and transportation, but manufacturing, coal mining and highway construction also registered curtailment. In British Columbia, manufacturing, transportation and construction showed the greatest gains; the movement in practically all industries, however, was favourable.

The trend of employment was upward in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, but in some cases the gains were insignificant. In Montreal, construction, manufacturing and trade registered considerable improvement, while the only large reductions were in shipping. In Quebec City, very little change was recorded; manufacturing plants were slightly better employed and construction registered curtailment. In Toronto, there was general activity in manufacturing, the textile trades showing most expansion. In Ottawa, the situation was practically unchanged; manufacturing was slightly busier, but men were laid off by highway contractors. In Hamilton, manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, and construction afforded considerably more employment. In Windsor, automobile plants showed marked improvement and construction was more active. In Winnipeg, moderate gains in manufacturing were largely offset by declines in construction. In Vancouver, construction and transportation absorbed more workers than at the beginning of August.

Employment in manufacturing showed an increase that exceeded the shrinkage recorded in the preceding month. The largest gains were in iron and steel, canning and other edible plant product factories, pulp and paper mills and leather boot and shoe plants. The completion of the season's operations in some sawmills resulted in a decline in employment in the lumber group, and fish canneries and brickyards also showed seasonal losses. Logging camps afforded considerably more employment, indicative of seasonal activity. Mining was slacker, employment in coal mines and quarries declining. Metallic ore mining, however, showed improvement. Communication recorded a moderate decline. Shipping and stevedoring registered losses in personnel, but steam and electric railways and forwarding companies were busier. Further reductions were reported on highway and railway construction, while building contractors continued to enlarge their payrolls. Employment improved in wholesale trade, but there were small declines in retail stores.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of September, 1925.

Trade Union Reports

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to the involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership, upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation among organized labour at the end of August as reported by 1,507 local trade unions with an aggregate membership of 153,550 persons was more favourable than in either the previous month or the corresponding month of last year, the percentage out of work standing at 4.4 as compared with percentages of 5.2 in July and 6.5 in August of last year. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were the only provinces to register declines in employment in comparison with July. As compared with August of last year all provinces except New Brunswick reflected better conditions and in this province the change was slight. In the manufacturing division reports were received from 404 locals with 43,840 members and showed 8.0 per cent of the members idle at the end of August this year as compared with 8.5 per cent in July. Within the division, however, fluctuations occurred. Iron and steel and glass workers and the textile trades showed curtailment, which was offset by the increases among cigar makers, wood and garment workers, metal polishers and jewellery workers. A better situation prevailed in the manufacturing division than in August of last year, when 10.1 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Greater activity than in July was registered in the building group, the percentages of idleness being 6.1 as compared with 7.4 at the end of July. All tradesmen in the group with the exception of steam shovel and dredgemen and painters, decorators and paperhangers were more fully engaged, and the declines among these workers were merely nominal. In comparison with August of last year the situation was considerably more favourable as the percentage out of work August 31, 1924, was 11.8. The 609 locals of transportation workers with a membership of 57,286 persons showed an unemployment percentage of 2.3 as compared with 2.6 in July and with 3.8 in August of last year. Navigation workers were not so active as in July, but employment for steam railway workers increased. Practically no change occurred among street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs. Coal miners in Nova Scotia reported more unemployment than in July, but in Alberta and British Columbia the situation improved. Asbestos miners in Quebec and quarry workers in Nova Scotia were fully engaged. Retail shop clerks were not so busy as in July. Fishermen and lumber workers and loggers registered no unemployment. The situation for hotel and restaurant employees and barbers was slightly less favourable, but employment for theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen was in greater volume.

Employment Office Reports.

During the month of August, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 77,186 workers to positions and made a total of 75,887 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 67,745, of which 63,896 were of men and 3,849 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 8,142. Employers notified the Service of 81,886 vacancies, of which 72,551 were for men and 9,335 for women. The number of applicants for work was 83,777 of whom 73,785 were men and 9,992 were women. A marked increase is shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, and also with the records of August a year ago, the reports for July, 1925, showing 31,502 vacancies offered, 39,502 applications made and 28,788 placements affected, while in August, 1924, there were recorded 35,302 vacancies, 44,557 applications for work and 33,498 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of August, 1925, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production in certain Industries

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron in Canada in August was 26,513 long tons, an advance of 27 per cent over the July output of 20,946 tons. Comparing the August output with that of July it is noted that basic pig iron made for the further use of the producers rose sharply from 73 tons to 5,308 tons which may be taken as an indication of an increased demand for steel furnace and rolling mill products; of the grades made for sale, malleable iron advanced from 3,206 tons to 4,609 tons while foundry iron dropped slightly from 17,667 tons to 16,596 tons. For the eight months ending August the cumulative production was 338,351 tons as against 495,658 tons reported

for the same period of last year, a drop of 32 per cent. This year's output consisted of 257,851 tons basic iron, 56,009 tons foundry iron, and 24,491 tons of malleable iron. Blast furnace charges for the month of August included 48,665 long tons of imported ore; 29,738 short tons of coke and 12,695 short tons of limestone. For each long ton of pig iron made the furnace charges were 4,112 pounds of ore, 2,243 pounds of coke and 958 pounds of limestone.

During the month there was a net gain of one active furnace resulting in three furnaces being in blast at the end of August, located as follows: one at Sydney, N.S.; one at Hamilton, Ont.; one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The active furnaces had a daily capacity of 1,275 tons or about 25 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada.

Ferro-alloys at 2,094 tons marked a slight drop from the 2,209 tons of July and consisted mostly of the grade having a high manganese content. Small quantities of ferro-silicon were also produced.

Production of steel ingots and castings in Canada at 25,007 tons in August showed a slight improvement over the 22,471 tons of July.

Compared with the previous month the increase of August was common to both ingots and castings, ingots advancing from 21,157 tons to 23,585 tons and direct castings from 1,314 tons to 1,422 tons. Of the total output 94.4 per cent was made for the further use of the producing firms and the balance, 5.6 per cent was intended for sale.

For the first eight months of the year the cumulative production was 471,175 tons, a drop of 16 per cent from the 563,706 tons produced in the corresponding period last year. This year's output to date averaged 39,000 tons per month, comprising 458,633 tons ingots and 12,542 tons castings.

Prices for pig iron in August were unchanged from those of June and July, the prevailing quotations being: No. 1 foundry at $25.35 and No. 2 $24.85 in Toronto; at Montreal both grades were $27.25. The Bureau's index number for Iron and Its Products (1913 prices= 100), fluctuated slightly from 150.6 in July to 150.4 in August.

In the United States the pig iron output of August made an increase over the previous month for the first time since March last. The daily rate in August was 1,305 tons higher than in July, an increase of 1.5 per cent. During the month there were nine furnaces blown in and seven blown out, resulting in a net gain of 2 active furnaces for the month. It is reported that the steel mills of the Steel Corporation were operated at 75 per cent and the independent companies at 70 per cent of capacity during the last week of August.

Statistics of coal production for August are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during July was slightly greater than the production for the preceding month, but was 28 per cent below the average for July in the past five years. The figures were 744,087 tons in July as against 736,851 tons in June, and an average for the month during the five preceding years of 1,033,097 tons. The total number of men employed in the coal mines in Canada during July was 14,702, of whom 10,421 worked underground and 4,281 on surface, as compared with a total of 18,611 in June, of whom 14,195 worked underground and 4,416 on surface. Production per man was 50.6 tons in July as against 39.4 tons per man in June. During July, the production per man-day was 2.3 tons, as compared with 3.3 tons in June. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders" and "other causes."

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt, Ontario, shows that ten cars, containing approximately 782,502 pounds of silver ore, were shipped from Cobalt during the month of August. This compares with twenty-six cars of silver ore, containing 2,067,310 pounds, shipped in the previous month. The Nipissing Mines shipped 263 bars containing 301,610.89 ounces of silver, and the Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 158 bars containing 157,941.73 ounces, making a total of 421 bars containing 459,552.62 ounces of silver shipped during the month of August; this compares with 346 bars containing 365,471.25 ounces of silver shipped in the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 166,629,361 feet of timber board measure, was scaled in the province in August. The total amount of timber scaled in the province during the first eight months is given as 1,409,049,355 feet board measure.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, amounted to $20,747,640 in August, 1925, as compared with $18,323,938 in August, 1924. The gross earnings for the first eight months of the year are given as $146,661,997, as compared with $153,173,166 in the same period of last year.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as given in a preliminary statement, were $15,421,148 in August, 1925, as compared with $14,324,121 in August, 1924. The gross earnings for the first eight months of 1925 were $105,765,016, as compared with $113,864,715 in the first eight months of 1924.

Building Permits

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty cities during August showed a seasonal decline of 26.8 per cent compared with the previous month. In comparison, however, with the same month last year the decline amounted only to .1 per cent. The total value for August, 1925 was $9,258,752; for July, 1925, $12,641,551; and for August, 1924, $9,265,945.

The *Maclean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in September as $29,746,400, as compared with $31,207,500 in the previous month, and $22,506,300 in September, 1924. Of the contemplated new construction in Canada in September, 1925, $8,008,400 was for residential building; $6,103,700 for business building; $21,009,500 for industrial building; and $3,541,300 for engineering construction (including bridges, wharves and dams, sewers, roads and general engineering). Activity was distributed among the provinces as follows:—Quebec, 51.8 per cent; Ontario, 33.4 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 10.9 per cent; British Columbia, 2.6 per cent, and the Maritime Provinces, 1.3 per cent.

External Trade

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in August, 1925, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $81,974,474 as compared with $61,960,577 in August, 1924. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $111,409,525 in August, 1925, as compared with $101,678,787 in July, and $73,821,631 in August, 1924. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $1,004,289 in August, 1925, and $999,995 in August, 1924.

The chief imports in August, 1925, were: iron and its products, $16,346,483; fibres, textiles and textile products, $15,977,193 and non-metallic minerals and products, $15,614,014.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $38,238,341; wood, wood products and paper, $24,743,902; animals and animal products, $23,116,232. In the five months ending August, 1925, exports of agriculture and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $162,452,337; and wood, wood products and paper, $110,754,343.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less in September than in either August, 1925, or September, 1924. There were in existence during the month 14 disputes, involving 1,703 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 18,645 working days, as compared with 17 disputes in August, involving 13,003 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 102,316 working days. In September, 1924, there were recorded 9 disputes, involving 7,687 workpeople and a loss of 183,723 working days. Four new strikes and lockouts commenced during September with a time loss of 2,414 working days. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to September, and three of the strikes commencing during September, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were nine strikes and lockouts affecting 442 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were slightly lower in September due mainly to a seasonal decline in the price of potatoes. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.81 at the beginning of September as compared with $10.84 for August; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1923; $10.28 for September, 1922; $11.82 for September, 1921; $15.95 for September, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.31 for September, 1918; and $7.83 for September, 1914. Besides a substantial decline in potatoes there were less important declines in the prices of beef, sugar, and evaporated apples. The most important advances were seasonal increases in the prices of eggs and butter while smaller increases occurred in the prices of pork, bacon, lard, cheese, bread, rice and prunes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.03 for September as compared with $21.04 for August; $20.65 for September, 1924; $20.97 for September, 1923; $20.90 for September, 1922; $22.37 for September, 1921; $26.38 for September, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.11 for September, 1918; and $14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined to 156.5 for September as compared with 159.5 for August; 153.9 for September, 1924; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; and 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak). In the group-

ing according to the chief component material, three of the eight main groups were lower, three advanced while two were practically unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially lower due to lower prices for wheat, coarse grains and flour. The declines in this group were sufficient to offset the increases in all the groups. The Textiles and Textile Products group was lower because of declines in the prices of cotton and wool. The Animals and their Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group both advanced, the former because of higher prices for milk, butter, eggs, fish and sheep and the latter because of increases in the prices of lead and zinc. The Iron and its Products group was also slightly higher. The Wood and Wood products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts during September was fourteen as compared with seventeen in August. The time loss for the month was less than in September, 1924, being 18,645 working days, as compared with 183,723 working days in the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
September, 1925.....	14	1,703	18,645
August, 1925.....	17	13,003	102,316
September, 1924.....	9	7,687	183,723

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Nine disputes, involving 587 workpeople, were carried over from August. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to September and three of the strikes commencing during September terminated during the month. At the end of September, therefore, there were on record nine strikes and lockouts as follows: cigarmakers at Montreal; fur workers, Montreal; fur workers, Toronto; clothing workers, Montreal; hat and cap makers, Toronto; printing compositors and stereotypers, Edmonton; moulders, Owen Sound; upholsterers, Montreal; and electrical workers, Vancouver.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet called them off. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely, moulders at Galt, commencing August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Hamilton, January 30, 1925; moulders at Sarnia, March 3, 1925, and street railway employees at St. John, N.B., June 29, 1921.

Of the disputes which began during September, two were for increased wages, one was against the employment of non-union labour at wages below the union rate, and the fourth was a dispute regarding jurisdiction between two unions. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during September, one was in favour of employers, two in favour of employees, one ended in a mutual agreement between two unions, and the fifth was partially successful.

In the September issue of the Labour Gazette and in the August issue reference was made to a dispute in the shipbuilding industry at Lauzon, Que., in regard to the rate of pay for riveters, causing a suspension of work for 252 employees from July 30 to August 10. The above reports stated that the dispute was a strike, the employees ceasing work on July 30. The actual facts as reported by both parties to the dispute and by the correspondent of the Labour Gazette appear to be that, as a dispute which arose some days prior to July 30 as to the rate of pay for riveters, was holding up the operations of the whole plant, the employer closed down the works till this should have been settled, the employees concerned not having accepted his offer by the time stipulated.

Reference was made in the July issue of the Labour Gazette to disputes in Drumheller and the Red Deer Valley in Alberta, owing to changes in the wages of coal miners. Some mines were opened at the new rates, others were not, partly for lack of orders, some being picketed by unemployed miners from other mines. Some of the employees of such

mines were deterred from work by the pickets or were alleged to be on strike, the miners being divided between rival unions. The provincial police were sent in by the authorities owing to disorders in connection with the picketing; numbers of pickets were arrested for assault, intimidation, etc., and toward the end of August an injunction was issued by a District Court judge forbidding picketing, naming thirty-six of the leaders (Labour Gazette, September, page 947). The police were also reinforced. During September more of the mines opened as orders for coal were received, and miners appeared for work in increasing numbers. By September 23, the return to work was general. The mines involved normally employ about 2,000 men, and the dispute extended from June 20 to September 23.

A dispute occurred at Ottawa on September 24, when six stage employees quit work owing to the engagement of a non-union orchestra for a performance. The work of the strikers was carried on by others.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the accompanying tabular statement.

Salmon Fishermen, New Westminster, B.C.—A dispute as to prices to be paid by canneries for fish led to a cessation of fishing on September 23, involving about 1,000 men. The canners agreed to increase the price of pink salmon from 3½ cents to 7 cents per fish, instead of 10 cents as demanded by the fishermen. On chum salmon no agreement was reached, but salteries agreed to pay 16 cents per fish as compared with 12 cents offered by the canners, and the fishermen decided to deliver the chum salmon to the salteries and to resume operations after Saturday, September 25.

Stonemasons and Stonecutters, Kingston, Ont.—On September 2 stonemasons stopped work on the ground that stonecutters were being given work which should be done by the masons. After one day they returned to work, but on September 8 the stonecutters numbering six stopped work. The two unions then arranged as to the division of work between the respective crafts and work was resumed on September 9.

Plumbers, etc., St. Boniface, Man.—The union plumbers and steamfitters employed in the construction of a building quit work on September 4, demanding that the non-union plumbers employed by one of the other employers on the job should be paid union wages. They were joined in the strike the next day by the bricklayers and carpenters, with a demand that only union members should be employed on the job. It was finally arranged that all crafts should have union wages and working conditions but that employment would be open to non-union workmen and work was resumed on September 9.

Electrical Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—A cessation of work on September 9 by 11 men occurred at Vancouver, owing to a demand for an increase in wages from $7-8 per day to $9. At the end of the month it was reported that the strikers had been replaced to a considerable extent, but the dispute had not been settled.

Cigarmakers, Montreal, P.Q.—The strike of cigarmakers on March 24, against a reduction in wages, remained unterminated at the end of September.

Fur Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—The dispute involving fur workers at Montreal, owing to failure to agree on a new agreement (the union demanding better wages and working conditions, with preference in employment for union members while employers proposed to make individual agreements with employees, those who refused being discharged in some cases) remained unterminated, although about half the workers involved had secured work elsewhere.

Fur Workers, Toronto, Ont.—The strike beginning on February 20, for enforcement of union working conditions and a signed agreement, was unsettled at the end of September, but the strikers were reported to have been replaced.

Clothing Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—The strike of clothing workers, August 17, against an alleged violation of the provisions in an agreement and the adoption of "open shop" operations was unsettled, but the employer had replaced the strikers to a considerable extent. Some of the pickets were arrested during September, being charged with intimidation, but were released on bail.

Hat and Cap Makers, Toronto, Ont.—The dispute involving upwards of 200 workers employed by 12 firms commencing June 15, in a demand for union recognition, was unterminated at the end of September, as a settlement with two of the firms had not been reached. These reported that the strikers had been replaced.

Printers, Edmonton, Alta.—The dispute involving printing compositors and stereotypers, which commenced June 19, owing to the proposal of the employer to reduce the wage scale specified in the agreement in force, remained unsettled at the end of September, the publisher having closed down the business in the meantime. Out of the 20 men involved, 13 had not secured work elsewhere.

Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont.—The strike of moulders at Owen Sound against a reduction in wages on January 17 remained unterminated, 10 of the 21 involved at the commencement not having secured work elsewhere.

Upholsterers, Montreal, P.Q.—A dispute involving upholsterers on June 19, regarding alleged unsanitary working conditions and the employment of a non-union workman, remained unterminated, the employer having, however, replaced the workers.

Certain Building Trades, Kingston, Ont.—The strike of painters, plumbers, carpenters and electricians, on August 24, against the dismissal of union painters and employment of non-union painters, was terminated September 21, the demands of the strikers being conceded.

Carpenters and Labourers, Quebec, P.Q.—The strike of carpenters and labourers for increased wages and shorter hours, commencing August 24, remained unsettled. The carpenters demanded 57 cents per hour and an eight-hour day, instead of 40-50 cents per hour and a twelve-hour day. By the end of September it was reported the strikers had been replaced.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1925.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to September, 1925			
MANUFACTURING—			
Tobacco and liquor:			
Cigarmakers, Montreal, Que...	15	375	Commenced March 24, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Fur and leather products, other than boots and shoes:			
Fur workers, Montreal, Que...	200	5,000	Commenced April 1, failure to renew agreements and proposed substitution of individual agreements. Unterminated.
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	1	25	Commenced February 20, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	181	4,525	Commenced August 17, against alleged violation of agreement. Although the workers have been replaced to a great extent, according to latest information the strike is still in existence.
Hat and cap makers, Toronto, Ont.	10	2,500	Commenced June 16, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Printing and publishing:			
Printing compositors and stereotyper, Edmonton, Alta.	13	325	Commenced June 19, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont...	10	2,500	Commenced January 19, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Miscellaneous:			
Upholsterers, Montreal.....	1	25	Commenced June 27, for improved working conditions. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Building and structures:			
Carpenters, painters and plumbers, Kingston, Ont.	16	256	Commenced August 24, against the dismissal of union workmen and the employment of non-unionists. Strikers demands conceded and work resumed on September 21.
Carpenters and labourers, Quebec, Que.	140	700	Commenced August 24, for increased wages and shorter hours. Strikers replaced early in September.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during September, 1925			
FISHING AND TRAPPING—			
Salmon fishermen, New Westminster, B.C.	1,000	2,000	Commenced September 23; for increases in the prices paid for salmon. Substantially successful and work resumed on September 26.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Building and structures:			
Stonemasons and stonecutters, Kingston, Ont.	15	15	Commenced September 2; jurisdiction between two unions. Settlement reached September 9, with an understanding between the unions involved.
Bricklayers, carpenters, steamfitters, and plumbers, St. Boniface, Man.	90	190	Commenced September 4, against paying certain plumbers less than the union rate. Work resumed on September 9 on the open shop basis and all crafts to be paid union rates.
Electrical workers, Vancouver, B.C.	11	209	Commenced September 9, for increased wages. Unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND IN AUGUST

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for September states that the number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 39, as compared with 45 in the previous month and 53 in August, 1924. In addition 36 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of new and old disputes in August was thus 75.

Information as to the total number of seamen involved in a dispute which began about August 12 at various ports in Great Britain is not at present available. Excluding this dispute, however, the number of workpeople who were on strike or locked out, or were thrown out of work at establishments where disputes occurred in consequence of the disputes, in the disputes in progress in August was about 218,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost in disputes during the month was about 2,813,000. The greatest loss in working days was incurred in the textile group in which 165,000 workpeople were involved in a dispute which lasted 1,983,000 working days.

Of the 39 disputes beginning in August, 9 arose out of demands for advances in wages, 16 on other wages questions, 6 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on questions of Trade Union principle, and 4 on other questions. Settlements were effected in the case of 22 new disputes, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving 25,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 22,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers and 12, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 6 disputes, directly involving over 165,000 workpeople work was resumed pending negotiations.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

New Orders Governing Locomotives and Tenders and their Boilers

GENERAL Order No. 423 of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, dated August 31, 1925, amends General Order No. 78, dated July 14, 1911, and General Order No. 394, dated February 8, 1924, prescribing the rules and instructions for the inspection and testing of locomotive boilers and their appurtenances. The amending order, which was made on the application of the Railway Association of Canada, supported by the recommendation of the Board's chief operating officer, and with the consent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, provides:

1. That the said General Order No. 78, dated July 14, 1911, be, and it is hereby, amended by striking out clause 12 thereof and substituting the following, namely:—

12. Time of Testing.—Every boiler, before being put into service and at least after every twelve calendar months' service, provided such service is performed within two consecutive years, shall be subjected to hydrostatic pressure 25 per cent above the working steam pressure.

2. That the said General Order No. 394, dated February 8, 1924, be amended by striking out clause 11 thereof and substituting therefor, namely:—

11. Lagging to be removed.—The jacket and lagging shall be removed after sixty calendar months' service, provided such service is performed within six consecutive years, and a thorough inspection made of the entire exterior of the boiler while under hydrostatic pressure. The jacket and lagging shall also be removed whenever, on account of indications of leaks, the Board's inspector or the railway company's inspector considers it desirable or necessary.

General Order No. 424, also made on the application of the Railway Association, with the support of the chief operating officer and with the consent of the same two railway brotherhoods, amends General Order No. 289, dated March 24, 1920, prescribing the rules to be adopted by the railway companies subject to the jurisdiction of the Board, with regard to the inspection of locomotives and tenders. It provides:—

That the rules relative to the inspection of locomotives and tenders, as approved by the said General Order No. 289, dated March 24, 1920, be, and they are hereby, amended by striking out paragraph 3 thereof and substituting therefor the following, namely:—

Testing Main Reservoirs.—Every main reservoir, before being put into service, and at least once after twelve calendar months' service, provided such service is performed within two consecutive years, shall be subjected to hydrostatic pressure not less than 25 per cent above the maximum air pressure. The entire surface of the reservoir shall be hammer-tested each time the locomotive is shopped for general repairs, but not less frequently than once after eighteen calendar months' service, provided such service is performed within two consecutive years.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Proceedings

FOUR new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This Board was established under an Order in Council dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods. A summary of the recent decisions of the Board is given in the following paragraphs. Summaries of earlier decisions appeared in the issue for September, 1925, and in previous issues.

Case No. 259.—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A dispute arose between the Company and its trainmen in regard to payment for handling government mail by train baggagemen. Article 11 of the Grand Trunk Pacific Schedule provides:—

"Trainmen who receive, help to load and unload, handle for the purpose of checking, transfer or delivery, between or at terminals, any sacks of His Majesty's Mail, shall receive ten dollars per month therefor in addition to other remuneration provided for in this schedule. When a baggageman works only part of a month he will receive his due proportion of this amount. This article to apply to both freight and passenger trains. On the Mountain Park Branch no allowance will be paid for handling mail."

The Railways interpreted this provision as meaning that the allowances for handling mail should be apportioned according to the number of trips called for by the assignment, and that, for example, if there were sixteen trips in the month, mail being handled only on four trips, the amount of allowance would be four-sixteenths of $10. The employees contended that if a man worked regularly without a lay-off he was entitled under the schedule to the full amount of $10. The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 260.—Canadian National Railways (western region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Rule 8, article 5 of the trainmen's schedule provides that train baggagemen and mixed- and way-freight brakemen handling express in addition to baggage shall be paid $17.50 a month except on certain milk trains, in addition to other compensation.

The employees claimed that under this provision each man handling express, providing that he does not lay off, should receive $17.50 irrespective of the number of times during the month that he is required to handle express. The Railways, on the other hand, contended that Rule 8 did not mean that $17.50 should be paid to a man handling express for only a part of the mileage made, and that the amount paid should be in proportion to the mileage on which express was handled.

The Board sustained the contention of the employees.

Case No. 261.—Canadian National Railways (western region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The conductor and crew of a way-freight train were required to go into a point three miles off the main line for commercial loads, and claimed they were entitled to a minimum day for this extra service. Rule 40, Article 5 of the Conductors' Schedule, and Rule 48, Article 5 of the Trainmen's Schedule, reads as follows:—

"Conductors (or trainmen) assigned to regulate trains will not be required to do other work than that to which they are regularly assigned, except in cases of wrecks, when no other conductors are available, or when called to relieve on a superior train."

The Company refused payment as claimed, contending that the employees' claim was very technical and should not fairly be paid. A practice had previously been in effect for the service in question whereby the Railways made a special allowance for the side trip in addition to the day's pay. The Board sustained the employees' contention to the extent of payment for time occupied or miles run in addition to pay for the regular trip.

Case No. 262.—Canadian National Railways (western region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

When a new yard was placed in operation by the Company all the adjoining yards and territory were formed into one division. The employees claimed that under the terms of the conductors' and trainmen's schedule their mileage should commence and end at the outer switch of the new yard, and that the time consumed between the outer switches in yarding their trains should be paid for under the terminal time rule. Rule 9, article 5 of the Conductors' Schedule, provides:—

"Conductors switching or delayed at terminals or turn-around points will be paid for actual time so occupied at through freight rates. This time will be in addition to mileage or hours made on the trip."

Rule 14, Article 5 of the Trainmen's schedule makes similar provision. The Railway contended that the yard in question was like any other terminal yard, and that there was no valid reason why crews should be paid terminal detention until after they had yarded their trains, unless the yard should be blocked and the train held outside of the entering switch.

The Board denied the employees' claim.

PROPOSED RATIFICATION BY CANADA OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AFFECTING SEAMEN

A PROCLAMATION was issued by the Governor in Council on October 10 giving effect from January 1 next to four Draft Conventions of the League of Nations International Labour Conference which affect seamen employed on sea-going ships registered in Canada. The Order in Council which authorized the proclamation also granted authority for the adhesion of Canada to these Draft Conventions and directed that the necessary steps should be taken for their ratification.

These are the first Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference which have been formally accepted in Canada. Most of the other proposals emanating from the International Labour Conference have involved subjects which were adjudged by the law officers of the Crown to be within provincial jurisdiction.

An Act of Parliament was adopted at the session of 1924, on motion of the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, containing certain amendments to the Canada Shipping Act to give effect to four Draft Conventions which had previously been adopted by the International Labour Conference. Similar legislation was under consideration by the British Parliament at the same time, and on account of the intimate relations existing between Canadian and British shipping, it was deemed advisable to await the passage of the British statute before the Canadian law was put into effect. Section 6 of the amendment to the Canada Shipping Act accordingly provided that the legislation should come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council. The amendments to the British Merchant Shipping Act dealing with this subject were not passed in 1924, but were adopted during the past summer. The Minister of Labour recommended to the Governor in Council that the Canadian Act should accordingly be brought into force, and on account of the necessity for the issue of instructions to shipping masters and other public authorities concerned, it was deemed advisable to make the legislation effective from the beginning of 1926.

The four Conventions of the International Labour Conference in question are all designed to improve the employment conditions of seamen and their provisions are briefly as follows:—

1. *Unemployment Indemnity in Case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship.*—It is provided in this Convention that in the case of the loss or foundering of vessels engaged in maritime navigation, the seamen who were employed thereon shall continue to receive payment from their employers of their regular rate of wages during any period of unemployment which may result from the shipwreck, not exceeding two months.

2. *Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea.*—This Convention prohibits the employment of boys under the age of 14 years on vessels engaged in maritime navigation.

3. *Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers.*—This Convention prohibits the employment of young persons under the age of 18 as trimmers or stokers on vessels engaged in maritime navigation.

4. *Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea.*—This Convention requires the production of a medical certificate of fitness in the case of all young persons under 18 years of age before engagement as trimmers or stokers on vessels engaged in maritime navigation. The continued employment of such persons at sea is also subject to repetition of the examination at intervals of not more than one year. The Convention does not apply to vessels on which only members of one family are employed. In urgent cases the engagement of young persons under 18 years of age may be permitted on condition that the medical examination shall be undergone at the first port of call.

Text of Canadian Legislation

The text of the Act of Parliament of 1924 amending the Canadian Shipping Act to give effect to the four Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference affecting Seamen is as follows:—

14-15 George V, Chapter 12, an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, to give effect to certain Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations. (Assented to 19th July, 1924.)

Whereas at Genoa on the ninth day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty, a General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations adopted two Draft Conventions containing *inter alia* the provisions set out in Parts I and II, respectively, of Schedule "B" hereinafter referred to; and whereas at Geneva on the eleventh day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-one a General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations adopted two other Draft Conventions containing *inter alia* the provisions set out in Parts III and IV, respectively, of said Schedule "B"; and whereas it is expedient to give effect to the said Draft Conventions: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section two of the *Canada Shipping Act,* chapter one hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by striking out paragraph (*f*) thereof and substituting therefor the following:—

"(*f*) 'form' means a form in Schedule "A" to this Act."

2. Section one hundred and twenty-six of the said Act is amended:—

(*a*) By inserting after paragraph (*c*) thereof the following paragraph,—

"(*c*) (i) 'child' means a person who is under the age of fourteen years."

(*b*) By inserting after paragraph (*e*) thereof the following paragraph,—

"(*e*) (i) 'ship' where it appears in any section relating to the employment of children or young persons means any ship or boat registered in Canada which goes to sea or is about to go to sea, and does not include any ship employed exclusively within the limits of the inland waters of Canada as defined in paragraphs (*g*) and (*h*) of section seventy-two of this Act."

(*c*) By inserting after paragraph (*f*) thereof the following paragraph,—

"(*f*) (i) 'young person' means a person who has ceased to be a child and who is under the age of eighteen years."

3. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section after section one hundred and sixty-four thereof:—

"164A. (1) No child shall be employed in any ship except to the extent to which and in the circumstances in which such employment is permitted under the Convention set out in Part I of Schedule "B" to this Act; provided that this section

(*a*) shall not apply to a ship in which only members of one family are employed, and

(*b*) shall not prevent the employment in any ship of a child lawfully so employed at the time of the coming into force of this subsection.

(2) No young person shall be employed or work as trimmer or stoker in any ship, except

(*a*) in a school-ship or training-ship where the work is of a kind approved by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and is carried on subject to such supervision as the Minister may approve;

(*b*) in a ship which is mainly propelled otherwise than by means of steam; and

(*c*) where the employment is subject to and in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph (*c*) of Article 3 of the Convention set out in Part III of Schedule "B" to this Act.

Provided that where in any port a trimmer or stoker is required for any ship and no person over the age of eighteen years is available to fill the place, a young person over the age of sixteen years may be employed as trimmer or stoker, but in any such case two young persons over the age of sixteen years shall be employed to do the work which would otherwise have been performed by one person over the age of eighteen years.

(3) There shall be included in every agreement with the crew a short summary of the provisions of subsection two of this section.

(4) No young person shall be employed in any capacity in any ship unless there has been delivered to the master of the ship a certificate granted by a duly qualified medical practitioner certifying that the young person is fit to be employed in that capacity; provided that

(*a*) the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the employment of a young person in a ship in which only members of one family are employed; and

(*b*) a shipping master or consular officer may on the ground of urgency authorize a young person to be employed on board a ship notwithstanding that no such certificate as aforesaid has been delivered to the master of the ship, but the young person in whose case any such authorization is given shall not be employed beyond the first port at which the ship calls after the young person has embarked thereon, except subject to and in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this subsection. A certificate under this subsection shall remain in force for a period of twelve months from the date on which it is granted, and no longer: Provided that, if the said period of twelve months expires at some time during the course of the voyage of the ship in which the young person is employed the certificate shall remain in force until the end of the voyage.

(5) There shall be included in every agreement with the crew of a sea-going ship registered in Canada, entered into under the *Canada Shipping Act,* a list of the young persons under the age of eighteen years who are members of the crew, together with particulars of the dates of their birth, and, in the case of a ship in which there is no such agreement the master of the ship, shall, if young persons under the age of eighteen years are employed thereon, keep a register of those persons with particulars of the dates of their birth and of the dates on which they become or ceased to be members of the crew, and the register so kept shall at all times be open to inspection."

4. Section one hundred and eighty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"183. (1) Whenever the services of any seaman belonging to any ship registered in any of the provinces terminate before the period contemplated in the agreement, by reason of his being left on shore at any place abroad under a certificate of his unfitness or inability to proceed on the voyage granted as in this Part mentioned, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination as aforesaid but not for any further period.

(2) Where by reason of the wreck or loss of any such ship on which a seaman is employed his service terminates before the date contemplated in the agreement he shall be entitled in respect of each day on which he is in fact unemployed during a period of two months from the date of the termination of the service to receive wages at the rate to which he was entitled at that date.

(3) A seaman shall not be entitled to receive wages under this section if the owner shows that the unemployment was not due to the wreck or loss of the ship and shall not be entitled to receive wages under this section in respect of any day if the owner shows that the seaman was able to obtain suitable employment on that day.

(4) In subsections two and three of this section the expression 'seaman' includes every person employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship."

5. The said Act is amended by inserting the following sections immediately after section two hundred and eighty-five thereof:—

"285A. If any child or young person is employed in any ship in contravention of this Act, the master of the ship shall be guilty of an offence, and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, and where a child or young person is taken into employment in contravention of this Act on production by or with the privity of the parent of a false or forged certificate, or on the false representation of the parent that the child or young person as the case may be, is of an age at which such employment is not in contravention of this Act such parent shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

"285B. If the master of a ship fails to keep such a register as is required to be kept by him under this Act or refuses or neglects to produce for inspection by a Shipping Master, Collector of Customs, or other person authorized to make such inspection, any such register as aforesaid or any certificate delivered to him under this Act, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."

6. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

7. The said Act is amended by adding the letter "A" after the word Schedule in the title of the existing Schedule and by adding thereto as "Schedule B" the following:—

Schedule B

PART I

DRAFT CONVENTION FIXING THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO EMPLOYMENT AT SEA

Article 1.—For the purpose of this Convention, the term "vessel" includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicly or privately owned; it excludes ships of war.

Article 2.—Children under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work on vessels other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed.

Article 3.—The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply to work done by children on school-ships or training-ships, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

Article 4.—In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention. every shipmaster shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of sixteen years employed on board his vessel, or a list of them in the articles of agreement, and of the dates of their births.

PART II

DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING UNEMPLOYMENT INDEMNITY IN CASE OF LOSS OR FOUNDERING OF A SHIP

Article 1.—For the purpose of this Convention, the term "seamen" includes all persons employed on any vessel engaged in maritime navigation.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "vessel" includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicly or privately owned; it excludes ships of war.

Article 2.—In every case of loss or foundering of any vessel the owner or person with whom the seaman has contracted for service on board the vessel shall pay to each seaman employed thereon an indemnity against unemployment resulting from such loss or foundering.

This indemnity shall be paid for the days during which the seaman remains in fact unemployed at the same rate as the wages payable under the contract, but the total indemnity payable under this Convention to any one seaman may be limited to two months' wages.

Article 3.—Seamen shall have the same remedies for recovering such indemnities as they have for recovering arrears of wages earned during the service.

Article 4.—Each member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

(*a*) except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable; or

(*b*) subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

PART III

DRAFT CONVENTION FIXING THE MINIMUM AGE FOR THE ADMISSION OF YOUNG PERSONS TO EMPLOYMENT AS TRIMMERS OR STOKERS

Article 1.—For the purpose of this Convention, the term "vessel" includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicly or privately owned; it excludes ships of war.

Article 2.—Young persons under the age of eighteen years shall not be employed or work on vessels as trimmers or stokers.

Article 3.—The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply,

(*a*) to work done by young persons on school-ships or training-ships, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority;

(*b*) to the employment of young persons on vessels mainly propelled by other means than steam;

(*c*) to young persons of not less than sixteen years of age, who, if found physically fit after medical examination, may be employed as trimmers or stokers on vessels exclusively engaged in the coastal trade of India and of Japan, subject to regulations made after consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers in those countries.

Article 4.—When a trimmer or stoker is required in a port where young persons of less than eighteen years of age only are available, such young persons may be employed and in that case it shall be necessary to engage two young persons in place of the trimmer or stoker required. Such young persons shall be at least sixteen years of age.

Article 5.—In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every shipmaster shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of eighteen years employed on board his vessel, or a list of them in the articles of agreement, and of the dates of their births.

Article 6.—Articles of agreement shall contain a brief summary of the provisions of this Convention.

Article 11.—Each member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

PART IV

DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE COMPULSORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYED AT SEA

Article 1.—For the purpose of this Convention, the term "vessel" includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicly or privately owned; it excludes ships of war.

Article 2.—The employment of any child or young person under eighteen years of age on any vessel, other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed, shall be conditional on the production of a medical certificate attesting fitness for such work, signed by a doctor who shall be approved by the competent authority.

Article 3.—The continued employment at sea of any such child or young person shall be subject to the repetition of such medical examination at intervals of not more than one year, and the production, after each such examination, of a further medical certificate attesting fitness for such work. Should a medical certificate expire in the course of a voyage, it shall remain in force until the end of the said voyage.

Article 4.—In urgent cases, the competent authority may allow a young person below the age of eighteen years to embark without having undergone the examination provided for in Articles 2 and 3 of this Convention, always provided that such an examination shall be undergone at the first port at which the vessel calls.

Article 9.—Each member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

SALARIES AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY FOR DOMINION PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYEES

BY an Order in Council, P.C. 1816, approved on October 7, certain classes of employees of the Department of Public Works who were formerly paid hourly rates of wages, were given the option of receiving annual salaries, payable semi-monthly, and holidays with pay. The amounts of the salaries are to be calculated in the manner set forth in the order, which reads as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 2nd October, 1925, from the Acting Minister of Public Works, submitting as follows:—

That, under the authority of an Order in Council (P.C. 1053) dated June 29, 1922, certain classes of employees mentioned therein were exempted from the operation of the Civil Service Act,—the Compensation clause in the said Order in Council reading as follows:—

"That the compensation shall not exceed the salaries provided in the classification schedules and that where prevailing rates are provided as the compensation for a class or where no class schedule exists, the rates of pay shall be such as are recommended by the Department and approved by the Governor in Council and that the compensation in these cases shall carry no bonus."

That the employees of the Department of Public Works now paid at "prevailing rates" have made strong representations to the department, asking to be paid a fixed yearly prevailing rate, to be paid semi-monthly, and allowed holidays with pay;

That the Minister of Public Works, who has looked into this matter, submits the following proposal, the acceptance of which is to be made optional with each employee, those rejecting the proposal to continue to be paid as at present:—

1. The employees of the Department of Public Works, now paid at prevailing rates, to be paid a fixed yearly salary, payable semi-monthly.

2. The yearly salary rate to be established by multiplying the total possible

standard working hours in the year, including statutory holidays, namely, 2,296 hours, by the prevailing rate of pay per hour the employee is now receiving, and deducting therefrom two weeks' holidays of 88 hours, at the prevailing rate per hour the employee is now receiving, and adding thereto one week of these holidays, 44 hours with pay, at the prevailing rate per hour the employee is now receiving.

3. That any further time lost from any cause whatsoever be deducted from the fixed yearly salary or monthly salary at an hourly rate, established by dividing the yearly salary the employee is receiving by the total working hours in the year, namely, 2,296.

4. As the employee is to receive payment for statutory holidays, no payment for overtime worked will be allowed.

The Minister, believing the above arrangement to be in the public interest, recommends, under the provisions of the Compensation clause above recited (P.C. 1053), that the necessary authority be granted accordingly, the said arrangement to be effective from October 1, 1925.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) H. A. May,
For Clerk of the Privy Council.

ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL LABOUR OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

THE Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada held their annual convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, during September. No representative of Canada was in attendance this year, owing to previous engagements. The convention recommended that the several State Labour Departments and Commissions and the Association of Employment Service Commission co-operate in the development of uniform safety codes and wherever possible that State Departments adopt the national standards as the State Standards.

The Association is to have a standing committee on uniform statistical nomenclature, the chairman and other members of which are to be appointed by the president of the Association, with the United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics as secretary. This committee will at the next meeting of the Association report a standard plan for industrial statistics for guidance, particularly with respect to accident prevention. This plan will represent not the maximum which would be desirable, but the minimum which every jurisdiction should prepare both for its own use and for the purpose of affording, by co-ordination through the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, such information on a national basis.

The convention recommended further action by individual States in regard to the regulation of child labour in view of the recent rejection of the proposed constitutional amendment on this subject. Members were asked to give special attention to the employment of children in agriculture and to the question of migratory labour.

A Committee was appointed to look into the question of industrial home work—the extent to which such work is conducted in the various states and the methods being taken to deal with the situation; such a study to be made in co-operation with the United States Children's Bureau and the United States Women's Bureau and report to be made to the next convention of the Association.

The Association also recommended that attention should be given to the need for the highest degree of training and efficiency on the part of industrial inspectors, as the success of safety codes depends upon their skill and intelligence. The question of the employment of married women in industry is to be studied during the coming year.

The convention recommended that the members of the Association should co-operate as far as possible with the International Labour Office in securing uniform labour laws and uniform labour statistics.

The next convention will be held in the State of Ohio in May or June next year.

Union for Domestic Workers in Mexico

A trade union has been organized recently in Mexico, under the title, "Syndicate of Home Workers," composed of cooks, housemaids, washerwomen and every class of domestic employees.

Under the proposed rules of the new union every servant shall work for only eight hours a day and shall have one day's rest each week. She shall have ten days' holidays every year with full pay, while pay at double rates is to be made whenever a servant works extra time over and above her eight-hour day shift.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

Effect of Recent Amendments to Annuities Act

ON the recommendation of the Hon. James Murdock, under whose direction the Annuities Branch of the Labour Department is administered, Parliament at its present Session amended the Annuities Act by reducing the minimum annuity purchasable from $50 to $10,* the object of the amendment being to make it possible for the people of Canada to purchase at any time and at any age Single Premium Cumulative Annuities of a minimum amount of $10, and also to provide an alternative proposition to submit to employers and employees. This completes and rounds out what economists of all countries admit to be one of the most complete, far-reaching and scientific attempts ever made by any Government to solve the old age dependency problem by the purchase of annuities under State supervision.

Under the Cumulative Single Premium System each purchase is complete in itself, and the number of annuities which a purchaser may buy is limited only by the fact that the Act restricts the total amount purchasable to $5,000. Any person capable of making the most elementary mathematical computations will be able from the table of rates which may be had on application to the Superintendent to calculate for himself what the cost of an annuity would be. It may be mentioned, however, that a man of 20 would pay for an annuity of $10 to begin at 65, and to be paid from that age as long as he lived, $7.89 on Plan B or $15.10 on Plan A. Under Plan A, if the annuitant should die before the annuity falls due, a return would be made in one payment of the amount paid in with 4 per cent compound interest added. At age 21 the rate on Plan B is $8.25, and on Plan A $15.70. At 22 it is $8.63 on Plan B, and $16.33 on Plan A, the premium increasing with each attained birthday. At age 50 the premium will have increased to $33.66 on Plan B, and to $48.97 on Plan A. If he desired to secure an annuity of $600 to begin at 65 he would have to purchase sixty annuities of $10 each, or thirty of $20 each. He would not be required to purchase a prescribed number of annuities in any one year, but as the rate increases each year it would behoove him to "stock up" during his early years. The rates are so reasonable, there being no loading for expenses of any kind, that any young person may make with comparative ease under this plan of purchase his old age absolutely secure from want or poverty. As the purchaser sees his annuities grow, a strong incentive is created to continue the purchase and increase his holdings. The annuity may start at any age desired, but the later the age to which it is deferred, and the earlier the age at which the purchase is made, the smaller will be the amount to be paid.

The Cumulative Single Premium Plan of purchase the Department believes will meet the circumstances of many who have allowed the years to slip by without having made any systematic effort to provide for their declining years. Such persons, if they have an amount which they could invest to secure a Deferred Annuity at 65 of whatever amount this sum would purchase, could add thereto by the purchase from time to time at their convenience of $10 Annuities.

The Cumulative Single Premium Plan of purchase will meet also, it is believed, the requirements of many employers who have been and are desirous of assisting their employees in making provision for the days when there will be no longer any pay cheque, but who have been averse, having regard to the fact that lean years are unavoidable, and have in the past come with alarming frequency, to being tied up to contribute specific amounts at regular periods. It should meet also with the approval of the employee, as the annuity becomes his property as soon as purchased, and no matter what may happen in the years to come to the business of the employer this would not affect the employee's annuities already acquired, as they would be his own property, and would be in his possession. An employee with the knowledge that on attaining a certain age he would be assured of an income for the rest of his life, an income which his employer had assisted him to purchase, might be expected to render meantime more efficient service to his employer than would an employee who was drifting along constantly harassed by the fear of an old age of dependence.

Employers have been endeavouring for many years to evolve a pension system, but after careful investigation and consideration of the various systems in operation in the United States and elsewhere have come to the conclusion that a system operated under

*Labour Gazette July, 1925, page 665.

Government control and supervision is the only one that will bring a full measure of satisfaction to employer and employee alike. It is believed that the adoption of a pension system would harmonize the relations between capital and labour as nothing else could do; would do much to secure that continuity of service which all employers

SINGLE PREMIUM REQUIRED TO BE MADE FOR THE PURCHASE OF A DEFERRED ANNUITY OF $10, TO BEGIN AT 65 AND TO BE PAID QUARTERLY

MALES

Age last birthday	Plan B	Plan A	10 years guarantee plan
	1	2	3
5	$4 04	$8 38	$9 96
6	4 25	8 72	10 35
7	4 46	9 07	10 77
8	4 67	9 43	11 20
9	4 38	9 81	11 65
10	5 10	10 20	12 11
11	5 32	10 61	12 60
12	5 56	11 03	13 10
13	5 80	11 47	13 63
14	6 05	11 93	14 17
15	6 32	12 41	14 74
16	6 60	12 91	15 33
17	6 90	13 42	15 94
18	7 21	13 96	16 58
19	7 54	14 52	17 24
20	7 89	15 10	17 93
21	8 25	15 70	18 65
22	8 63	16 33	19 39
23	9 04	16 98	20 17
24	9 46	17 66	20 98
25	9 91	18 37	21 81
26	10 38	19 10	22 69
27	10 87	19 87	23 59
28	11 39	20 66	24 54
29	11 93	21 49	25 52
30	12 50	22 35	26 54
31	13 10	23 24	27 60
32	13 73	24 17	28 71
33	14 39	25 14	29 85
34	15 09	26 14	31 05
35	15 83	27 19	32 29
36	16 60	28 28	33 58
37	17 42	29 41	34 93
38	18 28	30 59	36 32
39	19 19	31 81	37 78
40	20 15	33 08	39 29
41	21 17	34 40	40 86
42	22 24	35 78	42 49
43	23 38	37 21	44 19
44	24 59	38 70	45 96
45	25 88	40 25	47 80
46	27 24	41 86	49 71
47	28 69	43 53	51 70
48	30 24	45 27	53 77
49	31 89	47 09	55 92
50	33 66	48 97	58 15
51	35 56	50 93	60 48
52	37 59	52 96	62 90
53	39 78	55 08	65 41
54	42 15	57 29	68 03
55	44 70	59 58	70 75
56	47 46	61 96	73 58
57	50 47	64 44	76 52
58	53 74	67 02	79 59
59	57 32	69 70	82 77
60	61 25	72 49	86 08
61	67 70	75 38	89 50
62	72 76	78 61	93 14
63	78 34	82 26	97 01
64	84 48	86 43	101 15
65	91 22	91 22	105 60

FEMALES

Age last birthday	Plan B	Plan A	10 years guarantee plan
	1	2	3
5	$4 84	$ 9 40	$10 58
6	5 08	9 78	11 01
7	5 33	10 17	11 45
8	5 58	10 57	11 91
9	5 83	11 00	12 38
10	6 10	11 44	12 88
11	6 36	11 89	13 39
12	6 64	12 37	13 93
13	6 93	12 86	14 49
14	7 24	13 38	15 06
15	7 56	13 91	15 67
16	7 89	14 47	16 29
17	8 25	15 05	16 95
18	8 62	15 65	17 62
19	9 02	16 28	18 33
20	9 43	16 93	19 06
21	9 87	17 61	19 82
22	10 33	18 31	20 62
23	10 81	19 04	21 44
24	11 32	19 80	22 30
25	11 85	20 60	23 19
26	12 41	21 42	24 12
27	12 99	22 28	25 08
28	13 61	23 17	26 09
29	14 26	24 09	27 13
30	14 94	25 06	28 22
31	15 65	26 06	29 34
32	16 40	27 10	30 52
33	17 20	28 19	31 74
34	18 03	29 31	33 01
35	18 91	30 49	34 33
36	19 84	31 71	35 70
37	20 82	32 97	37 13
38	21 86	34 29	38 62
39	22 95	35 67	40 16
40	24 12	37 09	41 77
41	25 34	38 58	43 44
42	26 65	40 12	45 17
43	28 03	41 72	46 98
44	29 50	43 39	48 86
45	31 06	45 13	50 81
46	32 72	46 93	52 85
47	34 49	48 81	54 96
48	36 37	50 76	57 16
49	38 37	52 79	59 45
50	40 50	54 91	61 82
51	42 78	57 10	64 30
52	45 21	59 39	66 87
53	47 80	61 76	69 54
54	50 57	64 23	72 32
55	53 53	66 80	75 22
56	56 70	69 47	78 23
57	60 09	72 25	81 36
58	63 73	75 14	83 61
59	67 64	78 15	87 99
60	71 85	81 27	91 51
61	78 74	84 53	95 16
62	83 89	88 11	99 03
63	89 46	92 12	103 14
64	95 47	96 70	107 57
65	101 94	101 94	112 35

1. Under Plan B there would be no return to the estate in the event of death.

2. Under Plan A in event of death before annuity begins all payments made with 4% compound interest will be refunded.

3. Under the 10-year Guaranteed Plan in event of death before annuity begins all payments made with 4% compound interest will be refunded. In event of death just after annuity begins the annuity will be paid for 10 years in any event. If the annuitant survives the 10 years the annuity will continue for life.

realize is essential to the successful operation of their industries; and would reduce to a minimum the labour turnover which seems periodically to seize upon the younger workmen, and which is a nightmare to employers. Any plan projected by the Government would have behind it the security of the whole of the Dominion of Canada, would be built up on a reserve basis, and would be absolutely solvent. The contracts would be issued by the Government, and the employee could rely on receiving his annuity cheque when due. There would be no passing of dividends.

It is not the intention of this article to treat of the Annuities System as a whole, but merely to explain briefly the application of the recent legislation. It may be said, however, that the people of Canada are manifesting an increasing interest in the Annuities Scheme, are purchasing Deferred, Immediate, and Last Survivor Annuities on the different plans on which these may be obtained, and have already paid in to the Government for the purchase of such annuities over ten mlilions of dollars. The System has been advertised throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, but if there should be any one in Canada who is still in ignorance of its splendid provisions and facilities for saving for old age and who desires information on the subject, a request to the Annuities Branch of the Labour Department, Ottawa, will bring the Handbook of information by return mail.

The accompanying table will show the single premium required to be made at each age between the ages of 5 and 65 to secure an annuity of $10 to begin at 65 on Plans A, B, and the 10-year Guaranteed Plan.

Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada

The association of workmen's compensation boards of Canada held its annual meeting at Vancouver, B.C., during September, under the presidency of Mr. H. G. Wilson, of Winnipeg. Many administrative questions were discussed, including that of the share which should be taken by Workmen's Compensation Boards in the work of accident prevention, the convention being in favour of amendments to the several provincial acts that would give the Boards full authority in connection with the enforcement of safety regulations in all the industries to which they apply.

Mr. E. S. H. Winn, K.C., chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, was elected president for the ensuing year.

Social Insurance in Poland

The Department has received a volume entitled "Social Insurance in Poland," published by the Ministry of Labour of the Republic of Poland. This report was distributed to the delegates of the Seventh International Conference of Labour in Geneva. It is interesting as showing how a young country, confronted with many internal and external difficulties, has succeeded in accomplishing an important work in advanced social legislation.

The report gives an analysis of the statute of May, 1920, providing for compulsory insurance against sickness. This was the first Polish law, which replaced the laws of the former régime. In the beginning of 1925 there were 229 local branch offices for insurance against sickness with 1,000,000 insured, making, with the families, a total of 4,200,000 persons. In 1924 the number of medical consultations amounted to 11,000,000; the dues paid to 64 million zlotys (1 zloty equals a gold franc). In Warsaw, a city with one million inhabitants, the insurance against sickness covers 40 per cent of the population.

Social insurance in Poland extends not only to sickness but also to accidents, invalidity, old age and death. There are no special arrangements for different professions or trades, with the exception of State railway employees, who are under a special régime. Accident insurance in 1924 covered 317,000 employers and 2,000,000 workpeople. In the same year, the number of pensions paid to the victims or to their survivors amounted to 61,000 with approximately 874,000 zlotys monthly. The pensions for invalidity, old age and death amounted in 1924 to 1,300,000 monthly for the former Austrian and German districts alone.

Insurance against unemployment was begun under a statute of July 18, 1924 and is expected to cover the entire territory of the Republic within one year. Poland took this step in consequence of the economic crisis which followed the stabilization of the currency. A special fund against unemployment was instituted, and from October, 1924, to January, 1925, approximately 10 million zlotys went from this fund to help 76,000 unemployed. It should be noted also that Poland offers the same benefits to foreign workmen as to her own citizens. In the matter of accidents, invalidity, old age, death and unemployment the Polish law exceeds the requirements of the various plans recommended by the International Labour Conference.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN MANITOBA IN 1924

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba for the year 1924 is the fourth report published by the Board since the Province adopted the plan of exclusive state insurance against industrial accidents which is followed in the compensation acts of five other provinces of the Dominion. The act of 1916 had established an accident fund made up of contributions from private insurance companies, in which employers were obliged to insure themselves against the risk of accidents to their employees. The act of 1920 set aside the agency of private companies, and is applicable to all cases of compensable injury arising subsequently to January 1, 1920, when the new act became effective. The act of 1916, however, remains in effect in regard to all cases which arose during its existence, that is from March 1, 1917, to December 1, 1920.

During 1924 the Board received reports of 8,949 accidents, as compared with 9,546 in 1923, a decrease of 6.3 per cent. The falling off was largely in the steam railways, in which class the number of accidents fell from 5,152 in 1923 to 4,590 in 1924.

The figures showing the degree of disability resulting from these accidents by groups are not yet published for 1924, but these groups in 1923 were as follows:—

Medical aid only	1,959
Temporary Disabilities (over three days)	3,297
Permanent total disabilities	3
Permanent partial disabilities	173
Fatal cases	37
Rejected cases	164
Minor disabilities (under three days, no expense)	3,896

The moneys disbursed by the Board during 1924 amounted to $757,148.11, as compared with $670,524 during 1923, an increase of $86,624.61 or 12.9 per cent. The number of cheques issued by the Board during 1924 totalled 21,941, as compared with 20,934 issued during 1923, an increase of 1,007, or 4.8 per cent. The value of Board orders during 1924 for the payment of compensation, which includes orders respecting Dominion Government employees, and covers the amount set aside to reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases, was $763,418.76, as compared with $844,289.27 during 1923, a decrease of $80,870.51, or 9.6 per cent.

During 1924 the Board's Chief Medical Officer treated 858 cases of minor injury for which, had the usual fees been paid, the sum of $6,580.50 would have been disbursed. This compares with 870 cases treated during 1923, the fees chargeable amounting to $6,621.50. The aggregate days of disability for all cases so treated in 1924 was 3,944, an average of 4.6 days per case, as compared with an average of 3.3 days per case during 1923. At December 31, 1924, 381 person were in receipt of payments with respect to fatal accidents grouped according to their relationship to the deceased workman. These dependents included 114 widows, 234 children, 13 fathers, 17 mothers, and 3 sisters.

During 1924 the Board assessed 3,701 employers in class "G," (that is, "General body of employers") as compared with 4,116 during 1923, a decrease of 10.08 per cent. The actual payrolls on which employers were assessed in 1923, and the assessment paid by employers in the various classes for the same year were as follows:—

1923

Class	Actual payrolls	Assessment paid
	$	$
A. Canadian Pacific Railway	9,991,116 72	129,715 98
B. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	1,053,194 84	12,112 21
C. Canadian National Railways	11,731,191 14	154,083 74
D. Province of Manitoba	1,731,191 14	21,102 11
E. City of Winnipeg	2,390,064 09	44,680 39
G. General Body of Employees	27,436,271 00	434,438 84
H. Winnipeg Electric Railway	2,450,742 85	23,456 46

During 1924 the Board audited the payrolls of 3,386 employers in 151 cities, towns and villages throughout the Province.

The cost of administration of the act during 1924 was $70,727.54 allowing for the sum of $7,493.05 charged to the Dominion Government for administering the Dominion Act (Statutes of 1918, chapter 15), and also deducting $6,580.80 charged to the various classes of employees as additional medical aid.

Accidents in 1923.—The report contains an analysis of the compensable accidents which occurred in 1923. In the general industrial class 68,334 days, or an average for each case of 20.73 days, were lost as the result of temporary disability, and 28,270 days, or an average of 160.62 days, through permanent disability. The average of all classes of workers is given as 35.53 years, and the average weekly wage at $25.45.

The causes of accidents are analysed as follows:—

—	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Death
Prime movers	73	9	1
Working machines	313	46	1
Hoisting apparatus	44	2	4
Dangerous substances	139	4	5
Stepping on or striking against objects	354	3	1
Falling objects	111	7	0
Handling objects	1,172	30	0
Tools	287	11	1
Runaways and animals	53	2	0
Moving trains, vehicles, etc.	206	23	18
Falls of persons	357	19	4
All other causes	188	20	2
	3,297	176	37

Of the 176 permanent disability cases, 59 occurred in the steam railway group, 10 in bricklaying, 9 in sawmills, 7 in metal manufacture, the remainder being distributed through the various industrial groups, while 19 of the 37 fatal accidents occurred on steam railways, 3 in lumbering, 2 each in cement manufacture, power line construction, power line operation, and electric railways, and one each in abattoirs, operation of grain elevators, iron and steel works, manufacture of gasoline, etc., natural ice, window cleaning and wholesale establishments.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO IN 1925

THE Ontario Minimum Wage Board, in its report for 1924, states that during the four years since the minimum wage act took effect it has pursued the policy of engaging the sympathy and co-operation of both employers and employees. Consequently it has had the assistance of the great mass of those who are directly engaged in the industries of the province. The Board is assisted in its work by the provincial factory inspectors, who continually report any establishment in which the minimum wage orders are not posted as required. The factory inspectors also, when requested by the Board, interview employees and employers, thus saving the expense of maintaining a separate force of inspectors. The Board meets the chief factory inspector every two weeks for the consideration of matters requiring investigation. Up to the present time all difficulties that have arisen out of minimum wage orders have been settled pacifically, the Board's experience being that orders are more often violated through ignorance, inattention or inefficiency than from an intention to defraud the workers.

The whole industrial field, as far as female workers are concerned, has now been almost covered by orders, but a few trades of exceptional type still remain. There is also the problem of home work, which no Board on this continent has yet attempted to solve, but which is one of great importance for many wage-earning women. The Board intends shortly to give its attention to this question.

The year 1924 was one of trade depression, and the Board had the task not only of raising the wages that were below the level of subsistence, but also of keeping existing rates from falling below that line. The figures given in the report show the extent to which low wages have been raised, but there is no available measure of the extent to which the Board has been successful in maintaining at fair levels wages which would otherwise have fallen below the minimum standard.

The minimum wage schedules are based on the estimated cost of living, and the Board is therefore obliged to follow the variations in the prices of the various commodities consumed by the average working working woman. For this purpose a standard budget has been drawn up, representing the average expenditure of a saleswoman in Toronto, with allowances for board and lodging, clothing and sundries. This budget forms the basis from which the living expenses of women in other industries and places are estimated. The various items in the budget for one year are as follows:—

Board and lodging at $7 per week	$364 00
Clothing—footwear and repairs (3 pairs, $5, $4, $4; bedroom slippers, $1, rubbers, $1; repairs, $2), $17; stockings, 8 pairs, $6.40; underwear $8.50; nightgowns, $4; petticoats and bloomers, $5; corsets, 3 pairs, $4.50; corset covers, $3; kimona, (2 years), $1.25; hats (2 hats) $11; suits (half cost, to wear 2 years) $11 (or skirt (1 year), $5, and light coat (2 years) $12; winter coat (half cost, to wear 2 years) $9 winter dresses, $10; summer dresses, 2 or 3, $12; shirt waists, 3, $8.25; sweater (2 years) $2; aprons, $2.50; handkerchiefs, $2; gloves, $4; scarf, $1.75, and umbrella, to last 2 years, $1.25	124
Sundries—Laundry, $39; Doctor, dentist, optician, $20; car fare, $39; reading matter, $6; postage and stationery, $5; recreation and amusement, $23; church and charity, $10; incidentals, including brush, comb, soap, tooth paste, talcum powder, nail file, shoe polish, hand lotion, pins, needles, thread, whisk, shoe laces, etc.	20
Total expense for sundries	162
Total expenses for year	650 40

On the basis of the foregoing disbursements for one year, the weekly cost of board and lodging would be $7; clothing, $2.39 and sundries, $3.11, or a total of $12.50 per week.

The first twenty orders of the Board have now been in force for three successive years, and for these years comparative statistics as to employment, hours, and wages are available. Similar comparisons for nine other orders are shown for two years. These comparisons show that an advance has been made in average weekly earnings in the industries covered by the Board, with only one or two exceptions, the most pronounced increase being in retail stores in Toronto, in which the average weekly wages rose from $13.25 in 1921 to $16.07 in 1924, and in the drug and chemical group, which advanced from $12.86 in 1923 to $14.34 in 1924. On the other hand slight declines were noted as between 1923 and 1924 in confectionery manufacture in country districts, and in textile factories in Toronto and in small cities and towns, while a slight fall occurred in the needle trades in cities over 30,000 outside Toronto as between 1922 and 1923, followed by a recovery in 1924. A similar movement was recorded in departmental stores in Toronto. The accompanying table shows the average wages paid and the average hours of work in 1924 in the various industries covered by orders of the Board.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO

—	Firms	Female Employees		Average Weekly Wage		Average hours per week
		Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	
				$ cts.	$ cts.	
Laundries, dye-works, etc. (Toronto)	44	790	74	13 41	10 47	45·7
Laundries, dye-works, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	29	348	34	12 99	9 91	47·2
Laundries, dye-works, etc. (rest of province)	40	264	50	11 75	9 13	49·4
Confectionery, etc. (Toronto)	50	1,729	400	14 20	10 14	45·9
Confectionery, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	25	515	132	12 12	10 41	47·0
Confectionery, etc. (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	22	340	101	11 98	9 29	51·0
Confectionery, etc. (rest of province)	10	169	44	13 32	10 79	53·0
Paper box, bags, stationery, etc. (Toronto)	52	1,006	320	14 31	10 06	45·8
Paper box, bags, stationery, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	15	202	34	12 56	9 41	48·0
Paper box, bags, stationery, etc. (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	20	229	62	12 31	9 37	47·5
Paper box, bags, stationery, etc. (rest of province)	5	51	13	13 89	10 27	48·0
Retail stores (Toronto)	30	428	46	16 61	11 09	49·5
Retail stores (other cities over 30,000)	22	1,003	47	14 10	11 38	48·2
Retail stores (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	70	913	63	14 19	9 14	50·6
Retail stores (rest of province)	25	116	5	12 94	7 70	49·9
Textile factories (Toronto)	34	2,136	287	15 11	11 26	44·3
Textile factories (other cities over 30,000)	23	2,825	581	13 94	11 08	48·0
Textile factories (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	58	2,931	758	12 75	10 08	49·3
Textile factories (rest of province)	63	1,897	438	12 72	9 22	51·4
Needle trades (Toronto)	329	7,455	523	15 13	10 11	.....
Needle trades (other cities over 30,000)	49	782	60	14 88	9 35	45·9
Needle trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	54	1,530	262	13 48	9 01	46·3
Needle trades (rest of province)	18	104	30	12 44	8 85	47·0
Drugs, chemicals, cereals, etc. (Toronto)	67	569	84	14 68	11 98	44·3
Drugs, chemicals, cereals, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	31	233	32	14 25	11 21	46·0
Drugs, chemicals, cereals, etc. (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	15	184	17	13 84	11 15	44·5
Drugs, chemicals, cereals, etc. (rest of province)	16	151	16	12 11	10 55	.....
Boot, shoe and other leather trades (Toronto)	28	427	95	15 68	9 98	45·6
Boot, shoe and other leather trades (other cities over 30,000)	7	150	22	16 82	12 59	47·4
Boot, shoe and other leather trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	28	445	116	14 08	8 91	49·0
Boot, shoe and other leather trades (rest of province)	19	357	85	11 92	9 27	48·4
Departmental stores, having more than 150 employees, Toronto	3	3,181	407	16 27	10 50	47·0

Order governing Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms

The Minimum Wage Board of Ontario recently issued order number 40, governing female employees in restaurants and refreshment rooms in cities of 30,000 population or over, excepting Toronto. The order, which took effect on September 15, fixes a minimum rate for all such employees of $12 per week, applicable to all female employees working 36 hours or more in the week. If an employee works more than 50 hours a week she is to be paid in addition at least 24 cents per hour for all time over 50 hours. Short time for employees regularly working a full week is to be calculated in proportion to the normal length of the weekly period. An employee regularly working less than 36 hours per week is to be paid at a rate not less than 24 cents per hour. No reduction of the minimum rate for apprentices is allowed by this order.

Lodging is not to be charged for in excess of a rate of $1.50 per week, or board in excess of a rate of $4.50 per week, or single meals in excess of a rate of 25 cents per meal.

No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence is to exceed the value of the time lost.

Employees serving light drinks and ice cream from counters are classed as saleswomen and do not come under this order.

EARLY CLOSING OF RETAIL STORES IN CERTAIN PROVINCES OF CANADA

THE City Council of Montreal recently appointed a commission to study the question of the hours of closing of retail stores in the city. It had been proposed that the existing early closing by-law should be repealed, this proposal being strongly opposed by the retail employees' association.

The existing by-law, which was passed in August, 1919, provides as follows:—

Article 2.—Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, stores in the city of Montreal shall be closed at 7 o'clock in the evening on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, at 9 o'clock in the evening on Friday and at 11 o'clock in the evening on Saturday, and shall remain closed until 5 o'clock in the morning, the following day. The said stores may, however, remain open until 11 o'clock in the evening on the hereinafter mentioned days: (*a*) The day preceding the following holidays: Epiphany, Good Friday, Immaculate Conception Day, Empire Day, Dominion Day, All Saints Day, Ascension Day, Labour Day and Thanksgiving Days; (*b*) the last days of the month of December of each year, from the 15th of said month inclusive; (*c*) the days of the week preceding Easter Day; (*d*) the day before the eve of the following holidays of the Jews: the first day of the year, Atonement Day, Passover Day, the feast of the Tabernacles and the feast of the Pentecost.

Article 3.—Notwithstanding the above provisions, tailors, merchant tailors, milliners and women dealing in novelties and needle-work may keep their stores open until 9 o'clock in the evening on Monday, provided that the services of no employee be retained between 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock in the evening.

The by-law does not apply to such establishments as sell only tobacco, newspapers, flowers, confectionery, ice cream or similar articles, or to drug stores. The taking of orders after closing hours by telephone or otherwise, is forbidden. However, the sale of articles which may be required in cases of death, illness or accident, is permitted in all cases of stores during closing hours.

Another by-law passed in 1920 regulates the hours of closing of barber shops in the city as follows:—

Article 3.—Barber shops, in the city of Montreal, shall be closed every evening, during the week, at 8 o'clock, and shall remain closed until 7 o'clock a.m. the following day, except on Saturdays and the days preceding the holidays mentioned in paragraph 24 of Article 36, of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1909, when the said shops may remain open until 11 o'clock p.m., and during the hours the said shops must be so closed, no clients shall be admitted therein. Any work which has been begun previous to the hour fixed for closing may, however, be completed.

The report of the municipal commission, which was presented to the city council in September, shows the practice which prevails in other cities in Quebec and throughout various parts of Canada in respect to the hours of retail stores.

Quebec.—At St. John's the early closing by-law requires the stores to be closed at 7 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays in January, February and March; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in April, May and June; on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in July, August and September; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in October and November and on Tuesdays and Thursdays in the fifteen first days of December. The stores are to remain open every night during the last fifteen days of December. At Sorel an early closing by-law has been in existence for the last 15 years and has proved satisfactory. In Quebec city all stores close at 7 p.m. every night in the week except on Saturdays and on the eve of holidays when the closing is 9 p.m. As the by-law was not being observed in regard to Saturday closing, the Retail Merchants' Association recently asked the council to amend the by-law by requiring the closing to be at 10 p.m. on Saturdays and on the eve of holidays, at midnight from December 20 to 31, but no change has been made in the regulation except for the period between the 20th and 31st December. At Three Rivers the early closing hours are 6 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at 9 p.m. on Fridays, except on the eve of holidays and during the period between December 15 and January 1, for all novelty, furniture, etc., stores; in jewellery, grocery and butcher shops, etc., at 7 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, except on the eve of holidays; and in the jewellery, watch-making shops, etc., on all days in December except holidays. Barber shops must close at 8 p.m. except on Saturdays and on the eve of holidays, when they may remain open until midnight.

Prince Edward Island.—The Provincial Retail Merchants' Association informed the Commission that no act has been passed in regard to early closing, and that the matter is left to the merchants to decide, being finally adjusted by the association. In Charlottetown, the stores close at 5.30 p.m. all year round except on Saturday, when they remain open until 9.30 p.m. During the summer months, all stores are closed at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesdays.

New Brunswick.—The closing hours of stores in New Brunswick is regulated by a provinical statute which requires any branch of com-

mercial business to close not later than the hour fixed by the statute, upon petition signed by three-fourths of the merchants affected, the hour so fixed being 6 p.m. on all week days except Saturday. At Fredericton, all stores except groceries, close at 6 p.m. At St. John early closing is observed only by the furniture dealers. Owing to the great number of Jewish merchants in the province, the regulation governing shorter hours cannot be carried out as the larger stores close at 6 p.m., and the smaller ones at 10 or 11 p.m.

Ontario.—The Commission was informed by the Retail Merchants' Association that early closing in Ontario is governed by provincial statute, but the half-day closing may be fixed for any day in the week upon a petition of 75 per cent of the merchants interested, and the municipal council is required to adopt a regulation in conformity therewith. Many of the municipalities make local arrangements which are almost in every case satisfactory. At Toronto several branches of trade are subject to a by-law requiring them to close at 7 p.m. except on the eve of certain holidays and during Christmas week. Since the exclusion of fruit and green grocery stores from the list, it has been found difficult to carry out the provisions of the by-law owing to the great number of stores which carry not only fruit and greens but certain lines of groceries. At Ottawa and other important cities charter amendments fix the closing of all stores at 6 p.m.

Manitoba.—Retail stores in Winnipeg are required to close at 6 p.m. every day in the week except on Saturdays, on the eve of holidays, and in the last three weeks in December, when the closing is at 10 p.m. Confectionery and tobacco shops, as well as restaurants and others, are not included in this list. There is considerable difficulty in enforcing the by-law in stores in which the sale of certain articles is permitted and the sale of other articles prohibited. Early closing by-laws exist in Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin and in other cities of the Province.

Strike of Bank Clerks in France

A strike of bank clerks broke out recently on a large scale in France. It began in Marseilles on July 24, whence it spread to Paris, where a strike was declared on July 27 in all the principal Paris banks except the *Société Générale*. The strike subsequently spread to other large towns, and was practically general by August 6, the number of strikers amounting to 20,000 in Paris and 40,000 in the provinces.

Banking institutions have developed very considerably of late years in France, and this growth has been accompanied by a parallel increase in the number and membership of organizations of bank employees. The result has been the formation of a species of banking proletariat, and the various employees' organizations, grouped in a national federation, have for long been carrying on a considerable agitation throughout the whole country with a view to giving publicity to their claims.

The strike was primarily due to demands on the employees' part for a higher scale of wages, rates and pensions. The strikers apparently received the almost unanimous support of public opinion and of the press. Attempts to secure a settlement by conciliatory means were made by the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Finance. The strike came to an end on September 11th, a majority of the bankers having agreed to accept a collective agreement proposed by the employees.

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Immigration into Canada in 1925

Immigration to Canada for the first four months of the fiscal year ended July 31st amounted to a total of 40,608, of which 19,217 were British, 6,874 from the United States, and 14,517 from other countries. In the same period 12,170 Canadians who had been absent in the United States for six months or over returned to Canada with the intention of making their permanent residence in this country. If the returned Canadians are added to the general immigration the total for the four months is 52,778.

Immigration for the month of July consisted of 3,123 British, 1,567 from United States, and 3,469 from other countries.

The total number of Canadians who have returned from the United States since April 1, 1924, after settling in that country for six months or longer, and now with the intention of remaining permanently in Canada, is 55,945.

According to official statistics compiled by the Co-operative Union, the membership of distributive co-operative societies in Great Britain increased from 4,618,819 in 1923 to 4,752,636, this being the greatest annual increase since 1920. It is estimated that the membership figures for 1924 represent a community of nineteen million persons served by these societies.

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE

THE fifth annual conference under the auspices of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare was held in Ottawa from September 28 to October 1, 1925. The conference was divided into three sections and the programme of each organized so that every participating organization took an active part in the proceedings. The following outline indicates the nature and scope of the papers and discussions:—

Section A.—Social hygiene and child welfare; The child and tuberculosis; Mental hygiene and child welfare.

Section B.—The mother and child in the outposts; Child placing in rural areas; Essentials of normal childhood physique.

Section C.—The Central Placement Bureau; The Ethical and spiritual development of the child; Family desertion.

September 28 was devoted to executive and general business meetings including reports on progress during the past five years in each of the following branches of the Council's work: (*a*) Provincial legislation; (*b*) Child health; (*c*) Child labour; (*d*) Education and recreation; (*e*) Delinquency problems; (*f*) Mental hygiene; (*g*) Dependency and neglect; (*h*) Ethical and spiritual development of the child.

A summary of the work of the Council during the past five years was presented by Miss Charlotte Whitton, Honorary Secretary. The general meetings were presided over by Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa, president for the past and ensuing years. Each evening special open meetings were held at which prominent health, social science and social service workers addressed the delegates and public.

A special session on juvenile immigration was held on September 30, at which Mr. Percy Roberts, of the Barnardo Homes, London, England, described the organization and methods of juvenile immigration as carried on between England and Canada. He pointed out the safeguards which exist for excluding all but healthy, desirable young people and expressed the desire on the part of British organizations to do everything in their power to safeguard the interests of the children. The discussion revealed considerable difference of opinion as to the effectiveness of the methods now employed and as to the advisability of admitting juvenile immigrants to Canada unless they come as members of a family. It was felt that supervision of those now in Canada should be continued until the age of twenty-one rather than eighteen as at present and that greater care should be taken to exclude mentally defective children. The opinion was expressed by several speakers that juvenile immigration as at present conducted is a form of child labour which should be discontiued. It was stated that no child under fourteen could now be brought into Canada for adoption or boarding arrangements (Labour Gazette, September, 1925, page 857). Hitherto children have been sent from Great Britain before they were fourteen in order that they might become members of Canadian families and thus be more easily trained in Canadian customs. Co-operation among emigration agencies, federal and provincial authorities and Canadian organizations was urged by members of the Council.

At the annual business meeting held on Thursday afternoon, October 1, the following standards and problems for investigation and research were adopted as a programme for the next five years:—

Five-Year Program, 1925 to 1930

Subject to the right to enlarge or modify its statement of programme at any annual meeting the Canadian Council on Child Welfare adopts the following declaration of aims for the guidance of its members and officers during the five year period beginning October first, 1925.

A—On Health

1. Support of the movement toward the establishment of a Federal Ministry of Health which shall assume responsibility for general research in preventive medicine and co-operation with Provincial health bodies in the dissemination of health literature and in providing specialized clinics.

2. Support of effort in each province toward setting up a Provincial Department or Bureau of Health which shall either provide or co-operate with municipalities in providing, in addition to facilities for sanitation and disease control, the following clinical service.

(*a*) For pre-natal and pre-school guidance.
(*b*) For physical and mental examination of all school children not less than three times during their school career and making application for work permits.
(*c*) For special physical and psychiatric service to problem cases—both children and adults.

3. Encouragement of research in Canadian universities and colleges on matters affecting the health and well-being of children.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Ontario Division of Industrial Hygiene

THE forty-third annual report of the Provincial Board of Health for Ontario outlines the work carried on during 1924 by the various branches of the Department of Health. The Department was established under the Public Health Act, 1924 (Labour Gazette, June, 1924), to take over the administration of the Public Health Act and the other acts relating to the protection of the health of the people of the province. Under existing arrangements the Minister of Health is also Minister of Labour. Separate sections of the report dealt with the measures taken during the year for the prevention of diseases and for the education of the public in health matters. Progress is reported in connection with maternal and child hygiene and sanitary engineering, and the work carried on by the Department in its laboratories is described.

The most interesting section, from the point of view of labour, is that which describes the work of the Division of Industrial Hygiene. The purpose of this Division is the prevention of disability among wage earners by means both of public instruction and of actual measures taken to reduce the waste which results from this cause. The Department is in fact doing the same work as is carried on in the numerous industrial health services in individual plants in the United States. Increasing interest in the Department's work has been shown lately by both employers and workers, many inquiries having been received on problems affecting the health of workers. The Department has also assisted employers in dealing with such problems as the measurement of the amount of lead or benzol in the air, ventilation, the organization of "plant services," the prevention of specific diseases, etc. The Division now receives sickness records from an increasing number of plants than formerly, and a new record of industrial sickness is thus being accumulated for Ontario.

Doctors and Nurses.—The number of industrial nurses is steadily increasing, their work lying chiefly in reducing the risk of infection in cases of injury. There has also been an increase in the number of physicians associated with industry. The report states that while the great majority of physicians still only come into touch with industry when they are called to treat a worker injured during his employment, yet there is an increase in the number of physicians who are employed on a part-time basis, with some responsibility for health work done in the plant and with corresponding opportunity to apply the principles of preventive medicine in the maintenance of the health of the workers. They may be employed as physicians to plant "benefit societies," and as records are kept in these societies a reduction in lost time from sickness is at once apparent; or as part of a definite programme instituted by industrial executives for the prevention of sickness, entirely apart from its treatment. The Department finds that the latter is a much more satisfactory arrangement.

Moreover the Department has been asked by physicians not directly connected with industry to furnish information on such subjects as the hazards of electrical welding, the infection of wounds in abattoirs, the best methods of conducting periodical physical examinations of workers. The Department is asked also for its help in such work as special examinations of men exposed to lead or silica dust.

Occupational diseases.—Schedule 3 of The Workmen's Compensation Act contains a list of seven occupational diseases for which compensation is paid. Reports received by the Division show that twenty-two cases of occupational disease were compensated during the year. By the regulation of the Workmen's Compensation Board, dated December 24, 1924, stone worker's or grinder's phthisis due to employment in quarrying or in cutting, crushing, grinding, or polishing of stone, or in grinding or polishing of metal; and benzol poisoning due to employment in any process involving the use of benzol were added to this list. When silicosis is sufficiently far advanced to produce disablement the condition proceeds progressively and fairly rapidly to a fatal issue. To be effective in the prevention of permanent disability compensation should be paid before the condition becomes disabling.

Of interest in connection with the occupational disease side of the Division's work has been the activity of the Occupational Disease Committee of the Ontario Medical Association in the effort to further information among practitioners as to the incidence and diagnosis of occupational diseases. The Division has prepared two memoranda, one dealing with the diagnosis of lead poisoning and one dealing with nickel rash, for distribution by this Committee to the profession in Ontario. By request a programme dealing with different phases of industrial hygiene is in course of preparation by this Division.

Recommendations.—(1) There is a serious lack of co-ordination between the different government bodies at present concerned with the worker's health, especially The Workmen's Compensation Board, the Factory Inspection Branch of the Labour Department, and the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Provincial Department of Health. A first-hand study should be made of the different methods of factory medical inspection in England and in some countries of Europe, with a view to judging how best industrial health activities can be administered. It should be possible to build up a service which could co-operate with industry in the prevention of disability.

(2) Serious consideration should be given to the recognition of the idea that the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases is a necessary part of the Workmen's Compensation law. The Workmen's Compensation Act in Ontario at present is not the potent influence for the prevention of disability among workers which it should be. The employer who effects a real reduction in accident cost in his plant pays for his efforts in prevention and at the same time continues to pay a high percentage of his compensation cost. This tends to destroy the initiative to cut down disability.

(3) There is need of some system for notification by physicians of cases of occupational disease.

(4) Legislation should be brought in providing for compulsory periodic physical examination of exposed workers in:—

(*a*) Certain lead trades; for example storage battery manufacture.

(*b*) The chief trades where benzol poisoning is a hazard; for example, the rubber trade.

Sanitary Inspection.—The chief sanitary inspector notes with satisfaction that organizations such as the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the Canada Lumbermen's Association and the Accident Prevention Association are now taking very active interest in safety work. The new arrangement whereby the inspection staff is placed under the Division of Industrial Hygiene has opened up new opportunities for investigation and for developing health education. "Without going outside the division, the chief inspector says, "I believe the present arrangement, being part lay staff and part medical, is a combination which should be able to cope with almost any situation which may arise."

The extent of the work carried on by inspectors is shown by the fact that in the lumbering industry they cover the operations of 269 companies with 843 camps employing 50.591 workmen.

Coal Miners' Health and Welfare

A valuable study of the coal miner, his health, diseases and general welfare, is contributed to the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene* by Dr. E. L. Collins, professor of preventive medicine in the Welsh National School of Medicine. He reaches the conclusion that the "occupation of coal mining is not on the whole an unhealthy one, but the mind of the miner is affected by the special condition of his work and expresses itself in a tendency to strike." These conditions might be improved in various directions. In the matter of food, for example, the mining industry still adheres to the custom, which fifteen years ago prevailed in factory employment, of leaving it to each man to partake of a daily monotonous picnic of unappetizing viands which he has carried with him to work. The industrial canteen has not yet been introduced into the mining industry, even though a pithead kitchen would be simpler to organize than a factory canteen where perhaps 700 workers or more have to be seated at once and served in five or six minutes. Meals from a pithead kitchen could be sent underground in hot, water-jacketed containers placed in empty coal tubs going to various parts of the workings. These tubs would soon reach their destinations, just as tubs containing supplies of beer did in times past, when beer was permitted to be sent into the workings. Miners do not all stop work for food at any definite time, and the service could be extended over an hour or more, thereby avoiding the rush of a factory canteen.

In regard to the industrial diseases to which miners are exposed—mystagmus, beat knee, beat hand and beat elbow, ankylostomiasis and other parasitic diseases, and the diseases caused by exposure to stone dusting, the writer states that miner's mystagmus is now definitely known to be associated with deficient illumination. This disease does not occur among metalliferous miners, who all use naked lights. Occasionally a case is heard of from candle pits, but the illumination in these pits, although greater than that in safety-lamp pits, is low—lower than that of metalliferous mines, owing to the black, light-absorbing surface of the coal. The great bulk of the cases of mystagmus come from safety-lamp pits. The disease was first recognized soon after safety lamps were introduced and has since steadily increased in prevalence. Better illumination is required in order to abolish mystagmus.

Miner's beat knee, hand and elbow is caused by the unusual position in which the miner is required to work. He has often to kneel at his work, and when undercutting coal he lies on his side with one knee tucked

up, the elbow of the same side resting either on his flexed thigh or on the hard floor. If infection gains access through some minute puncture, through sodden skin when the workings are wet, or through the blood stream when the general health is poor, a condition of inflammation and suppurative cellulitis is particularly liable to develop. The handle of the pick, if it is not smooth, or if rock or hard coal is being worked, acts as a source of chronic trauma to the palm, causing "beat hand." The suggested remedies for this group of diseases are the use of knee pads, especially in thin seams, and closer attention to pick handles.

Professor Collis considers that the risk caused by various dusts has not been sufficiently investigated. The lungs become altered by the formation of a fibrous tissue which renders them liable to succumb to tuberculous infection. Personal education, it is suggested, would lessen this cause of lost time and mortality.

Among other proposals the writer suggests that first aid appliances and rescue stations should be placed under medical supervision. Individual instruction as to proper methods of working would lessen fatigue and increase production. Pithead baths would benefit the well-being and the morale of the miners.

Rules for Timbering in Mines

The Mines Department of Great Britain, in a letter addressed recently to owners, managers and secretaries of national and local associations of owners, officials and workmen, makes some suggestions for diminishing the danger of accidents resulting from falls of roof and sides of mines.

Every year over 500 persons—more than half of those fatally injured underground—are killed by falls of roof and side. This class of accident, judged by the death rate reviewed over a period of years, does not show that marked tendency to diminish which it is gratifying to find, for example, in accidents due to explosions and accidents due to shafts. By no means are all the accidents which occur now from fall of ground unavoidable. Approximately two-thirds of the fatal accidents from this cause occur at the working face and the number of these would undoubtely be reduced if the systematic timbering and spragging of these working places, which is required by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, was more faitfully carried out. Investigating, as they do, all serious accidents the inspectors find repeatedly that accidents from falls of ground at the working face are attributed to ignorance or forgetfulness of the timbering rules or to neglect to comply with them. In nearly 5 per cent of the working places inspected the maximum timbering distances to be fixed by the manager under the act are exceeded.

The following points are briefly set out as being in the opinion of the inspector, of the highest importance:—(1) The building of substantial roadside and other packs in long-wall workings;(2) the general use of substantial head-pieces or lids; (3) the setting of temporary supports at the face before room is made for the permanent timbering; (4) the more liberal use of props and bars (instead of props alone) at the road heads between the canch or ripping and the face. This method of support can with great advantage be extended on either side of the road head in long wall workings and should be general throughout machine-cut faces; (5) the setting of temporary supports when clearing away falls and when relining or renewing timber; (6) the lacing of settings of timber in roadways, or the taking of other precautions to ensure stability; (7) the securing of the roof and sides of cavities above the roadway supports; (8) the more frequent use of safety devices for withdrawing timber.

Danger of Entering Abandoned Workings

Dr. Thomas T. Read, safety service director of the United States Bureau of Mines, warns against entering any place where air does not circulate unless it is ascertained that enough oxygen exists to support life. This warning was given in connection with the death of three persons who entered a well to make repairs to the piping. Wells, abandoned mines, and other confined spaces where the air does not circulate may be filled with black damp, and the incautious person who ventures into them may be asphyxiated. Black damp is a miner's term for air that has become depleted of its oxygen and consists mainly of nitrogen and carbon dioxide. It is not poisonous, but, being heavier than ordinary air, it lies in a confined space like so much water and a person who goes into it is as effectually cut off from the life-supporting oxygen as if he had gone under water. Unless immediately rescued, he will die as quickly as he would by drowning.

The coroner's jury which investigated the death of a painter who was killed at Brockville, Ontario, on September 15, while painting the enclosure around the lightning arrester of a power sub-station, expressed the opinion that men who are inexperienced in electricity, as the deceased, should not be required to work alone while in close proximity to exposed electrical hazards, but should always be accompanied by an experienced man.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Canadian Federation of Labour

The twenty-third annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour was held in Quebec from September 14 to 18, in the Labour Temple, under the chairmanship of Mr. Alex. Grenier, president of the Union of the Bricklayers of Quebec. The convention was attended by Messrs. Omer Brunet, ex-first president of the Canadian Federation of Labour, Theo. Bertrand, representing the Federal Department of Labour, Ottawa, Felix Marois, Department of Labour of Quebec. Mr. D. Giroux, general president of the Federation, welcomed the delegates and thanked the guests for their attendance to the opening session and for their good wishes.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that there were 9,500 members of the Federation in good standing. The receipts for the year totalled $1,749.51, and the expenditure $932.71.

Thirty-eight credentials were presented and thirty-one delegates were in attendance at the Convention. The report of the general president and officers, discussing different subjects of general public interest was adopted. It was announced that the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners had approved by a referendum vote its adherence to the Canadian Federation of Labour.

The convention decided to undertake a general revision of the constitution of the Federation. A long discussion took place on the report of the committee in charge of the *Canadian Trade Unionist*, the official organ of the Federation.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the executive do take a referendum vote on the question of increasing the amount of the *per capita* tax.

That the secretary-treasurer be instructed to have the books of the Federation audited by a chartered accountant;

That the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act be amended on the lines of the Ontario Act;

In favour of the nationalization of the coal mines and the other natural resources of the country;

That the Federal, Provincial, Municipal Governments and Railways in Canada should encourage the distribution of the coal mined in Alberta;

That the authority of the family doctor of workmen be accepted in cases of fatal and non-fatal accidents, especially in electrical and other dangerous occupations;

That steps be taken for the incorporation or registration of the Canadian Federation of Labour, in order to prevent confusion in the title;

That more money be spent for organization purposes;

That the executive board endeavour to secure the passing of a law forbidding working men to send funds to labour unions in the United States, or to draw upon the funds there.

That the Federal Government give preference to the Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers and other Building Trades affiliated to the Canadian Federation of Labour in connection with the execution of public works in the Province of Quebec;

That the various Compensation Acts in the provinces of Canada be amended so that a workman should have the privilege of choosing his own doctor, and that medical colleges should be invited to give their support to this proposal;

That the Federal Government be asked to select a member of the Canadian Federation of Labour as a labour delegate representing Canada at the next session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva, and that Mr. David Giroux's name be submitted.

The election of officers gave the following results:—

General president, D. Giroux, Montreal, Que.
Secretary-treasurer, C. Withley, Toronto.
1st vice-president, G. Potts, Toronto.
2nd vice-president, E. Brosseau, Montreal, Que.
3rd vice-president, W. G. McCallum, Toronto, Ont.
4th vice-president, R. Giroux, Quebec.

The names of the provincial vice-presidents who were elected follow: Messrs. A. Marois, Quebec; W. Walker, Beverly, Alberta; A. Barnetson, Toronto.

The meeting place of the next convention was left with the Executive.

Confederation of the Catholic Workers of Canada

The fourth annual congress of the Confederation of the Catholic Workers of Canada was held at Three Rivers from September 19 to 24. Previously to this congress, the Federation of the Building Trades and the employees of pulp and paper mills had a conference where many resolutions of particular interest to those federations were discussed. Many of the delegates assisted on Sunday, September 20, at the mass celebrated in St. Philippe Church. In the afternoon, an address on social insurance was given by the Rev. A. Boileau, chaplain of the syndicates of Montreal. In the evening, a religious and

civic ceremony took place in the City Hall, following which addresses of welcome were given by Monseigneur Cloutier, Bishop of Three Rivers; Mr. Bettez, Mayor, and Mr. Mercier, M.P.P., Notary. These addresses were acknowledged by Mr. Pierre Beaulé, Knight and General President of the Confederation. Letters of regret that they could not attend were received from Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, Ottawa; A. Galipault, Minister of Labour, Quebec; and S. Lapointe, legal adviser of the Confederation.

The report of the Committee on credentials indicated that there were present 108 delegates representing 69 syndicates. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed an effective force of 25,500 members divided between 96 syndicates, and receipts for the year of $9,634.93 and expenses of $8,179.48, leaving a balance of $1,455.45.

The following resolutions were passed:—

Requesting the Provincial Government of Quebec to amend the provincial Stationary Engineers Act, so that the words "motive power" be replaced by "generative power" in the section providing for the regulation of installations.

Requesting the Provincial Government of Quebec to establish maternity dispensaries in each locality;

Requesting the Federal Government to modify the British preference so that it shall apply more and more to the merchandise entirely manufactured in Great Britain, and if possible that a competent Tariff Commission be named;

Requesting the Provincial Government of Quebec to study the project already submitted for the constitution in the Province of a Superior Council of Labour;

A resolution asking the Federal Government to establish old age pensions for persons of 70 years old and over, was left on the table until the next congress;

Requesting the Provincial Government of Quebec to amend the Fair Wages Regulation so as to require the minister of labour to fix the fair wage rates before contracts are signed, subject to later modifications as required, and to establish schedules of wages to be paid for overtime work.

Requesting the Provincial Government of Quebec to extend the jurisdiction of the Commission of women's minimum wages to women employed in commerce;

Requesting the Federal Government to establish a general tariff of 40 per cent abroad and 20 per cent British preferential tariff for all ships constructed outside of Canada, for service in Canada.

Requesting that the legal working week for women and girls in the textile industry and cotton mills be 48 hours.

Requesting the Department of Labour of Quebec to require the stopping of motors in the textile industry between 12 noon and 1 p.m., and at 6 p.m., in order to prevent the violation of the existing law of providing for a 55 hour week in this industry.*

Requesting the provincial Department of Labour to see that the health regulations be more respected in the cotton mills, and that ventilation systems be obligatory in working rooms;

Requesting that a uniform trade union label be established in the shoe industry;

Requesting the Legislature of Quebec to adopt a new Workmen's Compensation Act, embodying the recommendations of the labour representatives on the Workmen's Compensation commission (Labour Gazette, February, 1925, page 151);

Requesting that classes in plumbing be established in the Technical Schools of the Province of Quebec, that the provincial plumbing regulations be respected and inspectors appointed.

Requesting the Provincial Government to grant a bonus to the employment service of the catholic syndicates of Building construction, in the different centres of the Province of Quebec, and that provincial and private employment bureaus confine their activities to the placement of domestics, labourers and lumberjacks, leaving to the organizations the care of the placement of craftsmen;

Authorizing the Executive Board to establish a voluntary system of group insurance to cover death and sickness risks;

Requesting the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec to make a list of books suitable for school prizes; that all Canadian books given in the catholic schools bear the label of the catholic syndicates;

Requesting that the Catholic unions have equal representation with other unions on public commissions.

Requesting the Federal Government to amend the registration law, in order to permit catholic syndicates to register their label;

Requesting the Provincial Government of Quebec to institute a pension fund for the employees of tramways and other public utilities;

Requesting the Provincial Government to control and look after the installation of the machine Ducau in coach-building factories.

* The Quebec Industrial Establishments Act provides that in cotton and woollen factories no boy less than 18 years old, and no girl or woman shall be employed more than 10 hours in any one day, or more than 55 hours in any one week.

Requesting the Federal Government to have a representative of the catholic syndicates in the Canadian delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva;

An extension of two years was granted to the printers' union to join the Federation of catholic printers.

The elections of officers gave the following results:—

President, P. Beaulé, Quebec, P.Q.; 1st Vice-President, A. Morin, Hull, P.Q.; 2nd Vice-President, J. G. Bolduc, Three Rivers; General Secretary, F. Laroche, Quebec, P.Q.; Treasurer, J. Comeau, Lachine, P.Q.

The meeting place for the next convention is left with the Executive Board, Sherbrooke being suggested.

International Typographical Union

The Seventieth Convention of the International Typographical Union was held at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on August 10 to 15.

The *per capita* tax was collected upon an average of 70,372 members during the year, an increase by 1,428 over the previous twelve months. There was also a net increase of nine in the number of local unions. The receipts for the year totalled $2,626,459, and the expenditures were $2,696,655. Of the total expense of the year 82.5 per cent was for mortuary benefits, old age pensions, strike benefits and reconstruction work, and the maintenance of the Union Printers' Home. The same benefits represented a little more than 84 per cent of the total receipts for the year. Expenditures for strike benefits, reconstruction work, travelling expenses of officers and representatives and of committees amounted to $818,917. Mortuary fund expenditures were $373,302, while those from the pension fund amounted to $923,743.

Arbitration.—President James M. Lynch intimated that the Executive Council of the Union had been in conference with the president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association (whose president attended the convention as a guest) with a view to reaching an arbitration agreement, a draft of which would soon be submitted to a vote of the members.

The convention approved of the recent establishment of a Bureau of Arbitration in the office of the president under the supervision of the first vice-president. This bureau provides representatives to take charge of and present a case before a local board of arbitration on the request of a local union. It was stated that while no arbitration agreement now exists between the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, more than 150 local unions have voluntarily accepted the arbitration method of adjusting differences with employers that cannot be solved by arbitration. The publishers, it was stated, often employ trained secretaries to present their case before boards of arbitration.

Allied Printing Trades.—The convention resolved to continue the joint effort of the five international printing trade unions to secure greater solidarity. "Without in any way encroaching on the jurisdictional rights of any one of the international unions, it appears that there may be joint effort that will be productive of most acceptable results. Without a so-called industrial union along lines that have been, in our opinion, mistakenly advocated by those with small experience and minimum vision, we have in the International Allied Printing Trades Association a medium through which the general good and the common interest may be promoted."

Old Age Pensions.—The convention sanctioned several important changes in the pension law of the Union. It was found that the existing plan, under which the minimum age limit was fixed at 60 years, was not financially sound. The convention agreed that the remedy lay, not in increasing the assessment or in decreasing the pensions, but in otherwise readjusting the plan to changed conditions in the light of the experience in the working of the fund that has been gained since its initiation in 1907. Accordingly the following proposals were adopted:

(1) To advance the age limit by 1930 to 65 years.

(2) To graduate this requirement a year at a time until the limit is reached.

(3) To require twenty-five years' continuous membership instead of twenty years.

(4) To pay the pension after January 1, 1926, only in case of total disability for work at the trade or inability to secure sustaining employment in other lines.

(5) By resolution directed to future conventions, to halt all further changes in the system for five years to ascertain the full effect of the preceding legislation.

Under the former system the applicant for a pension must have attained the age of 60 years, must have been in continuous good standing for 20 years, and must find it impossible to secure sustaining employment.

Apprenticeship.—The Committee on Apprentices and Supplemental Education made the following recommendation, which was unanimously adopted by the convention: "The International Typographical Union looks with concern on the more than two thousand classes throughout the country which are teaching printing, and should empower the committee on apprentices and supplemental education to

investigate and take such steps as it deems wise to see that the teachers in these schools, as well as the instruction, comes up to the high grade and educational standard set by this organization. The bureau should be authorized to proceed with the preparation of a course of teacher-training instruction which will qualify such of our members as care to avail themselves of the opportunity of filling these teaching positions and meet the educational requirements of the various states in the vocational and industrial arts fields. This work rightly falls within the province of our organization, and it is incumbent upon us to provide practical printers from our ranks at the earliest possible moment to teach this subject, or we shall find schools falling back upon the only other available source of supply—the colleges—to meet their teaching needs. Already many of the best teaching positions in school printing departments are in the hands of men who possess little knowledge of the trade, but who do hold a teacher's certificate."

The enrolment and registering of apprentices, formerly in charge of the secretary-treasurer's office, was transferred to the Apprentice Committee. The union's Bureau of Education has taken a census of boys of all ages in the industry. Examinations will henceforth be annual instead of semi-annual. Local unions failing to appoint a committee on apprentices are subject to a fine of $25.

Union Labour Insurance Company.—The convention adopted a resolution favouring the establishment of a system of group insurance under trade union auspices. The International Typographical Union, which was one of the first labour organizations to adopt a mortuary benefit system, agreed to participate in the project recently undertaken by the American Federation of Labour to create a stock company, capitalized at $500,000, having as shareholders labour unions and members of unions, thus offering to wage earners and their families, "through the elimination of the extravagance and enormous overhead expenses that characterize most of the old line insurance societies, all forms of policies at a lower rate and carrying higher benefits than are now available."

Canadian Matters.—The convention adopted the recommendations of the committee on the delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, that the Government of Canada should be asked to provide pensions for citizens 65 years of age and over who have concluded not less than 20 years of citizenship; and also to establish unemployment insurance for workers deprived by industrial depression of opportunity of earning a living. The convention further asked that the Dominion Government should reinstate, with priority, all employees of the Post Office Department dismissed or reduced for having taken part in the late strike of postal workers.

The next convention will be held at Colorado Springs, commencing on the second Monday in September, 1926.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees

The thirteenth regular and third biennial convention of the Grand Division of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was held at Toronto from September 21 to 28, President A. R. Mosher in the chair.

The secretary-treasurer reported that for the two-year period ending July 31, 1925, twenty new local divisions had been established, thirteen divisions were re-organized, five divisions were amalgamated with existing divisions, and twenty-two charters were cancelled. There were 159 local divisions in good standing at the time of reporting, a net gain of six divisions over the previous two-year period. With 4,484 new initiations and 1,712 re-instatements, set against losses by deaths, resignations from the services and members dropped, there was a net gain in membership of close to 500. The total enrollment was 13,829 members.

The Brotherhood set itself firmly against suggestions of interference in the public ownership and management of the Canadian National Railways and unanimously approved a resolution that in the coming federal elections members support only such candidates that pledge themselves to public ownership and no political interference.

Strengthening the bonds of unity between trade unionists of all nations was considered by the convention to be the only sure safeguard against future imperialistic wars, and the Brotherhood will endeavour to do its share in this work. Among other steps, a delegate will be sent to the next conference of the International Transport Workers' Federation. President Mosher was chosen for this duty.

Amalgamation of all railway labour organizations into a composite industrial form of union was re-endorsed, along with a proposal from London Division No. 96 that amalgamation committees be set up in local centres where representatives of the various organizations might work together on matters of common interest, and thus pave the way to greater unity.

The executive committee was instructed to ask the Minister of Labour to augment the statistical information given out from time to time by the Department of Labour.

Improvements will be sought in legislation with respect to mothers' pensions, public health and child welfare. The executive will formulate a suggested scheme of old age pensions for members of the Brotherhood and submit it to local divisions for discussion.

The Dominion Government will be asked to appoint a representative of the Brotherhood on the executive of the Canadian National Railways. The Brotherhood is committed to protection of individual members who, in event of a strike, are subject to injunctions on account of picketing.

The reports of the president, secretary-treasurer and other officers showed that the organization had made a substantial increase in membership and the number of local divisions. Financially, the reports revealed a sound condition. The official journal made a strong contribution to the funds and influence of the Brotherhood during the two-year period.

Several important amendments to the constitution and general rules were effected, principal among which is provision for the establishment of Systems Committees for joint negotiation where there are two or more General Grievance Committees on any one railway system. The Grand Executive Board membership is reduced to five, the offices of the three regional vice-presidents being superceded by two executive members. Proxy votes at Grand Division meetings are dispensed with as a result of another amendment.

The President's Address.—President Mosher reviewed the various conferences in which he had participated during the past two years, mentioning particularly the numerous meetings with officers of the Canadian National Railways. He stated that the Brotherhood's representative, in connection with the amalgamation of schedules on the various lines on the present Canadian National Railways had succeeded in securing increases for most employees. So far as he was aware, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was the only railway labour organization during the past two years to accomplish anything by way of wage increases. The formation of a Board of Adjustment of the Canadian National Railways was announced in the presidential address. (This subject is dealt with on another page of this issue.) For some months negotiations have been under way for the establishment of this board to deal with grievances not otherwise adjustable between the officers of the Brotherhood and of the company. The Board will be comprised of four representatives of the company and four representatives of the Brotherhood, the chairman to be chosen alternately from each group and to hold office for six months at a time. As the agreement was signed just before the convention, the Board had not actually been put into functioning order.

Efforts towards the promotion of amalgamation of all railway labour organizations were reviewed and, while little progress was reported, the president considered that the ground work of unity had been started and that eventually a complete merger would take place.

In regard to the proposed union insurance scheme the president suggested that the scheme should be a voluntary one, and that those who desired insurance should organize a co-operative insurance society. A series of cost of living studies is being carried out, which would supply the members with first-hand information, surveys being made in different towns throughout the Dominion.

The president announced the affiliation of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees with the International Transport Workers' Federation. He stated that the Federation now had a membership well over 2,000,000 of which more than 54 per cent were railroad workers.

Mention was made of a reciprocal arrangement with the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees whereby each organization agreed to discontinue activity amongst employees represented by the others. President Mosher declared that this gave an indication of the many uses and advantages of a unified railwaymen's organization.

Dealing with the proposal to amalgamate the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railways, he declared that if such amalgamation was necessary in the interests of economy, the only satisfactory method would be for the Government to take over the Canadian Pacific Railway and assume the responsibility of taking proper care of the workers who would be affected by this action.

The increasing competition of motor-driven transports, both in passenger and freight, brought from President Mosher the suggestion that there should be a freight tariff and special levies for road upkeep upon these competitors of the railroad. By working long hours and by cutting rates motor trucks were affecting the business of the railways to a considerable extent and thus, indirectly the welfare of railway workers. Consequently President Mosher considered that they should be placed on at least an equivalent basis with the railways.

In regard to wage rates the president emphasized the value of public opinion in seeking the betterment of wages and working conditions and proposed in all instances the public should be taken into the confidence of the workers and given specific reasons why such increases were vitally necessary. A consistent and persistent campaign of publicity based on facts he thought would be of great value. He advocated the extension of the Brotherhood's facilities for the gathering, condensing and publishing of facts regarding railway operation, wages, working conditions and living costs and other economic social methods. Government statistics were of little use without further elucidation and ofttimes the statistics were deceptive because of their incompleteness.

The president recommended the formation of study groups in connection with local divisions as it would advance the dissemination of knowledge on economic and social questions. He commented on the lack of provision by the Federal Government for research in the social economic field, while considerable sums of money were expended yearly in research for the benefit and profit of Canadian industry. The only information gathered by the Government on economic conditions was done by the Labour Department and Department of Trade and Commerce. "Cost of food supplies, rent, fuel and lighting is as far as the Department of Labour goes in social research. The work is done in an unsystematized manner, with no philosophy attached to it, and no objective in view." It was necessary, therefore, for Labour Organizations to fortify their positions by the coalition of accurate information. The Labour Organizations in Great Britain had undertaken this work with considerable success.

The president recommended that consideration be given to the question of establishing Consumers Co-operative Societies among the Brotherhood members in order to assist in overcoming the excessive costs of many commodities.

The convention concurred in the various recommendations contained in the president's report.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Executive Committee was instructed to investigate the assessment of two cents per day collected from employees on the former Grand Trunk Railway lines against accidents in relation to the provision of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act which prohibits employers retaining or receiving money from employees for this purpose, the Executive to endeavour to have this collection discontinued.

Other Resolutions.—Other resolutions concurred in committed the Brotherhood to working for the extension of international trade unionism as a bulwark against another imperialistic world war; non-contributory State Unemployment Insurance, with an interim arrangement of maintenance for those unable to find work; condemned the practice of the Canadian Government in excluding from Canadian naturalization persons actively engaged in the labour movement, and persons who have opposed oppression in their native lands; representations to the management of the Canadian National Railway pension fund to equalize amounts paid by employees, upon the inception of the proposed new superannnuation scheme.

The incoming executive was instructed to consider some form of old age pensions for members of the Brotherhood.

Some amendments to the constitution were approved, providing for the issue of charters to district councils; defining the composition of the Grand Division and Grand Executive Board and specifying the qualifications of delegates to the former; defining the powers of the president in regard to complaints against officers and members.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, A. R. Mosher, Ottawa.

Vice-president, Murdoch McLeod, Charlottetown.

Secretary-treasurer and Editor and Manager of the Official Journal, M. M. Maclean, Ottawa.

Other Executive Board Members, C. H. Mincbin, Calgary, and William Allen, Halifax.

Board of Trustees, T. MacGregor, Winnipeg (Chairman); R. A. Dumais, Montreal (secretary), and W. E. Riche, Toronto.

The biennial convention in 1927 will be held at Montreal.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen

The Canadian Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen held their eighth regular meeting at Ottawa during August and September, 104 Canadian lodges of the Brotherhood being represented. Addresses were given by the Prime Minister, the leader of the Opposition and the Mayor of Ottawa, as well as by the President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and other labour representatives. Among other important resolutions the Board recorded "regret and indignation at the apparent indifference and apathy shown by the Governments of Canada, Federal and Provincial, since 1919, to the importance of a more

practical recognition of Conventions and Recommendations passed by the International Labour Conference, and the enactment of legislation in harmony therewith."

On the subject of immigration the Board suggested that a conference should be held between the Federal and Provincial Governments for the purpose of arriving at an "intelligent, courageous and persistent immigration and colonization policy," including such features as agricultural education in schools, government responsibility for emigrants for one year, long term credit for settlers, etc.

Other resolutions proposed the equipment of all large locomotives with mechanical stokers, also all locomotives with automatic firebox doors; deplored the action of the Railway Commission in dismissing the application of the enginemen for an order to restrict excessive hours of service as a safety measure for employees and the travelling public, and further alleged laxity on the part of the Board in allowing railway companies to disregard certain orders of the Board, especially the Operating Rules regarding the method of train protection; the equipment of yard engines with electric lights; competent men to be employed in the operation of snow ploughs; restrictions against running light engines without a conductor, and the abolition of all level crossings of railway with highway.

Officers for the ensuing three years' term were elected as follows:—

W. L. Best, Chairman and National Legislative Representative, Ottawa, Ontario.

James Pratt, Secretary-treasurer, Toronto.

Vice-chairmen,—T. L. Bloomer, British Columbia; Geo. Wm. Yeats, Alberta; D. C. Little, Saskatchewan; F. W. Nicks, Manitoba; H. B. Crawford, Ontario; C. Masse, Quebec; F. W. Henderson, New Brunswick; John R. Stewart, Nova Scotia; J. A. Hickey, Prince Edward Island.

Board of Directors,—W. G. Graham, chairman, Lindsay, Ontario; J. J. Southern, secretary, Port Arthur, Ontario; H. J. Wark, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association

The forty-ninth annual convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association was held at Baltimore, Maryland, in July. This organization has four local unions in Canada.

President James Maloney referred in his opening address to the prospects of the industry. "Glass containers," he said, "are being used for purposes never dreamed of a few years ago. They are the most sanitary holders of fluids and food on the market. In the natural order of things greater numbers of bottles will be used by the consuming public. The automatic department is yet in its infancy. If we exercise patience and use good judgment in our relations with employers, and goodwill and co-operation with each other, we can look forward with the hope that in the not distant future our membership will be increased materially and the prestige and influence of our association greatly augmented."

Labour and Machinery.—The president criticised some employers who displace old employees when improvements are introduced. "When new methods of production enter our industry," he stated, "employers are usually fearful of giving the man who has been displaced an opportunity of becoming proficient on the new machine. They seem to feel that it requires a new man, one who has not been active on the foot-bench and accustomed to using the method displaced, fearing, possibly, the glassworker may not honestly endeavour to get the best results possible from the new machine methods. . . . . We do not agree," the president continued, "with the oft repeated expression that machinery has proved to be a blessing to mankind. Our experience has been sad indeed. I hope you will not forget that without a vigorous, well-managed organization you have not much to hope for. It will eventually prove our salvation. Wages to-day average only about twenty-five per cent of the price the consumer must pay for the finished article.

"No one can deny that the introduction of machinery has brought about great suffering among thousands who find themselves displaced. Our people have had the bitter experience of finding the trade that took them so many years to acquire losing its value practically over night and making machine-tenders of them. But the trade unionist, in conjunction with the rest of mankind, realizes that we are living in a mechanical age, in which machinery will eventually do more and more of the work of the world, and as an intelligent human being he desires to find employment thereon at good wages. Whatever effect machinery may have in the final analysis on his welfare and on society, there is no question but that the skilled worker in a given industry must bear the great burden during the transition from the hand method of production to the machine, and suffer untold hardships."

Benefits.—Since the inception of the union's death beneficiary fund, it has paid $1,381.000 to the dependants of the members. Members are now assessed 15 cents in the death beneficiary department.

Volstead Act.—The glass bottle industry has suffered materially through this act, which

eliminated a large number of members of the union formerly employed in making beer bottles. Fully 30 per cent of the bottles formerly made in the various bottle factories were used for beer.

Apprenticeship.—Only 33 apprentices were reported by branches to be in the industry during the past year, and it was decided that no apprentices should be taken in the blown department during the coming year. In this connection the president said: "Scarcely any place that I know of now takes apprentices. It is true in all industries. The boy who wants to learn the trade cannot do as was the practice twenty, thirty and forty years ago—that is, go into a workshop and learn. Trade schools have been established. Machinery has revolutionized former custom. Contractors and other employers will not bother with a learner, but want a skilled, experienced hand who can produce. I know of one plant where no apprentices have been taken during the last five years. We must meet this problem as best we can, and it is serious. Young men are coming from the flow and feed plants and the road should be open for them to come in and replenish the ranks of the older men. But the door is closed in the blown ware plants. The subject requires very thoughtful attention."

It was decided that future conventions will be held biennially instead of annually. Officers for the next two years will be as follows:—president, James Maloney; vice-president, W. W. Campbell; secretary, Harry Jenkins; treasurer, Harry Halton.

International Typographical Union Motion Picture

The International Typographical Union has just announced the release of a three-reel picture, illustrating the socially beneficial activities of that organization, including the Union Printers' Home, old age pension, mortuary benefit, health campaign and apprentice training department.

"His Brother's Keeper" is the title of the picture and a contrast is drawn between the lot of the down and out worker a few decades ago and that of a union printer of to-day who may be incapacitated for work by ill-health or old age.

The purpose of the picture, according to James M. Lynch, president of the Union, is to acquaint the public with the less militant phases of trade union character.

General German Trade Union Federation

The 12th Congress of the General German Trade Union Federation, held recently at Breslau, discussed the question of industrial unionism, and resolved that "no trade union shall formulate demands for itself independently without first endeavouring to come to an agreement with the other unions involved." The convention believed in the necessity for ultimate organization on the industrial basis, but recognized that this goal could not be reached immediately. Meanwhile, in view of the fact that in certain industries some of the unions have suffered serious prejudice in wage sections owing to independent action being taken by other unions in the industry, regulations restoring the previous mutual agreement system have been made to carry the unions over the transition stage. The congress called for the formation of a uniform and genuinely social labour code, and particularly for legislation regulating labour and wage agreements, and unifying social insurance. Finally, it protested against obstacles now being placed by the Arbitration Courts on the right of combination, and demanded that strikes be allowed to take place without hindrance.

The Congress noted with approval that the trade unions have succeeded in obtaining the 8-hour day for at least half the workers in Germany. The government was asked to pass a law regulating working hours and enforcing the 8-hour day in all industry. In regard to wages it was stated that most of the wage earners in Germany now received wages below the pre-war rates, and unions were urged to continue their fight for higher wages.

Norwegian Trade Union Congress

The Norwegian Trade Union Congress, at their annual meeting at Oslo in August expressed its approval of the work of the Anglo-Russian unity committee and declared itself ready to support its efforts. The executive was instructed to combine with this committee, and to send delegates if an international trade union congress or conference should be called. This resolution was a compromise, as both the socialists and the left-wing communists voted for it.

Until this year the federation had always declined to appoint a representative to the International Labour Conferences in Geneva. This year, however, there was a departure from this precedent, the executive having appointed a representative, who did actually take part in the conference. This action called forth a long discussion as to the relations of the Federation to the International Labour Office. In the end, it was decided by 147 votes to 76 to break off all connection with the International Labour Office.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

THE fifty-seventh annual Trades Union Congress was held at Scarborough on the 7th September and the five following days. The President was Mr. A. B. Swales, Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 726; the number of organizations paying affiliation fees to the Congress (including a few organizations, with a membership of about 13,000, who paid such fees but did not appoint delegates) was 172, with a membership of approximately 4,343,000. In the following Table these figures are analysed by groups of unions (the classification adopted being that used by this Department for its annual statistics of membership of Trade Unions), and corresponding figures are given for 1924.

The following figures for the membership in 1925 show little general change compared with those for 1924, the principal changes being an increase of about 50,000 members in the mining group and a decrease of about 50,000 members in the engineering and shipbuilding group:—

Agriculture, 30,000; mining and quarrying, 840,543; metal, engineering and shipbuilding, 623,132; textile, 403,171; clothing, 160,447; woodworking and furnishing, 80,569; paper, printing, etc., 167,665; building, decorating, etc., 295,380; railway service, 454,924 other transport, 388,126; commerce and finance, 166,297; public administration, 154,045; miscellaneous, 78,259; general labour including general unions of enginemen, etc., 500,424; total membership, 4,342,982.

Powers of General Council.—The principal discussion on the second day of the Congress was a resolution in favour of extending the powers of the General Council. The resolution proposed to empower the General Council to levy all affiliated members; to call for a stoppage of work by an affiliated organization or part thereof in support of a Trade Union which was defending "a vital trade union principle"; to arrange with the Co-operative Wholesale Society to make provision for the distribution of food, etc., in the event of a strike or otherwise; and called on all organizations to make such alterations to rules as would regularize the above position. An amendment was moved deprecating any interference with the right of affiliated societies to secure alterations of working conditions, or the substitution of the principle of the general strike for the present method of each industry proceeding in the way best suited to its own needs and possibilities.

In the discussion on the resolution and amendment, several delegates commented on the fact that the General Council themselves were not asking for this extension of their powers, the resolution having been moved by one of the affiliated unions on its own responsibility; the opinion was also expressed that the affiliated unions had not had sufficient opportunity to consider the terms of the resolution, and that the General Council already had all the powers they needed under the present constitution. The Congress ultimately agreed to a recommendation of the General Purposes Committee that the resolution and the amendment should be referred to the General Council, with instructions to examine the problem in all its bearings, with power to consult the executives of the affiliated unions, and to report to a special conference of the executives concerned their considered recommendations on the subject.

Unemployment.—Two resolutions were passed on the subject of unemployment. The first was a long composite resolution, which, among other things, called on the Government to introduce immediately an amending Act to provide for the payment of continuous benefit to unemployed workers, without reference to standard or extended benefit, and suggested that Trade Unions should be empowered to administer the Unemployment Insurance Acts on behalf of their members, and in every way to act for their members as if they were Employment Exchanges. The second asserted the right of the unemployed worker and his dependants to adequate maintenance, and demanded the establishment of a National Employment and Development Board, for the purpose of devising and co-ordinating measures whereby the extent of unemployment might be reduced.

Resolutions in favour of the admission to affiliation of the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement, and of Trades Councils, were ruled out of order.

A resolution was passed recommending that all Trade Unions should accept women into membership on the same terms as men, where women are employed in the same industry, trade, or service; that inside the Unions they should be accorded equal privileges and responsibilities; and that the Unions should seek to secure equal pay for similar duties.

Another resolution called for the abolition of sex differentiation in rates of remuneration and other conditions of service in the Civil Service.

Proposed One Big Union.—The principal debate on the third day of the Congress took

place on a resolution in favour of a reduction in the number of Trade Unions to a minimum, by the continued amalgamation of existing Unions, with one Big Union as the ultimate goal. An amendment was moved favouring the policy of consolidation, but deprecating the merging of all affiliated bodies in one big Union. After considerable discussion the amendment was defeated, on a card vote, by 2,073,000 votes to 1,667,000; the resolution was then put to the vote and was also defeated, by 2,138,000 votes to 1,787,000.

Another resolution, which was carried by a large majority (2,456,000 votes to 1,218,000) declared that the Trade Union movement must organize to prepare the Trade Unions, in conjunction with the party of the workers, to struggle for the overthrow of capitalism; condemned all attempts to introduce capitalist schemes of co-partnership; and urged the formation of strong, well-organized workshop committees.

A resolution was carried condemning the organization of administrative staffs on "third party" lines—i.e., in a presumed middle or neutral position between employers and labour.

International Union.—On the fourth day of the Congress addresses were given by the fraternal delegates from the United States, Canada, Russia, and Mexico, and by a representative of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Mr. Bramley, the Secretary of the General Council, also addressed the Congress on the subject of international unity, with special reference to the Report of the delegation from the General Council which had recently visited Russia; and a resolution was passed recording appreciation of the General Council's efforts to promote international unity, and urging the incoming General Council to do everything in its power towards securing world-wide unity of the Trade Union movement, through an all-inclusive International Federation of Trade Unions.

Other resolutions passed on this day condemned the working conditions in factories in China, and instructed the General Council to send delegates to India, China, and Egypt to investigate the conditions of labour therein.

On the fifth day of the Congress a resolution was passed unanimously condemning the decision of the Government to close the dockyards at Pembroke and Rosyth.

A resolution was moved in favour of giving to national agreements, voluntarily entered into and approved by Joint Industrial Councils, the same validity as awards under the Trade Boards Acts. After a discussion, in which some delegates expressed the fear that the adoption of the resolution might open the door to compulsory arbitration, to which they were strongly opposed, the resolution was ultimately passed by 2,799,000 votes to 900,000. [At last year's Congress a similar proposal was not voted upon, the previous question being carried.]

A resolution was passed calling upon the Government to ratify the Washington 48-hour Convention and instructing the General Council to press for international ratification.

Land Policy.—The sixth and final day of Congress was occupied, under a time limit of three minutes' speeches, in passing resolutions on land cultivation, rural housing, and Imperialism.

On the first of these, Congress called upon the Government "to require from the county agricultural committees returns of all uncultivated and under-cultivated land, and to give the Committees wide power of control and compulsory acquisition of such land." On housing it declared "that the Government should bring special pressure to bear on local authorities in agricultural areas to expedite the building of houses which could be let to farm workers."

A long resolution on our relations with the Dominions and Colonies of the British Empire, was carried by 3,082,000 against 79,000.

Among numerous other subjects discussed during the week, usually in connection with resolutions, were:—the organization of agricultural workers, of laundry workers, and of theatrical employees; the Dawes scheme of reparations; the extension of the Trade Facilities Act to Russia; the codification of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, with certain improvements; the abolition of home-working and out-working in the clothing industry; access of Trade Union officials to lists of outworkers; the political rights of Civil Servants; the position of the *Daily Herald* newspaper; the wages and conditions of labour under which "Weir" houses should be erected; driving licences; the Army Reserve Forces Act; and the Regulation of Offices Bill.

An organization has been formed at Montreal, under the title of the British Immigration and Colonization Association, for the purpose of helping boys and girls from Great Britain to find employment and homes in places suitable to their capacities.

Three harvesters were found guilty by a magistrate in Saskatchewan in September of refusing to obey the orders of their employer and carry on harvesting work, and were fined $5 each, with costs.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Recent Ratifications of Draft Conventions

THE number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has recently been notably increased. In the last few weeks a ratification by Australia (the first by that State), and two ratifications by France have been announced. These are now followed by the ratification by Chile of eight Conventions, including the Hours Convention, and by the ratification of five Conventions by the Irish Free State.

The Chilian ratifications, the first by any of the states of Latin America, may be regarded as a happy omen for the fruitfulness of the visit of the Director of the International Labour Office to South America; the instruments of ratification were handed to the Director, for communication to the Secretary-General of the League, by the Minister of Labour, in the course of a solemn ceremony at Valparaiso.

The new ratifications by the Irish Free State fulfil the promise held out by the Government delegate from that state at the last session of the International Labour Conference. Though the Irish Free State did not become a member of the International Labour Organization until two years ago, it has now ratified eight of the Conventions adopted by the Conference.

These sixteen ratifications represent not only a substantial addition to the total volume of formal adhesions to the Conventions, but also an appreciable broadening of the field covered by such adhesions. Including Australia and Chile, there are now twenty-six countries which, by the act of ratification, have undertaken to observe the provisions of one or more of the Conventions of the International Labour Conference.

The recent action in Canada in regard to the ratification of the Seamen's Convention is described in an article on another page of this issue.

Governing Body of the International Labour Office

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, was authorized to attend the 29th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which assembles in Geneva on October 15, as a substitute for the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, who is the Canadian Government representative on this body.

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, who was chosen this year as one of the six workers' representatives on the Governing Body, will also be in attendance at this meeting. Mr. Moore left Ottawa on October 1 for this purpose.

The Agenda of the meeting will include consideration of the subjects to be dealt with at the 10th Session of the International Labour Conference to be held in 1927.

International Economic Conference

The League of Nations Assembly on September 24 adopted a proposal emanating from the representatives of France for an international economic conference to discuss "the economic differences standing in the way of general prosperity, and the best methods of surmounting these difficulties and of avoiding disputes." A committee of the Council of the League of Nations is to prepare the agenda of the conference with the help of the International Labour Office. The Conference will probably be held in October, 1926, following the seventh Assembly. Reports from Geneva state that there was a profound belief among the delegates that economic security is necessary for a permanent peace. M. Jouhaux, the French Labour leader, declared that the economic situation throughout the world was grave, and should not be concealed from the people. He stated that the questions of raw materials, immigration, and international debts would be excluded from the agenda. The United States will be invited to participate in the Conference. It is hoped that the economic conference will be a sequel in world reconstruction to the financial conference held at Brussels in 1920, which laid down principles for international financial adjustment, provided a basis for the reconstruction of Austria and Hungary and prepared the way for a settlement of reparation of war debts.

Hours of Labour in Industry: United States

The International Labour Office has recently added to its series of reports on hours of work a volume dealing with the United States. As in previous reports, an outline is given of hours legislation and of the provisions of collective agreements. A survey is given of the hours actually worked in the chief industries; in some cases the trade union organization or geographical distribution of the industry is briefly described in order to explain the situation. The information given is largely statistical in character, more than a hundred tables being included. The report constitutes a useful work of reference.

INTERNATIONAL CODIFICATION OF THE RULES RELATING TO SEAMEN'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

THE question of the international codification of the rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement, which has been placed on the agenda of the ninth session of the International Labour Conference, to be held in 1926, has been carefully studied by the International Labour Office for several years.

The subject was first raised at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919, the Commission on Labour Legislation having had its attention drawn to the matter by the International Trade Union Conference in Berne by a resolution containing the following passage: "A special international code shall be laid down as regards the protection of seamen. It shall be drawn up in collaboration with the Seamen's Unions"; also by an appeal signed on behalf of the International Seamen's Union of America by its president, Mr. Andrew Furuseth, for the extention to seamen of all countries of the provisions of the United States law authorising seamen of the mercantile marine to leave their vessels when in port. The discussion of this principle in the Commission raised the general problem of an international seamen's code, and the question of seamen's articles of agreement was thus brought within the range of consideration from an international point of view.

The International Labour Office took the matter up with the Joint Maritime Commission, an advisory committee constituted for the purpose of assisting in the study of maritime questions and consisting of representatives of shipowners and seamen appointed by the delegates of these groups who were in attendance at the second session of the International Labour Conference in Genoa, Italy, in 1920. After obtaining expressions of opinion from the various states members of the International Labour Organization, as well as of the principal shipowners' and seamens' organizations, a codification in accordance with the indications originally given by the Commission was drafted. This draft was prepared after exhaustive examination of the different maritime laws, and was based to a large extent on the provisions in force in the different countries. It represented an endeavour to improve the present position to a certain extent and to provide, on the basis of the most advanced legislation, a solution of some of the problems arising in connection with articles of agreement.

A few days before the opening of the fifth session of the Joint Maritime Commission in 1925, the Office received from the representatives of the shipowners a letter stating that the proposed draft seemed unacceptable, since its adoption would be sure to involve changes in the legislation of the various countries, and concluding with the opinion that "codification of international law should not aim at anything more than laying down in principle what is universally adopted." In accordance with this conception of what the code should be, the representatives of the shipowners submitted what amounted to a counter-draft to replace the draft of the Office, laying down merely a certain number of "rules" of a very general character and leaving a great number of points to be dealt with by national legislation.

A general discussion of the chief features of the two drafts occurred at the fifth session of the Joint Maritime Commission, and on the motion of the shipowners' representatives, a resolution was adopted proposing that a sub-committee be formed for the purpose of drafting rules on the basis of the "adoption of principles which at present are generally recognized." The Sub-Committee of the Joint Maritime Commission thus formed made an exhaustive comparison of the two drafts submitted to it. Finally it drew up a new draft which, with certain exceptions, contained only provisions generally recognized in national legislation. At the same time the draft contained a number of provisions defining internationally the measures to be taken for the enforcement of the principles laid down.

This third draft was communicated by the Office to all members of the Commission, and all the representatives of the shipowners intimated that they were in agreement with it; but all the representatives of the seamen who were not present at the meetings of the Sub-Committee have informed the Office that they do not accept the draft prepared by that committee. Therefore it was impossible for the Office to communicate it to the Governments as representing an actual compromise between the view of the two groups on the Joint Maritime Commission, and in forwarding a questionnaire on the subject to the Governments, as is usual, it was felt that the three successive drafts which have been prepared should be communicated.

The Questionnaire now before the various Governments deals with the subject of *international codification of the rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement* under the following headings:—

I. *General principles:*

1. Subject-matter, character and form of the codification of rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement.

2. Scope of the proposed international rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement.

II. *Qualifications required for engagement as seaman or officer.*

1. Physical qualifications.

2. Professional qualifications.

(*a*) Rules applying to all members of the crew.

(*b*) Professional qualifications of officers.

III. *Entering into and record of articles of agreement.*

1. Nature and conditions of validity of seamen's articles of agreement.

2. The various kinds of articles of agreement, and the obligatory clauses.

3. Proof of the engagement and of the rights and duties of the seaman.

IV. *Rules governing the termination of articles of agreement.*

V. *Repatriation.*

VI. *Disciplinary and criminal penalties for the enforcement of seamen's articles of agreement.*

1. General principles.

2. Enforcement of the rules governing engagement and discharge.

3. Punishment of offences committed by a seaman in respect of the fulfilment of the agreement.

4. Prosecution and punishment of offences.

METHODS OF STATISTICS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Under the above title the International Labour Office prepared and issued some months ago bulletin No. 7, Series N (Statistics), which was a report for the Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in April, 1925. It was intended that this bulletin should provide a basis on which the Conference might draft recommendations to the statistical agencies of the various countries represented, with a view to having complete and uniform statistics on the problem of unemployment that might be internationally comparable for use throughout the world. The bulletin outlines the chief sources and classes of unemployment statistics in general, together with a short description of the statistics on the question which are regularly collected and published by each of the chief countries of the world. In this way the publication becomes of more than passing importance and is very useful as a reference work for the source of world unemployment statistics, as well as a repository of information about the different methods which are now utilized. The descriptions of methods range over the fields of unemployment insurance figures, trade union estimates, employment exchange figures, statistics gathered in connection with state relief of the unemployed, statistics of employment in industry, and census figures. The conclusion which the International Labour Office has arrived at as a result of its study is that statistical information derived from the workings of insurance against unemployment provides the best indication of the extent of involuntary industrial idleness, but that such statistics as trade union figures, employment exchange figures, etc., should not be disregarded but should be carefully compiled even in countries where the more comprehensive figures provided by unemployment insurance are available.

It is interesting to consider briefly the conclusions arrived at in the bulletin as to the comparative value of the different classes of statistics. Figures secured in connection with the working of an unemployment insurance scheme should not be regarded too highly from a statistical point of view, when the large number of countries where no unemployment insurance scheme is in effect are taken into account. Statistics secured through unemployment insurance cannot be divorced from unemployment insurance itself. The two things are complementary, for in order to have an actuarially sound system of unemployment insurance, accurate unemployment statistics must be available. The operation of an unemployment insurance scheme, however, provides a more comprehensive system of unemployment statistics than does any other source. Yet it is not true to say that even in Great Britain, where unemployment insurance has been developed to a greater extent than in any other country, unemployment statistics from that source are all-inclusive. There is still the element of doubt as to whether the facts as disclosed by the statistics secured can also be applied to those industries and occupations which are not covered by the scheme.

In regard to existing statistics covering unemployment among members of trade unions,

the bulletin invariably refers to these figures as "estimates." Now, in the case of Canada, at any rate, this is not quite true. In the figures dealing with unemployment among members of trade unions in Canada, which are published monthly in the Labour Gazette, only actual reports received from trade unions are utilized in the compilation. These returns are secured from the secretaries of trade unions, who in practically all cases have first hand knowledge of the numbers of members who may be unemployed. The only element of estimate which therefore creeps into the figures is in the few cases where trade union secretaries may have to supply estimates, instead of known numbers, of their members who are out of work. At most this occurs in very few cases and, as such errors would have a tendency to offset each other, the statistics may be taken literally at their face value.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services was held in Rochester, N.Y., on September 15-17. The delegates in attendance were representative of the Canadian and United States federal as well as the respective provincial and state governments. The opening ceremonies consisted of an invocation and address by Rev. John B. Crowley, superintendent, Catholic Charities, Rochester, and addresses by W. A. Marakle, assistant to the State industrial commissioner; the Hon. Chas. D. Van Zandt, mayor of Rochester, and Chas. J. Boyd, president of the association.

The Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labour of the United States, was prevented at the last moment from attending the conference and sent as his representative the Hon. Theodore G. Risley, solicitor general of the United States Department of Labour. Mr. Risley read the address on industrial relations prepared by Secretary of Labour Davis for the occasion and supplemented the same with a most eloquent and inspirational message of his own.

"What the manufacturers expect from the public employment bureau" was the subject of a paper read by William J. Johnson, Director, Industrial Relations Department, Taylor Instrument Company, Rochester, N.Y. The paper contained evidence of intimate knowledge of the operations of the public employment service and some valuable criticism of its weaknesses. E. A. Roberts, principal of the Continuation School at Rochester, N.Y., contributed an interesting paper on the vocational placement of boys and girls, while the cognate subject of "The young person's choice of work—and why" was discussed by Miss Nelle Swartz, Director, Bureau of Women in Industry, State Department of Labour, New York City. "How the Federal or Dominion Employment Service can Cooperate with the Provincial or State Employment Service" was the subject dealt with by R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa; while "Uniform forms, reports and procedure for the State or Provincial Employment Service" was discussed by Francis I. Jones, director general, United States Employment Service, Washington, D.C. An instructive address was delivered by the Hon. James A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner, State Department of Labour, Albany, N.Y.

General discussion followed the introduction of the various subjects included in the programme and among the resolutions emerging therefrom were the following:—

1. Whereas, the counsel, recommendations and constructive criticism of representatives of employers, workers and others interested in public employment work in attendance at the present meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services, has been most valuable and constructive; and whereas, we believe that such attendance and active participation should be encouraged; therefore be it resolved that the officers and members of the Association make every effort to promote such attendance and be it further resolved that the programme of future meetings shall be so arranged that at least one session be made of special interest to such representatives.

2. Whereas, it is the sense of this convention that a more concerted and active effort on the part of this Association in matters concerning the continuance and promotion of public employment services throughout the various states of the United States and provinces of Canada would be of great assistance in securing the passage of proper legislation; therefore be it resolved that a committee be appointed by the President of this Association with the Director General of the U.S. Employment Service as Chairman and the President and Secretary of this Association as associate members to act as a legislative com-

mittee and to serve as a clearing house for information pertaining to legislative matters affecting public employment services; that whenever such legislation is proposed by either federal, state, provincial or municipal governments, and in the interim of our conventions, this committee shall decide upon what action is to be taken.

3. Whereas, there seems to be an increasing tendency on the part of employers to use public employment services; and whereas, the paper of William F. Johnson, Director, Industrial Relations Department, Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N.Y., brought out the co-operative effort that should exist between employers and members of this Association: therefore be it resolved that the officers and members of the International Association of Public Employment Services endeavour during the ensuing year to build up a better understanding with employers to the end that public employment offices will be used by them in preference to all others.

4. Whereas, the Director General of the United States Employment Service, in his address before the Association has indicated some of the benefits to be derived from a more uniform method of procedure, registration and report to be followed by all public employment services, co-operating with the U.S. Employment Service, and whereas, such uniformity can be accomplished only after the most careful consideration and investigation; therefore be it resolved that before the final adjournment of this meeting the Chairman shall appoint a committee to carefully study the methods now in operation in the various offices in the United States and Canada, and prepare and present a report on this subject at the next meeting of the Association.

5. Whereas, during recent years, great advancement has been made in the school advantages offered the boy and girl who leave school to work; and whereas, one of the methods devised to aid the working boy and girl in gaining more education is found in the continuation or part-time school; and whereas, there has been a tendency in some school systems to make placement work, together with teaching, training and advising, a function of the part-time or continuation school; and whereas, such activities tend to competition in placement work, to duplication of effort, to the spending of public funds twice for one purpose, and to the decentralization of the labour market: be it resolved —first, that this Association heartily approves of the increasing school advantages, offered the working boy and girl; second, that the employment services give their greatest co-operation to the part-time or continuation schools as institutions of teaching, training and advising in vocational lines to the extent of establishing branches of their juvenile offices in the schools; third, that every effort should be made to have juvenile placement work remain as an activity in the public employment offices on account of the more complete equipment, larger employment field, greater experience in labour problems, full year activities, and trained placement workers found: be it further resolved—that the United States Employment Service and the Public Employment Services of different states and cities insist that the function of junior placement remain with the Public Employment Service, and be it still further resolved that a memorial of these resolutions be sent to the Departments in the Federal, State and Municipal governments, charged with public employment work and public education.

A revision of the constitution was undertaken, resulting in the adoption of the following:—

NAME

1. This association shall be called "The International Association of Public Employment Services."

OBJECT

2. (*a*) To promote a system or systems of employment exchanges in the United States and Canada.

(*b*) To advance the study of employment problems.

(*c*) To bring into closer association and to co-ordinate the efforts of Government officials and others engaged or interested in questions relating to employment or unemployment.

MEMBERSHIP

3. All persons connected with federal, state, provincial or municipal departments operating public employment offices shall be eligible to membership in the association. Such other individuals or associations as are engaged or interested in questions relating to employment or unemployment shall be entitled to membership. No person or association operating an employment agency for profit shall be eligible for membership.

OFFICERS

4. The officers of the association shall be the president, the last past president, three vice-presidents, and the secretary-treasurer, elected annually. The executive committee shall consist of the officers, together with five other members elected annually.

MEETINGS

5. Meetings shall be held annually and notice thereof shall be sent to members at least ninety days in advance of said meeting.

AMENDMENTS

6. Amendments to the constitution shall be adopted at any meeting. Proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing and referred to the executive committee.

QUORUM

7. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum.

8. Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the proceedings of the meetings of this association.

The following officers and members of the Executive Committee were elected:—

President—R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Past President—Chas. J. Boyd, General Superintendent, Illinois Free Employment Offices, Chicago.

First Vice-President—A. L. Urick, Commissioner of Labour, Des Moines, Iowa.

Second Vice-President—F. I. Jones, Director General, United States Employment Service, Washington, D.C.

Third Vice-President—Joseph Ainey, General Superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, province of Quebec, Montreal.

Secretary-Treasurer—R. A. Flinn, Chief, Division of Employment, State Department of Labour, New York City.

Executive Committee—

Thos. M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour and Industries, Regina, Sask.

Otto W. Brach, Chief, Division of Labour, Statistics and Employment, State Industrial Commission, Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Lilla Walter. Superintendent, Women's Division Chicago Free Employment Offices, Chicago, Ill.

E. Koveleski, Director, State Employment Bureau, Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. M. L. West, Richmond, Va.

An invitation from San Francisco was extended to the Association to hold the next annual meeting in that city, but the Conference decided to leave the matter of time and place of the next Convention to be determined by the Executive Committee.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

Seventh Annual Meeting, Ottawa, September, 1925

THE Employment Service Council of Canada, which is constituted under Order-in-Council P.C. 3111, as amended by P.C. 2262, a body composed of representatives of various organizations of workers and employers, railways, organized farmers, returned soldiers, and the Federal and provincial governments, held its seventh annual meeting in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on September 9 and 10, 1925. As the duty of the Council is to advise the Minister of Labour on matters of policy coming within the scope of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act, it considered at its seventh annual meeting such matters as were deemed to bear on the proper functioning of the Employment Service of Canada at the present time. At the opening session the Minister of Labour, the Hon. James Murdock, was present and delivered a short address to the members of the Council. In the course of the two days' deliberations, which were presided over by the chairman, Mr. J. T. Foster, certain recommendations were agreed upon, which will be presented to the Minister in due course for his consideration.

The organizations represented at the meeting, together with the names of their representatives, are as follows:—

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Messrs. J. T. Foster, Montreal, and James Simpson, Toronto.

Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. W. A. Amos, Palmerston, Ont.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa.

Railway Association of Canada, Mr. C. P. Riddell, Montreal.

Dominion Veterans' Alliance, Mr. C. Grant MacNeill, Ottawa.

Railway Brotherhoods, Mr. S. N. Berry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Canadian Lumberman's Association, Mr. R. L. Sargant, Ottawa.

Province of British Columbia, Mr. James D. McNiven, Victoria.

Province of Alberta, Mr. Walter Smitten, Edmonton.

Province of Saskatchewan, Mr. G. E. Tomsett, Regina.

Province of Manitoba, Mr. Jas. H. Evans, Winnipeg.

Province of Ontario, Alderman B. J. Miller, Toronto.

Province of Quebec, Mr. Jos. Ainey, Montreal.

Province of New Brunswick, Mr. J. S. Martin, Chatham.

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Major A. M. Wright, Ottawa.

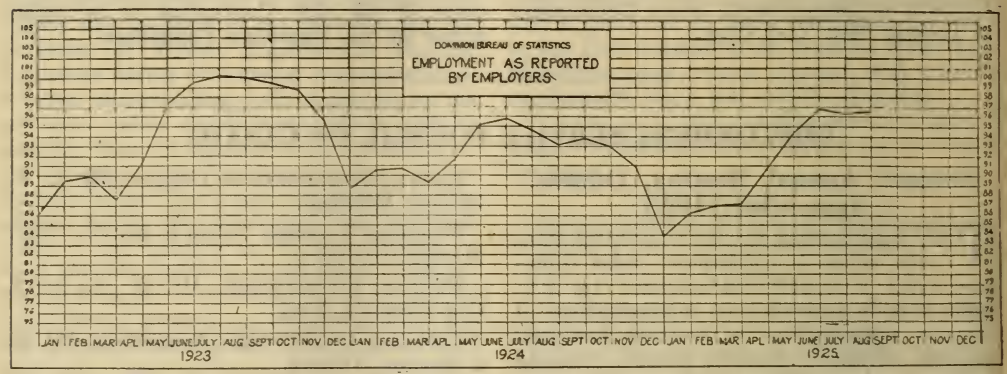
Department of Labour, Miss Jane Barclay, Toronto; Mrs. R. A. Rogers, M.L.A., Winnipeg; and Mr. R. A. Rigg, Ottawa

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in Mr. C. P. Riddell being elected Chairman; Mr. James Simpson, Vice-Chairman; and Mr. R. A. Rigg, Secretary. The two remaining executive positions are filled annually by the appointment of one member each by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1925, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of September showed a very slightly upward tendency, as contrasted with the downward movement indicated in three of the last four years. Statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,881 firms showed that they had 793,624 employees, as compared with 793,426 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 96.6, compared with 96.3 on August 1, 1925, and with 93.1, 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7 on September 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Improvement in manufacturing and logging was largely offset by contractions in construction. If employment follows the trend usually shown at the same time in previous years, further additions to staffs will be registered at the beginning of October.



The course of employment since 1923 is illustrated in the accompanying chart, which shows the slightly upward movement indicated on the date under review, as well as the downward trend noted on September 1 of 1924 and 1923. It also shows that the situation, although not quite as good as in 1923, is better than at the same time last year.

Employment by Provinces

Additions to staffs were recorded by firms in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces there was curtailment of employment; in the latter case, this was probably due to the exigencies of the harvest.

Maritime Provinces.—Manufacturing (especially of lumber and food products), mining and construction were less active, while gains were shown in iron and steel and transportation. The 522 employers whose statistics were tabulated had 65,778 persons on pay-roll, as compared with 68,408 in the preceding month. Somewhat larger reductions were noted on September 1, 1924, when the index was lower.

Quebec,—There was further expansion in Quebec, where 638 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,261 firms reporting, who had 222,628 employees. Contractions were registered on the same date last year, when the situation was less favourable. Manufacturing on the whole recorded improvement, the leather, pulp and paper, tobacco and iron and steel industries showing gains that were partly offset by declines in the lumber, textile, electric current and electrical apparatus divisions. Logging, building construction and trade also registered heightened activity at the beginning of September. On the other hand, communication, shipping and stevedoring, highway and railway construction released employees.

Ontario.—Increased employment was noted in most manufacturing groups; the iron and steel industry showed considerable recovery, largely in automobile plants, from the losses recorded on August 1, while substantial additions to staffs were made in canneries and other food factories and in boot, shoe, pulp and paper, textile, electrical appliance and non-ferrous metal works. Sawmilling, however, reported early seasonal losses in employment. On the other hand, gains of a similar character took place in logging camps, and building construction showed further expansion. Transportation, highway and railway construction and trade afforded less employment. Returns were received from 2,683 employers having 326,693 persons on pay-roll,

or 3,729 more than in the preceding month. Important reductions were indicated at the beginning of September, 1924, and index number then was nearly four points lower.

Prairie Provinces.—Seasonal contractions on a smaller scale than in either 1924 or 1923 were recorded in the Prairie Provinces, where the construction departments of the railways, in accordance with their usual practice at harvest time, released large numbers of employees. Manufacturing, especially the railway car shops, was also slacker, as were coal mining and highway construction. On the other hand, trade and local transportation, including grain elevators showed improvement in the employment afforded. A combined working force of 101,864 persons was reported by the 765 firms, who had 104,466 employees at the beginning of August. The situation was better than at the same time of last year.

British Columbia.—Further increases were noted in British Columbia; manufacturing (particularly of canned goods and iron and steel), transportation and construction showed the greatest gains. Fish canneries, on the other hand, reported some seasonal inactivity, and railway construction was also slacker. The working forces of the 652 employers reporting aggregated 76,661 persons, which was 1,063 more than they had in the preceding month. This expansion is in contrast with the decline registered on September 1 of last year, when the index number was some eight points lower. The present figure is the highest on record for British Columbia.

The following table gives index numbers of employment in the five economic areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100)

District	Relative Weight	Sept. 1, 1925	August 1, 1925	Sept. 1, 1924	Sept. 1, 1923	Sept. 1, 1922	Sept. 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces	8·3	88·4	92·2	86·6	101·4	90·3	93·5
Quebec	28·0	101·3	101·1	97·8	100·1	91·6	87·4
Ontario	41·2	92·7	90·8	88·9	98·1	91·9	93·7
Prairie Provinces	12·8	96·0	97·3	93·9	101·1	101·2	98·5
British Columbia	9·7	114·2	112·2	106·0	106·6	102·0	95·6
Canada	100·0	96·6	96·3	93·1	100·0	93·7	88·7

Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, although in some cases the gains were insignificant.

Montreal.—Further improvement was shown in this city, 715 persons being added to the staffs of the 677 firms reporting, who had 109,994 workers. Construction reported the greatest gains, but manufacturing and trade were also more active. Within the manufacturing group, the food, boot, shoe, printing and tobacco divisions, in particular, afforded increased employment. The only large declines were in shipping and stevedoring, although telephone operation showed some curtailment. Pronounced reductions had been indicated on September 1, 1924, when the index number was several points lower.

Quebec.—Firms in Quebec recorded very little change in the situation. Manufacturing, especially of leather goods, was slightly brisker, but trade showed contractions. Statements were received from 89 employers having 8,596 persons on pay-roll.

Toronto.—Manufacturing generally was decidedly more active; the textile trades showed most expansion, but there were also gains in food, lumber and printing establishments. Trade afforded rather less employment. The pay-rolls of the 766 firms making returns aggregated 95,154, as compared with 94,228 persons on August 1. Employment at the same time of last year was in less volume, the increase that took place then being somewhat smaller.

Ottawa.—Conditions in Ottawa were practically unchanged, according to 125 employers having 10,415 workers on the date under review. Manufacturers were slightly busier, but men were laid off by highway contractors. Although curtailment was shown at the beginning of September, 1924, the situation at that time was slightly more favourable.

Hamilton.—There was an increase of 573 in the staffs of 194 firms reporting in Hamilton; they employed 26,260 persons. Iron and steel plants and building construction afforded considerably more employment, while no group showed a large decline. On the same date of last year reductions were indicated, and the index number was between seven and eight points lower than on September 1 of this year.

Windsor.—Complete recovery from the losses registered in the preceding month was reported in Windsor, where automobile plants, in particular, showed marked improvement. Construction was also more active. Returns were received from 78 firms having 9,337 employees, or 2,733 more than in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.—Moderate gains in manufacturing were largely offset by decreases in construction. The working force of the 283 reporting employers included 24,748 workers, as compared with 24,724 at the commencement

of August. More extensive increases were noted on September 1, 1924; the index number then, however, was slightly lower.

Vancouver.—Continued though slight improvement was shown in Vancouver, where construction and transportation absorbed more workers. The 235 establishments making returns had 24,792 employees, while on August 1 they had 24,676 workers. Larger gains were indicated on September 1 of a year ago, but the situation then was less favourable.

The following table gives index numbers of employment by cities. The column headed "relative weight" in this table shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in each of the indicated cities, bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on September 1, 1925.

TABLE II—EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

(Number Employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100)

City	Relative Weight	Sept. 1, 1925	August 1, 1925	Sept. 1, 1924	Sept. 1, 1923	Sept. 1, 1922
Montreal	13·9	97·3	97·0	92·9	93·6	90·5
Quebec	1·1	97·4	98·8	96·4	.....	.....
Toronto	12·0	88·5	87·7	85·3	89·6	88·3
Ottawa	1·3	98·5	100·2	100·6	107·5	.....
Hamilton	3·3	86·9	84·8	79·4	92·2	.....
Windsor	1·2	85·6	59·0	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	3·1	88·0	87·7	86·4	89·9	98·9
Vancouver	3·1	113·9	111·4	104·0	104·3	102·2

Manufacturing Industries

Employment in manufacturing showed an increase that exceeded the decline recorded at the beginning of August, 4,108 persons being added to the staffs of the 3,820 establishments from which reports were received. They had 439,380 employees on September 1. The largest gains were in iron and steel, (particularly automobile works), canning and other vegetable food, pulp and paper, leather, rubber, musical instrument, tobacco and non-ferrous metal works. The completion of the season's operations in some sawmills and fish canneries caused a decline in employment in some centres; brickyards, electric current plants and oil refineries also reported reductions. Large contractions were noted on September 1, 1924, when the index number was several points lower.

Animal Products, Edible.—Following the considerable activity in fish canneries characteristic of summer, there was a substantial decrease in employment in these establishments at the beginning of September, but improvement in dairies and meat preparing plants partly offset such reductions. The result was a loss of 252 in the staffs of the 191 firms making returns in this group, who had 16,206 employees. The contractions took place chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while there were gains in the central provinces. The level of employment now is higher than on the first of September of any other year of the record.

Leather Products.—Further expansion was shown in the leather group, tanneries and boot and shoe works registering heightened activity. In spite of the fact that losses were recorded at the beginning of September of last year, employment then was in slightly greater volume. Firms in Quebec and Ontario shared about equally in the additions to staffs noted on the date under review; 189 establishments increased their working forces by 538 persons to 15,439 on September 1.

Lumber and Products.—After seven months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a shrinkage of 859 persons in the staffs of the 729 lumber manufacturers whose returns were tabulated. They had 57,504 employees at the beginning of September. Rough and dressed lumber mills released a considerable number of men, but furniture and wooden vehicle plants reported improvement. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario registered reductions, while employment in the Western Provinces remained practically stationary. The situation was more favourable than at the same time last year.

Musical Instruments.—Repeating the movement indicated on September 1, 1924, there was a large increase in employment in this industry, largely in Ontario and Quebec. Statements were tabulated from 40 factories having 2,809 employees, as compared with 2,636 in the preceding month.

Plant Products, Edible.—Continued and important gains were noted in food works, canning, chocolate and confectionery establishments showing the greatest activity. The 309 firms making returns in this division had 29,021 persons in their employ, as against 27,538 on August 1. The larger part of the increase took place in Ontario and British Columbia. Employment on September 1, 1924, had also increased, though on a smaller scale, and the index number then was below its level on September 1.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Improvement was reported in pulp and paper mills and in works producing paper goods, mainly in Quebec and Ontario. This upward movement is considerably more pronounced than that noted on the same date last year, when conditions were not so favourable.

Rubber Products.—The trend of employment in rubber continued to be upward, 130 persons being added to the staffs of the thirty

manufacturers reporting; they had 12,829 workers on September 1. The bulk of the gain was in Quebec. Employment has increased steadily during the last eight months, with the result that the index number is over twenty points higher than at this time last year. It is, moreover, higher than on September 1 of any other year of the record.

Textile Products.—Varying tendencies were indicated in this division; woollen and cordage mills reported less activity, but employment in knitting, carpet and headwear factories was brisker. The result was an increase of 75 persons in the staffs of the 511 manufacturers making returns, who had 67,744 employees. A decline was shown at the beginning of September of a year ago, and the index number then was some eight points lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was another increase in employment in this industry, and the index number now is higher than at the same time in previous years of the record. Returns were compiled from 102 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,251 persons, or 147 more than at the beginning of August. The improvement was practically all registered in Quebec.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—A further moderate decline was shown in this group, brickyards releasing most employees in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Somewhat more marked shrinkage took place on September 1, 1924. Statements were compiled from 117 establishments employing 8,991 persons on the date under review, as compared with 9,142 in the preceding month.

Electric Current.—According to 88 producers of electric current, they reduced their payrolls from 12,958 on August 1 to 12,805 on the date under review. The largest decreases were in Quebec. Although the trend of employment on September 1 of last year was upward, the number of persons employed in this industry at that time was smaller than it is now.

Iron and Steel Products.—Considerable, though by no means complete, recovery from the losses recorded at the beginning of August was noted in this group on the date under review. Rolling mills, automobile, heating appliance, hardware, iron and steel fabrication works, foundries and machine shops afforded more employment, while there was curtailment of operations in agricultural implement and iron pipe factories. The most extensive increases were noted in Ontario, but only in the Prairie Provinces did employment decrease. The working force of the 643 manufacturers whose statistics were tabulated rose from 107,312 persons at the beginning of August to 109,661 on September 1. The index number is several points higher than on that date in 1924, when very important reductions were noted.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Moderate but general additions to staffs were noted in jewellery works, smelters and refineries and other non-ferrous metal plants. The payroll of the 101 firms making returns aggregated 11,253, as compared with 11,133 in the preceding month. The situation was better than on September 1 of last year, a three per cent decrease having been registered then.

Mineral Products.—Petroleum, coke, and other mineral product works reported the first contraction of employment since the beginning of February; 200 workers were laid off by the 73 establishments reporting. They have 10,127 persons in their employ. Firms in Quebec, the Maritime and Prairie Provinces recorded the losses. Employment had increased on September 1, 1924, but the index number then was somewhat lower.

Logging

Seasonal expansion on a rather smaller scale than on the same date of last year was indicated in logging camps at the beginning of September, when 2,030 workers were added to the staffs of the 203 employers making returns; they had 15,124 workers. Quebec and Ontario registered practically all this increase. Employment in logging is in less volume than during last autumn.

Mining

Coal.—Considerable reductions in personnel were noted in coal mining in both eastern and western coal fields. Statements were tabulated from 90 operators having 22,770 employees, as compared with 24,468 on August 1. Additions to staffs had been indicated at the same time in 1924 and the index number then was several points higher.

Metallic Ores.—Metallic ore mines in British Columbia afforded more employment than in the preceding month. The 44 employers whose figures were received had 13,955 persons in their employ, as compared with 13,797 on August 1. Very substantial contractions had been made on September 1 of last year, when the index number was on a much lower level.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Employment in quarries generally was slacker, 235 persons having been laid off by the 73 firms making returns in this group. They had 6,627 men on their payrolls. A minor contraction was indicated at the same time last year, when conditions were not so favourable.

Communication

Telegraphs and telephones both afforded rather less employment, the former division

showing the greater falling off. Reports were compiled from 185 companies having 23,842 employees, or 281 less than on August 1. Most of the reduction was in Quebec. A very similar falling off took place at the beginning of September a year ago.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways.—Considerable improvement was noted in the local transportation division, largely in the Prairie Provinces. The working force of the 115 firms making returns comprised 19,427 persons, as against 18,886 in the preceding month. Insignificant additions to staffs were reported at the same time in 1924.

Steam Railways.—Further though much less extensive gains were noted in this division, in contrast with the heavy shrinkage recorded on September 1 last year. Improvement was showed in British Columbia and Quebec, but in Ontario and the Praire Provinces the tendency was downward. Statements were tabulated from 102 employers having 76,271 per-

TABLE III—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100)

Industry	* Relative Weight	Sept. 1, 1925	August 1, 1925	Sept. 1, 1924	Sept. 1, 1923	Sept. 1, 1922	Sept. 1, 1921
Manufacturing	55·4	89·4	88·5	84·5	93·0	86·5	79·3
Animal products—edible	2·1	104·2	105·7	100·2	94·1	95·4	93·5
Fur and products	·1	84·0	73·8	87·3	90·5	96·6	90·0
Leather and products	1·9	72·3	70·4	73·7	76·3	78·3	78·8
Lumber and products	7·2	115·1	116·5	110·5	119·7	114·8	95·4
Rough and dressed lumber	5·1	145·5	149·2	143·5	153·1	142·0	111·6
Lumber products	2·1	76·2	74·8	68·2	76·5	78·9	74·9
Musical instruments	·4	62·5	55·1	62·3	64·7	59·4	54·5
Plant products—edible	3·7	104·4	99·8	101·8	97·9	99·0	102·7
Pulp and paper products	6·7	102·9	101·5	100·5	104·5	96·6	88·4
Pulp and paper	3·4	111·4	109·7	107·4	116·8	101·6	89·2
Paper products	·8	88·8	84·9	87·6	88·0	83·5	73·6
Printing and publishing	2·5	97·6	97·4	96·6	95·5	95·0	91·9
Rubber products	1·6	89·9	89·0	67·3	70·8	71·7	55·9
Textile products	8·5	88·0	87·9	79·9	85·0	85·7	80·7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	100·9	101·8	84·7	91·6	100·6	90·3
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	92·4	90·7	82·3	93·0	86·0	71·9
Garments and personal furnishings	2·6	72·3	72·4	72·6	73·7	73·1	76·4
Others	1·0	94·6	94·5	86·2	92·2	86·6	81·2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	103·9	102·5	99·3	88·2	99·9	101·8
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	73·6	71·5	105·8	111·1	69·4	79·7
Chemicals and allied products	·8	79·6	78·4	82·3	87·0	88·6	81·5
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	90·0	91·0	89·7	102·4	94·4	85·8
Electric current	1·6	138·3	139·7	133·2	125·3	123·0	108·6
Electric apparatus	1·1	109·2	109·8	107·2	104·7	79·5	81·2
Iron and steel products	13·8	71·0	69·5	65·7	86·0	72·3	66·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·3	49·8	47·1	42·2	78·4	60·9	61·1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	71·2	70·4	65·4	79·1	64·3	64·6
Agricultural implements	·8	57·2	57·7	39·5	61·6	53·1	38·9
Land vehicles	6·5	86·1	83·2	82·3	105·9	87·3	74·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	30·0	30·3	28·1	27·2	23·8	41·9
Heating appliances	·6	83·8	80·8	82·0	92·9	86·5	85·6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·6	75·7	74·2	74·0	100·8	84·6	82·4
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	73·4	72·2	64·2	85·5	73·0	60·9
Others	1·9	71·1	72·4	67·1	76·8	71·7	67·8
Non-ferrous metal products	1·4	83·8	82·9	78·0	91·0	78·5	65·0
Mineral products	1·3	110·9	112·8	108·0	103·5	94·4	85·5
Miscellaneous	·5	82·5	82·5	82·6	86·5	90·1	83·4
Logging	1·9	38·5	33·5	43·7	43·1	36·5	41·9
Mining	5·5	93·7	97·6	99·1	104·0	97·1	96·0
Coal	2·9	73·0	78·5	84·8	94·6	93·9	100·4
Metallic ores	1·8	157·0	154·9	148·1	132·7	102·2	87·9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·8	107·1	111·4	99·9	108·8	105·5	83·6
Communication	3·0	114·8	116·1	113·1	106·4	103·4	106·8
Telegraphs	·6	119·1	123·8	113·8	111·4	101·4	98·7
Telephones	2·4	113·6	114·1	112·9	105·1	104·0	108·8
Transportation	13·9	108·7	108·5	107·8	113·4	111·9	106·6
Street railways and cartage	2·5	115·1	111·5	114·9	121·6	125·3	107·5
Steam railways	9·6	98·4	98·2	98·5	107·0	97·8	98·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·8	208·3	215·8	195·6	163·9	255·2	217·5
Construction and maintenance	11·3	175·5	180·3	165·3	180·9	164·3	141·6
Building	3·5	147·2	144·6	140·9	147·2	123·6	109·0
Highway	2·7	2,523·4	2,382·9	1,945·6	3,667·2	3,239·7	2,269·0
Railway	5·1	130·1	141·6	132·0	163·2	149·1	137·3
Services	1·9	125·9	126·3	121·7	120·3	105·0	107·3
Hotels and restaurants	1·1	142·7	142·7	136·2	137·1	113·2	118·0
Professional	·2	108·9	110·0	101·0	111·4	94·3	81·5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	106·6	107·6	105·3	100·7	95·9	98·8
Trade	7·1	95·6	95·1	92·1	92·0	90·8	92·1
Retail	4·6	94·9	95·2	89·7	89·8	87·1	88·4
Wholesale	2·5	96·8	94·8	96·6	96·1	97·3	99·1
All Industries	100·0	96·6	96·3	93·1	100·0	93·7	88·7

*The term "relative weight" is explained in the last paragraph o ithe accompanying text.

sons on their payrolls; this was 162 more than at the beginning of August.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in water transportation showed a decline, which, however, was much smaller than that which took place on September 1, 1924, when the index number was some points lower. A combined working force of 14,417 men was employed by the 58 firms making returns, who had 14,994 employees in the preceding month. Ports in the Maritime Provinces registered greater activity, but in Ontario and Quebec curtailment was indicated.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—For the seventh consecutive month, employment in building construction increased, 872 persons being added to the staffs of the 300 contractors reporting. They had 27,957 employees. Firms in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia added to their staffs. Rather larger expansion took place on September 1 of last year, but employment then was in smaller volume.

Highways.—A further though less extensive reduction in personnel was indicated by the 119 highway contractors whose statistics were tabulated and who had 21,146 workers, as compared with 27,774 in their last report. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the losses. Smaller decreases were noted at the same time in 1924.

Railways.—Further contractions of a seasonal character were reported on railway construction and maintenance, according to 36 employers in this division having 40,914 in their employ. On August 1, they had 44,519 workers. The Prairie Provinces showed most curtailment, as is usual at the time of year, but reductions were effected in all provinces. At the beginning of September last year there was more pronounced shrinkage.

Trade

Wholesale trade was considerably busier, but there were moderate declines in retail stores. The result was an increase of 305 persons in the staffs of the 574 establishments making returns, which had 56,536 workers. The greatest improvement took place in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. Employment in trade is on a higher level than on September 1 of any other year of the record; very much smaller gains were noted on that date in 1924.

The accompanying table gives index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of September and August, 1925, as compared with September 1 of the last four years. The columns headed "Relative Weight" in the tables in this article show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on September 1, 1925.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR AUGUST, 1925

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of August, 1925, showed an increase of 163 per cent in the average daily placements over that of the preceding period, while a gain of over 126 per cent was registered when compared with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1923, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the office of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noticed that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose rapidly throughout the month, this being due to the heavy demand for harvesters in the Prairie Provinces. In both instances the ratios of vacancies and placements to applications were decidedly higher than those attained during August of last year, the harvesting and threshing season throughout the West having opened two weeks earlier than in 1924. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 90.2 and 102.0 during the first and second half of August, 1925, in contrast with the ratio of 70.7 and 84.9 during the same period in 1924. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 86.9 and 92.7 as compared with 64.7 and 82.1 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications recorded during the first half of August was 2,344, as compared with 1,488 during the preceding period, and with 1,367 daily during the corresponding period in 1924. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 4,101 daily, in contrast with 2,060 during the latter half of August a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 2,115 vacancies during the first half, and 4,185 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 967 and 1,749 vacancies during the month

of August, 1924. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of July, 1925, averaged 1,230 daily. The Service effected an average of 2,037 placements during the first half of August, of which 1,748 were in regular employment and 289 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,114 daily, and with 885 daily during the first half of August, 1924. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 3,801 daily (3,463 regular and 338 casual), as compared with an average of 1,692 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of August, 1925, the offices of the Service referred 77,186 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 75,887 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 67,745, of which 63,896 were of men and 3,849 of women, while placements is casual work totalled 8,142. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 72,551 for men and 9,335 for women, a total of 81,886. The number of applications for work was 83,777 of which 73,785 were from men and 9,992 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925 (8 months).....	188,926	69,564	258,490

Maritime Provinces

Orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the month of August, 1925, were nearly 8 per cent less than in July, but almost 2 per cent higher than in August of last year. Gains under both comparisons were reported by New Brunswick offices, and declines by offices in Nova Scotia, the gains over July in positions offered by the former province being more than offset by reductions in Nova Scotia. Placements in Nova Scotia were nearly 20 per cent lower than in July, and more than 5 per cent lower than in August, 1924. In New Brunswick placements were nearly 2 per cent higher than in July, and nearly 21 per cent larger than in August of last year. Industries in which most of the placements were effected in Nova Scotia were logging, 112; manufacturing, 71; farming, 49; construction and maintenance, 74; and services, 184. In New Brunswick the majority of the placements effected were services, 444; and construction and maintenance, 73. During the month of August 253 men and 51 women were placed in regular employment by Nova Scotia offices, and 185 men and 90 women by offices in New Brunswick.

Quebec

Opportunities for employment listed at employment offices in Quebec during August showed an increase of nearly 17 per cent over the preceding month, and more than 107 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. All industries except transportation participated in the gains recorded in the latter comparison, that in logging being the most pronounced. Placements were nearly 6 per cent higher than in July, and about 50 per cent larger than in August, 1924. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing, 232; logging, 436; farming, 76; construction and maintenance, 622; services, 694; and trade, 60. Placements in regular employment during the month under review numbered 1,456 of men and 659 of women.

Ontario

There was an increase of nearly 16 per cent in the number of vacancies listed during August over the preceding month, and more than 14 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. In the latter comparison a decline was recorded in logging orders, but this was more than offset by substantial gains in the manufacturing industries, construction and services. Placements were over 13 per cent greater than in August, 1924, and about 4 per cent higher than in July. The number of placements effected during the month under review by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 1,466; logging, 732; farming, 1,581; mining, 104; transportation 405; construction and maintenance, 2,993; services, 3,505; and trade, 378. There were during the month 7,189 placements of men and 1,044 placements of women in regular employment.

Manitoba

The number of vacancies listed during August were 172 per cent higher than in July, and nearly 150 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year. Increased activity in farming where harvest opportunities commenced about two weeks earlier than last year, was responsible for the abnormal increases in both comparisons. Placements were 140 per cent larger than in July and 107 per cent in excess of August, 1924. Industries in which most of the placements

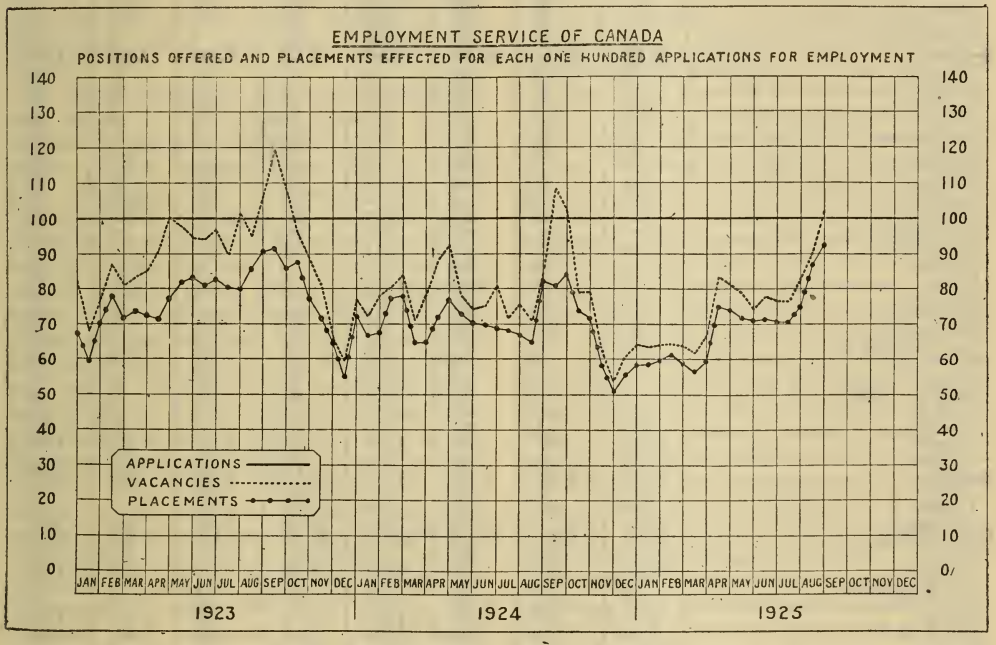
were effected were manufacturing, 200; farming, 6,030; construction and maintenance, 736; services, 1,730; and trade, 176. Placements in regular employment numbered 6,737 of men and 582 of women.

Saskatchewan

Orders listed by Saskatchewan offices during August were 764 per cent higher than in July, and about 309 per cent greater than in August of last year. Harvest, which commenced earlier this year than last, was responsible for the increases in both comparisons. Placements were 724 per cent higher than in July, and over 370 per cent higher than in August of last year. Nearly 93 per cent of the placements effected during the month were in farming, where employment was secured for 23,928 workers. The balance of the placements by industries included manufacturing, 208; construction and maintenance, 747; and services, 783. There were during the month 24,796 placements of men and 467 placements of women in regular employment.

Alberta

Opportunities for employment were about 305 per cent higher in August than in the preceding month, and almost 190 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year, the earlier harvest demand being responsible for the excessive increase in both comparisons. The percentage of placements over July did not increase to quite the same extent as vacancies, but when compared with August of last year the percentage of placements was higher, an increase of 220 per cent being recorded. The bulk of the placements effected during the month was in farming, in which industry employment was secured for 11,107 workers. The industrial groups in which employment was found for more than 100 workers included manufacturing, 296; mining, 149; construction and maintenance, 903; and services, 803. Placements in regular employment numbered 12,453 of men and 423 of women.



British Columbia

During the month of August orders listed in British Columbia were over 14 per cent higher than in July, and nearly 68 per cent in excess of August, 1924, increased activity in the manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance, and services being the contributing factors for the increase in the latter comparison. Placements were about 227 per cent higher than in July, and nearly 88 per cent larger than in August of last year. These large increases are mainly attributable to the heavy placements of harvest workers in the Prairie Provinces, although substantial gains over August, 1924, were also recorded in the manufacturing of lumber and its products, and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing industries, 741; logging, 399; farming, 8,526;

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1925

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1924
					PLACED			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**572**	**69**	**610**	**612**	**304**	**232**	**711**	**361**
Halifax	168	16	186	163	55	105	303	51
New Glasgow	234	44	229	264	163	44	224	150
Sydney	170	9	195	185	86	83	184	160
New Brunswick	**706**	**94**	**830**	**674**	**275**	**396**	**719**	**287**
Chatham	123	75	109	101	29	72	162	56
Moncton	265	19	312	258	92	163	78	105
St. John	318	0	409	315	154	161	479	126
Quebec	**2,534**	**590**	**3,826**	**2,484**	**2,115**	**46**	**854**	**1,423**
Hull	345	284	231	156	156	0	71	153
Montreal	1,459	155	2,458	1,460	1,308	34	534	869
Quebec	343	30	673	433	313	12	162	181
Sherbrooke	209	56	210	201	183	0	13	177
Three Rivers	178	65	254	234	155	0	74	43
Ontario	**13,723**	**3,104**	**14,614**	**11,668**	**8,233**	**3,005**	**4,905**	**7,241**
Belleville	185	0	164	170	157	13	37	98
Brantford	164	13	207	152	78	69	83	81
Chatham	440	30	351	346	161	185	5	147
Cobalt	503	137	337	329	312	11	20	195
Fort William	273	17	376	298	264	34	96	122
Guelph	108	66	157	100	50	27	181	45
Hamilton	721	2	1,071	755	356	399	653	453
Kingston	254	27	230	226	135	91	81	123
Kitchener	180	49	246	168	97	59	106	75
London	385	84	412	372	239	89	306	186
Niagara Falls	257	31	221	253	200	43	106	114
North Bay	616	202	447	414	378	36	4	327
Oshawa	201	75	250	116	83	33	83	57
Ottawa	1,070	242	1,051	1,010	789	152	359	665
Pembroke	400	149	251	242	233	9	12	153
Peterborough	185	49	181	213	136	46	96	138
Port Arthur	1,012	164	843	843	827	16	21	733
St. Catharines	492	70	501	405	216	189	128	228
St. Thomas	183	8	175	159	67	91	20	107
Sarnia	212	12	194	205	175	30	82	137
Sault Ste. Marie	311	500	406	256	228	19	93	242
Sudbury	1,159	499	642	623	619	4	0	583
Timmins	279	11	296	261	247	9	39	206
Toronto	3,557	642	4,955	3,184	1,689	1,280	2,104	1,650
Windsor	576	25	650	568	497	71	190	376
Manitoba	**10,997**	**2,356**	**9,483**	**9,147**	**7,319**	**1,616**	**893**	**2,899**
Brandon	1,653	61	1,504	1,459	1,431	28	27	700
Dauphin	322	103	239	262	222	36	5	84
Winnipeg	9,022	2,192	7,740	7,426	5,666	1,552	861	2,115
Saskatchewan	**32,501**	**1,251**	**26,125**	**25,874**	**25,263**	**541**	**548**	**5,126**
Estevan	1,313	115	874	874	873	1	2	265
Moose Jaw	9,364	357	7,118	7,022	6,839	115	178	1,370
North Battleford	859	16	766	766	752	14	0	107
Prince Albert	1,022	115	770	767	752	15	19	130
Regina	5,306	247	4,491	4,386	4,129	257	221	1,264
Saskatoon	8,521	62	7,105	7,056	6,953	103	121	1,036
Swift Current	2,760	215	2,276	2,274	2,257	15	6	412
Weyburn	2,137	102	1,611	1,610	1,595	15	1	279
Yorkton	624	22	519	524	518	6	0	143
Melfort	595	0	595	595	595	0	0	120
Alberta	**15,871**	**274**	**14,179**	**13,472**	**12,876**	**559**	**609**	**3,683**
Calgary	6,452	72	5,271	4,683	4,519	164	302	1,159
Drumheller	1,633	19	1,347	1,238	1,201	37	84	112
Edmonton	5,078	144	5,160	5,140	4,831	272	172	1,621
Lethbridge	2,257	32	1,921	1,918	1,855	63	49	482
Medicine Hat	451	7	480	493	470	23	2	309
British Columbia	**4,982**	**320**	**14,110**	**13,255**	**11,360**	**1,747**	**1,598**	**6,102**
Cranbrook	271	33	231	229	206	17	7	112
Kamloops	112	39	561	512	495	7	28	137
Nanaimo	46	3	38	27	23	4	39	7
Nelson	164	49	399	412	395	11	24	171
New Westminster	111	0	899	812	760	52	200	420
Penticton	147	24	293	291	246	34	15	109
Prince George	57	6	613	613	613	0	0	224
Prince Rupert	298	1	688	690	644	46	13	316
Revelstoke	128	31	157	113	110	0	25	28
Vancouver	2,882	103	8,451	7,816	6,522	1,238	779	3,842
Vernon	109	22	419	432	425	7	9	144
Victoria	657	9	1,361	1,308	921	331	459	592
All Offices	**81,886**	**8,058**	**83,777**	**77 186**	**67,745**	**8,142**	**10,837**	**27,143***
Men	72,551	5,721	73,785	68,985	63,896	4,597	7,861	23,459
Women	9,335	2,337	9,992	8,201	3,849	3,545	2,976	3,684

*21 placements effected by offices since closed.

mining, 155; transportation, 215; construction and maintenance, 1,291; services, 1,553; and trade, 182. During the month 10,827 men and 533 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During August, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 67,745 placements in regular employment, of which 59,014 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 15,397 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 4,043 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 11,354 to other provinces.

In Nova Scotia one special rate certificate was issued by the Sydney office to a farm worker travelling to the Regina zone. Quebec offices granted 199 certificates, 123 of which were provincial and 76 interprovincial. Of the provincial transfers the Quebec office issued 89 to construction labourers, and Montreal 20 to bushmen and 14 to sawmill labourers, all going to points within their respective zones. The interprovincial movement included 75 bushmen sent to Sault Ste. Marie and one cook to Timmins, all from the Montreal office. Ontario offices issued 492 certificates, 323 of which were for persons going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 169 to other provinces. Within the province 290 certificates were issued to bushmen and labourers going to camps in Northern Ontario. Sudbury sent 24 construction labourers to Chatham, and the remainder of the certificates issued were for 3 miners, 3 cooks, one farm worker, one teamster, and one sawmill labourer going to Fort William, Chatham, North Bay, Timmins, Sudbury and Port Arthur zones. The interprovincial transfers were all for harvesters, travelling from Fort William and Port Arthur districts to points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Of these Manitoba received 114 and Saskatchewan 55. In Manitoba 2,466 workers benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate 1,257 going to points within the province and 1,209 to outside districts. Twelve hundred and forty-six of the provincial transfers were for harvesters and the remaining 11 for hotel workers travelling to the Brandon, Dauphin and Winnipeg zones. To Saskatchewan were transferred 1,106 harvesters, to Alberta 50 harvest hands, to Prince Rupert 17 bushmen, to Port Arthur 28 bushmen, 2 sawmill labourers, one cook and one cement finisher and to Regina 4 railway construction labourers.

The Saskatchewan offices granted 929 certificates, 903 for points within the province and 26 to other provinces. The interprovincial movement included 17 harvesters going to Alberta, and 6 harvesters to Manitoba. Regina sent 2 elevator workers to Calgary and one cook to Brandon. Of the 903 provincial transfers 838 were for farm workers and the balance was practically all for teamsters, domestics and bushmen going to the Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert zone. Alberta issued 1,722 certificates, 1,308 for points within the province and 414 to other provinces. Of those issued to points outside the province Edmonton granted 407 certificates to harvesters and Calgary 4 to harvesters, all going to Saskatchewan. Edmonton also sent 3 farm housekeepers to Saskatoon. Of the provincial transfers 1,171 were farm hands and harvest workers, 15 were teamsters, 15 were cooks, 9 were miners, and the remainder were mainly domestic workers and general labourers for the rural districts of the province. British Columbia offices issued 9,588 transportation certificates, 129 provincial and 9,459 interprovincial. The latter were all for harvest workers who travelled at the reduced harvest rate to the grain areas in the prairie provinces, 3,790 to Alberta, 5,612 to Saskatchewan and 57 to Manitoba. Of these 5,717 were sent by Vancouver. Of the 129 provincial transfers Vancouver granted 101, the majority of whom were for fruit workers, miners, loggers and sawmill labourers going in the vicinity of Vernon, Kamloops, Vancouver and Penticton. From Prince George 12 axemen and 2 rockmen travelled to Kamloops, one planerman from Nelson to Prince George, one cook from New Westminster to Revelstoke, 4 miners and 5 swampers from Prince Rupert to points within its own zone, one box maker and one fruit picker from Victoria to Vernon, one hotel worker from Penticton to its own zone.

Of the 14,897 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate 4,777 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 10,611 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, one by the Kettle Valley Railway, 7 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and one by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Queensland Railway Employees get 44-hour Week

The Arbitration Court of Queensland, Australia, in a recent decision, fixed the working hours of all railway employees from July 1 at 44 in the week, instead of 48 hours as formerly. A measure which would make the 44-hour week general in all industries is now before the Parliament of New South Wales.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN AUGUST, 1925

THE value of the building permits issued in sixty cities during August stood at $9,258,752, as compared with $12,641,551 in July, 1925, and $9,265,945 in August, 1924. There was, therefore, a seasonal decline of 26.8 per cent in comparison with the preceding month, but of only one-tenth of one per cent in the more significant comparison with the same month of last year. Detailed statements were furnished by some 50 cities, showing that they had issued more than 1,100 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $4,800,000 and about 2,500 permits for other buildings at a proposed cost of over $3,900,000.

All provinces except Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan showed reductions in the value of the building permits issued as compared with July, 1925. There were gains of 113.2 per cent and 36.8 per cent, respectively, in those provinces. Of the losses in the remaining provinces, that of $2,492,493 or 51.2 per cent in Quebec was most pronounced. As compared with August, 1924, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases in the value of the permits issued, that of 37.2 per cent in Ontario being largest. Quebec recorded the greatest decrease of $1,544,768 or 39.4 per cent. The value of the building permits issued in Vancouver was higher than in either July, 1925, or August, 1924; in Toronto and Winnipeg there were losses in the first and increases in the second comparison, while Montreal showed declines in both comparisons. Halifax, Westmount, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Windsor, Riverside, Walkerville, Woodstock, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, South Vancouver and Victoria registered increases both as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of last year.

Cumulative record for first eight months, 1925.—The value of the building authorized in 60 cities during the first eight months of this year was $86,563,152 as compared with $80,649,792 in 1924, $97,269,465 in 1923, $104,987,692 in 1922, $77,293,840 in 1921 and $86,145,140 in 1920. There were, therefore, increases of 7.3 per cent, 12 per cent and 0.5 per cent in 1925 as compared with 1924, 1921, and 1920, but the total was 11 per cent and 17.5 per cent lower than in 1923 and 1922, respectively. The Bureau's weighted index number of wholesale prices of building materials averaged 154.0 during the first eight months of 1925, compared with 162.6 in 1924, 166.8 in 1923, 161.8 in 1922, 192.1 in 1921 and 214.6 in 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of building permits issued in 60 cities during July and August, 1925, and August, 1924. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks:

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

Cities	Aug. 1925	July, 1925	Aug. 1924
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—			
Charlottetown	2,800	4,000	Nil
Nova Scotia	86,822	40,720	87,675
*Halifax	77,847	36,220	77,420
New Glasgow	300	625	805
*Sydney	8,675	3,875	9,450
New Brunswick	15,990	29,575	113,164
Fredericton	.....	3,600	17,675
*Moncton	15,990	16,975	5,530
*St. John	Nil	9,000	89,959
Quebec	2,374,940	4,867,433	3,919,708
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,681,085	3,098,009	3,219,825
*Quebec	241,980	1,000,149	373,555
Shawinigan Falls	13,900	10,975	68,625
*Sherbrooke	93,100	500,000	11,000
*Three Rivers	14,375	21,400	10,450
*Westmount	330,500	236,900	236,250
Ontario	4,677,765	5,510,441	3,408,834
Belleville	5,750	17,130	50,700
*Brantford	26,980	18,678	12,072
Chatham	13,200	10,215	110,325
*Fort William	43,925	57,140	71,175
Galt	2,695	7,490	5,744
*Guelph	38,985	30,200	30,577
*Hamilton	258,450	229,700	254,050
*Kingston	51,774	27,630	34,363
*Kitchener	86,186	162,408	45,281
*London	293,100	308,155	207,515
Niagara Falls	184,375	101,350	20,895
Oshawa	118,885	45,945	37,155
*Ottawa	221,845	418,220	106,030
Owen Sound	5,000	14,660	6,200
*Peterboro	23,825	36,751	33,805
*Port Arthur	24,352	30,215	20,125
*Stratford	36,226	37,080	45,427
*St. Catharines	46,485	112,500	65,997
*St. Thomas	15,145	15,085	10,380
Sarnia	76,100	20,885	63,940
Sault Ste. Marie	38,370	27,105	69,835
*Toronto	1,936,325	2,681,772	1,098,530
York Township	316,700	388,600	310,500
Welland	6,825	14,180	44,640
*Windsor	454,695	396,600	375,385
Ford	114,925	73,280	143,260
Riverside	54,600	37,200	42,000
Sandwich	65,550	98,135	48,285
Walkerville	104,000	85,000	40,000
Woodstock	12,482	7,132	4,643
Manitoba	438,030	515,112	391,850
*Brandon	9,510	6,936	6,500
St. Boniface	47,920	62,176	31,300
*Winnipeg	380,600	446,000	354,050
Saskatchewan	232,295	169,800	306,376
*Moose Jaw	35,260	11,030	6,930
*Regina	94,200	84,200	114,310
*Saskatoon	102,835	74,570	185,136
Alberta	263,810	283,910	197,677
*Calgary	73,325	114,825	86,690
*Edmonton	182,445	138,025	96,290
Lethbridge	8,030	22,880	13,997
Medicine Hat	10	8,180	700
British Columbia	1,166,300	1,220,560	840,661
Nanaimo	22,075	140,950	15,800
*New Westminster	102,820	111,860	29,192
Point Grey	341,900	362,400	470,400
Prince Rupert	16,750	37,325	13,875
South Vancouver	108,000	78,695	47,002
*Vancouver	529,755	470,480	231,741
*Victoria	45,000	18,850	32,587
Total—60 cities	9,258,752	12,641,551	9,265,945
*Total—35 Cities	7,577,600	10,961,438	7,587,548
Accumulative total for 60 cities—first eight months	1925	1924	1925
	86,563,152	80,649,792	97,269,465

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

Edmonton, Alberta.—Master Sheet Metal Association and The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Union, No. 371.

Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1925, until April 30, 1926, and for another year unless three months' notice of change is given.

Minimum wage, per hour, sheet metal workers, 90 cents; improvers, 70 cents.

A committee of three from each side shall finally decide whether apprentices are qualified to enter the union. Improvers shall have served three years. One improver to a shop, and one to each two men. At the end of a year an improver shall be brought before a committee of three from each party who shall decide whether he is competent to become a journeyman. Improvers may be employed as journeymen if no journeymen are available. At least one apprentice to each shop, and one for every three journeymen.

Hours per week, forty-four, except from December to March, inclusive, when shorter hours may prevail at the option of the employer, in accordance with the state of the trade.

A shop steward shall be appointed by the union for each shop. When there are more journeymen than one employed foreman may act as steward, and with the manager may deal with disputes arising.

Employees must be on the job at 8 a.m. and perform 8 hours' work before leaving the job within the city limits.

Overtime from 5 p.m. until midnight, time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. Saturday afternoon, time and one-half.

An employee working outside the city limits shall receive transportation and board with a two months' limit, four hours' notice to be given before starting. Two hours' time shall be allowed men travelling between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. Working outside of the city a man may work eight or ten hours as he chooses but over ten hours shall be overtime.

No member may work in a shop not affiliated with the Masters' Association except where impossible for a member of the association to give steady employment to union men.

The union agrees to discipline members doing sheet metal work except in a legitimate shop. This not to apply to provincial or dominion government work.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

St. John, New Brunswick.—Local Firms and St. John Typographical Union No. 85.

Agreement of May 1, 1924, as summarized in the Labour Gazette for September, 1924, was extended to be effective until May 1, 1926.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Montreal, Quebec.—Certain Local Contractors and the International Association of Plasterers and Cement Finishers, No. 33.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1925, until May 1, 1927, with three months' notice of change.

Hours per day, eight, to be worked between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., and four on Saturdays, ending at 12 noon. Work may be done on Saturday afternoons only if members have secured a permit from the business agent.

Wages per hour, from May 1, 1925, until May 1, 1926, $1.00; from May 1, 1926, until May 1, 1927, $1.12½.

Apprentices: not more than two to an employer, apprentices when starting to be not more than 16½ years of age.

Overtime work and work on Sundays and four chief holidays, double time.

On out of town work, transportation, board expenses, and travelling time between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. are to be paid; board expenses are not to be paid when worker loses time of his own accord.

Business agent may enter any building on business for the local in working hours.

Service: Public and Municipal

Medicine Hat, Alberta.—The City Council Representing the City of Medicine Hat, and the Civic Employees' Federal Labor Union, No. 46.

Agreement in effect from January 1, 1925, until December 31, 1925, and thereafter unless terminated by thirty days' notice.

The City Council is to appoint a committee upon proper notice being given to receive a grievance committee from the union. No discrimination against union members. Heads of departments shall not use their positions to solicit donations from employees. All except hourly or daily employees shall receive pay for public holidays. Wages not exceeding one month shall be paid in cases of sickness after six months' service, on production of certificate. Members may have leave without pay to attend union conventions as delegates. Copies of resolutions of the Council affecting civic employees shall be forwarded to the secretary. When vacancies occur senior men shall be given preference for promotion, if efficient. Employees working out of town will be allowed reasonable expenses.

Hours for outside labour, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. from October 1, to April 1, and 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. from April 1, to October 1, with one hour for lunch. Hours on Saturday, 7.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Two weeks' holiday with pay each year to outside men after 12 months' service, except in case of men employed by hour or day. Overtime rate, time and one-half to men employed by hour or day. Former employees who are returned soldiers will be given preference of employment if

efficient, other former employees being given next preference.

Returned soldiers who are resident in Medicine Hat at time of enlistment and engaged by the city on discharge may count service overseas as service with the city. If the matter of altering hours, pay or conditions comes up during the year. Council will confer with a committee of the union to settle the matter.

Police Department—

Hours per day, eight; six days per week.

Certain clothing and equipment to be supplied.

Constables are to be granted fourteen days' leave of absence and sergeants and detectives eighteen days each year, with pay, after one year's service.

All ranks to be granted pay, less workmen's compensation on account of sickness or injuries resulting from their employment, not exceeding sixty days, on production of medical certificate.

Wages per month—1st class constables, $125; 2nd class, $115; 3rd class, $107; sergeants and detectives, $135 and $140; clerk and desk officer, $10 per month over his grade as constable.

Public Works and Engineer's Department—

Hours per day, eight; teamsters will work ten hours per day from April 1 to September 30, with ten hours' pay for nine hours' work on Saturday, and nine hours' the remainder of the year.

Wages for hourly employees, labourers, first year, 40 cents; after one year, 50 cents; teamsters, first year, 45 cents; after one year 50 cents. Other employees, paid by the month.

Sanitary, Gas and Parks Departments—

In sanitary and gas department, two weeks' leave of absence with pay after one year's service. Labourers in gas and parks departments, same pay as in public works department. Hours per day in parks department, eight.

City Treasurer's Department—

Hours of work—from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., 1½ hours for lunch. Saturday, 8.30 a.m. till noon. Employees are paid by the month. The cashier's cage is to be closed at 4.30 p.m. five days a week and at noon on Saturday. Permanent staff, fourteen days' leave of absence each year with pay, after one year's service.

Medicine Hat, Alberta.—City of Medicine Hat and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 348, Employed by the City.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1925, until January 1, 1926; and thereafter, unless thirty days' notice be given in writing of desire to amend, substitute, or allow to expire.

To be a foreman a man must have been engaged at least four years in one or more branches of the trade.

A journeyman shall be one who has had at least four years' experience in one or more branches of the trade. An apprentice shall be one who has worked at least three months at some branch of the trade.

Hours per day, 8 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Overtime, first five hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Holiday work, double time.

Men employed by the month shall not be subject to reduction for lost time unless they receive overtime.

Employees in service of the city continuously for one year, not more than one month's sick pay during 1925 except at discretion of the city council.

An employee incapacitated by accident while in city's service, shall receive such compensation from the city as added to amount received under the Workmen's Compensation Act will equal regular wage. Period not to exceed sixty days.

Apprentices to serve four years, doing work of journeymen during last 12 months if required. There shall be one apprentice to three journeymen in the electrical employ of the city, except in the case of inside wiremen, where there shall be one to one.

Double time shall be paid for certain dangerous work. Employees who have served for one year shall receive pay for Dominion holidays and two weeks' holiday on full pay per year.

No discrimination against employees for union activities.

The Mayor and Council shall at all times receive a grievance committee.

A permanent employee shall give one month's notice before leaving the employ of the city; and shall be given one month's notice of being relieved of his position or one month's pay.

At expiration of first 60 days of any year, or if agreement has not been renewed, either party may require that their proposition be submitted to arbitration, the employees agreeing that there shall not be a strike until arbitration has been tried.

Wages per hour—foreman, 97½ cents; journeyman, 85 cents; apprentices, 1st year, 50 cents; 2nd year, 60 cents; 3rd year, 70 cents; 4th year, 75 cents.

Any violation or annulment of agreement with any local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers annuls all agreements entered into by this city and other locals of this union.

Medicine Hat, Alberta.—City of Medicine Hat and the Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, Local Union, No. 5.

Agreement to be effective from March 9, 1925, until December 31, 1925, and for one year thereafter unless sixty days' notice in writing is given of cancellation.

The council shall appoint a committee, upon proper notice being given, to receive a grievance committee from the union.

No discrimination to be shown employees for connection with trade organizations.

Permanent employees shall be given two weeks' holidays with pay each year after one year's service.

Hours for operators: per day, eight; per week, forty-eight. On shift work there shall be sixteen consecutive hours' rest between shifts during which time work done other than changing shifts during relief shall be overtime.

For work on legal holidays or on employee's day off, rate of pay, time and one-half, or equivalent time off shall be given.

An employee incapacitated owing to accident while in the service of the city shall receive pay, less workmen's compensation, not exceeding sixty days, on production of medical certificate.

Employees in service of the city for one year, not more than one month's sick or quarantine pay during 1925 except at the discretion of the Mayor and Council.

Transportation shall be furnished at expense of the city to staff at power house travelling between City Hall and power house.

Permanent employees leaving the service shall give one month's notice; likewise, when relieved of positions they shall have one month's notice or one month's pay.

Wages, per month—2nd class engineers, $170; relief engineers, $150; firemen, $125; waterworks operators, $125 to $150; boiler washers, $125; machinist, $170; blacksmith, $145; relief and repair man, $125.

FAIR WAGE CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING September the Department received information regarding twenty-two contracts executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by order in council for the protection of the labour to be employed. In twenty of these contracts the general fair wage clause is inserted, requiring, in regard to all classes of labour, adherence to the current wages rates and hours of labour in effect in the district in which the work is to be performed. The two remaining contracts further contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The standard labour conditions sanctioned by the order in council, which appear in the twenty-two contracts already referred to, are stated in the terms following:

LABOUR CONDITIONS

1. All mechanics, labourers. or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; subcontractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to

the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Reconstruction of the downstream part of the Canadian National Railway Wharf in concrete at Lachine, P.Q. Name of contractor, A. E. Farley, Ottawa, Ontario, and P. R. Grant, Hazeldean, Ontario (Farley & Grant). Date of contract, September 10, 1925. Amount of contract, $10,656. A fair wage schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
Foreman	0 70 per hour	10
Carpenters	0 55 "	10
Diver	0 75 "	10
Diver's helper	0 45 "	10
Concrete mixers	0 35 "	10
Concrete placers	0 35 "	10
Labourers (ordinary)	0 30 "	10
Carters (single)	5 00 per day	10
Carters (double)	8 50 "	10

Construction and completion of asphalt surface driveway on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractor, O'Leary's Limited, of Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, September 16, 1925. Amount of contract, $23,615. A fair wage schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages not less than	Hours per week
	$ cts.	
Foreman	7 00 per day	44
Asphalt roller engineer	6 00 "	44
Rakers	0 53 per hour	44
Tampers	0 53 "	44
Form setters	0 53 "	44
Labourers	0 50 "	44
Teams	1 00 "	44
Carts (single)	0 70 "	44

Harbour improvements at Oshawa, Ontario. Name of contractor, Thunder Bay Harbour Improvement Company, Limited of Port Arthur, Ontario. Date of contract, September 5, 1925. Amount of contract, $50,910.88.

Reconstruction of 772.5 feet of the East Pier at Port Burwell, Ontario. Name of contracor, Thunder Bay Harbour Improvement Company, Limited, of Port Arthur, Ontario. Date of contract, August 22, 1925. Amount of contract, $55,509.82.

Supply of all material and erection of the superstructure of the proposed greenhouse at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ontario, using Lord and Burnham's standard type of curved eave greenhouse. Name of contractor, Lord & Burnham Company, Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario. Date of contract, September 9, 1925. Amount of contract, $8,200.

Supply and installation of new hot water boilers in the Post Office Building at Sandwich, Ontario. Name of contractor, F. J. Tansley, Windsor, Ontario. Date of contract, September 10, 1925. Amount of contract, $830.

New roofing Armoury Building, Renfrew, Ontario. Name of contractors, Canadian Rogers Sheet Metal & Roofing, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, September 11, 1925. Amount of contract, $4,263.00.

Supply and installation of new hot water boilers in the Public Building at Napanee, Ontario. Name of contractors, Elliott Brothers, Kingston, Ontario. Date of contract, September 8, 1925. Amount of contract, $1,544.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in public building at Verdun, P.Q. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ontario. Date of contract, September 25, 1925. Amount of contract, $2,835.

Dredging channel in Lake St. François, Valleyfield, P.Q. Name of contractor, Les Chantiers Manseau, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, September 21, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A" $9 per cubic yard, place measurement; Class "B," $0.85 per cubic yard, place measurement.

Dredging Lanctot Basin, Sorel, Richelieu County. Name of contractor, The National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "B," $0.34½ (scow measurement) per cubic yard.

Dredging channel, Nicolet, P.Q. Name of contractor, The National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A," $4 per cubic yard, scow measurement, class "B," $0.35 per cubic yard, scow measurement.

Dredging deepwater berths and Dominion Coal Company's wharf, West St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, St. John Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, August 24, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "B," $0.39½ per cubic yard place measurement for deepwater

berths and $0.80 per cubic yard place measurement for Dominion Coal Company's wharf, West St. John, N.B.

Dredging channel between Tidd's Island and Hay Island at Gananoque, Ontario. Name of contractor, Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, August 31, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A," $5 per cubic yard, place measurement; Class "B," $0.65 per cubic yard, place measurement.

Dredging channel at mouth of river in Lake St. Pierre, River St. François, P.Q. Name of contractor, Aimé Laperrière, Pierreville, P.Q. Date of contract, August 29, 1925. Amount of contract, class "A," $0.95 per cubic yard, place measurement; Class "B," $0.30 per cubic yard, place measurement.

Dredging Harbour, Meaford, Ontario. Name of contractor, The C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, September 25, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "B," $0.52 scow measurement.

Dredging St. John River, N.B., at McGowan's Wharf, Maugerville Wharf, Barker's Wharf, William's Wharf and Upper Gagetown Wharf. Name of contractor, J. S. Gregory, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, August 31, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "B," $0.65 per cubic yard scow measurement.

Dredging the harbour at Midland, Ontario, as per plan, and removal of shoal spots at Tiffin Elevator. Name of contractor, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, September 3, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A," $5 Midland Harbour, and $5 Tiffin Elevator; scow measurement, $10 for solid rock place measurement; Class "B," $0.58 Midland Harbour, $0.90 Tiffin Elevator, scow measurement.

Dredging channel to wharf and berth at Wharf, Wallace, N.S. Name of contractor, The Halifax Dredging Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 24, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A," $9 per cubic yard scow measurement. Class "B," $0.75 per cubic yard, scow measurement.

Dredging at Courtenay River, B.C. Name of contractor, Arnett Dredging Towing and Salvage Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 25, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "B," $0.17 per cubic yard, place measurement.

Dredging opening of Northern entrance at Petit de Grat Harbour, N.S. Name of contractor, Atlantic Dredging Company, Limited, Louisburg, N.S. Date of contract, September 10, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A," $10.50 per cubic yard scow measurement; Class "B," $0.88 per cubic yard, scow measurement.

Department of Railways and Canals

Construction and completion of a concrete dam at lock No. 23 (known as Lock 4, Peterborough-Lakefield Division) of the Trent Canal, said dam to be located at a point about 4¾ miles north of Peterborough, Ontario. Name of contractor, "Russell Miller Construction Company," Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, September 18, 1925. Amount of contract, schedule rates (approximately $97,091.75, estimated from estimates quantities).

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in September, 1925, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, and subject to the provisions of the Fair Wages clause:—

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	578 00
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	235 18
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	19,835 20
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	293 81
Mail bag fittings	1,700 00
Scales	295 75
Repairs to letter boxes, etc.	101 65

Workmen's Compensation in Ontario in 1925

The total benefits awarded under the Workmen's Compensation Act during the nine months ending September 30 amounted to $4,109,614.34, as compared with $4,633,755.29 during the corresponding period of the year 1924.

The total number of accidents reported during the nine months was 43,982, as against a total of 44,260 during the first nine months of 1924, being a decrease of 278. The fatal accidents numbered 244, as against 281 during the first nine months of 1924. The number of accidents reported during September this year was 5,507, as compared with 5,216 in September, 1924.

The average daily number of accidents reported during the first nine months of 1925 was 188, the average amount of benefits awarded daily was $17,562, and the average number of cheques issued daily was 632.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1925

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles, and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during September was downward, declines occurring in both the family budget in terms of retail prices and in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices. The decline in the former was mainly due to a seasonal fall in the price of potatoes while in the latter lower prices for wheat, coarse grains and flour were sufficient to offset all increases.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.81 at the beginning of September as compared with $10.84 for August; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1923; $10.28 for September, 1922; $11.82 for September, 1921; $15.95 for September, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.31 for September, 1918; and $7.83 for September, 1914. Besides a substantial seasonal decline in the price of potatoes there were less important declines in the prices of beef, sugar and evaporated apples. The most important advances were seasonal increases in the prices of eggs and butter while smaller increases occurred in the prices of pork, bacon, lard, cheese, bread, rice and prunes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.02 at the beginning of September as compared with $21.04 for August; $20.65 for September, 1924; $20.97 for September, 1923; $20.90 for September, 1922; $22.37 for September, 1921; $26.38 for September, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.11 for September, 1918; and $14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, declined to 156.5 as compared with 159.5 for August; 153.9 for September, 1924; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; and 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak). Forty-three price quotations were higher, thirty-seven were lower, while one hundred and fifty-six were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material, three of the eight main groups were lower, three advanced, while two were practically unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially lower due to lower prices for wheat, coarse grains and flour. The declines in this group were sufficient to offset the increases in all the groups. The Textiles and Textile Products group was lower because of declines in the prices of cotton and wool. The Non-Metallic Minerals group showed a slight decline. The Animals and their Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group both advanced, the former because of higher prices for milk, butter, eggs, fish and sheep and the latter because of increases in the prices of lead and zinc. The Iron and its Products group was also slightly higher. The Wood and Wood Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods rose slightly while producers' goods were substantially lower. In consumers' goods lower prices for flour, sugar, tea, veal, sheep and gasoline were more than offset by the higher prices for milk, butter, eggs, fish, coffee, foreign fruits and pepper. The decline in producers' goods was due mainly to lower prices for grains though there were also declines in materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the meat packing industries and in miscellaneous producers' materials.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods declined due mainly to declines for grains, raw sugar, cotton, wool and live stock. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were lower because of lower prices for flour, lard and gasoline. Domestic farm products were substantially lower while articles of mineral origin showed a slight decline. Articles of marine origin advanced.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada, published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 150 for August as compared with 148 for July; 147 for June and 149 for August, 1924. Grouped according to origin domestic goods advanced while imported goods were unchanged. Grouped by stage of manufacture producers' goods were lower while consumers' goods and raw materials advanced.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports fell from 156.10 for August to

155.52 for September while that for imports rose from 159.69 to 160.25. The combined index of both exports and imports showed little change, being 157.88 for September and 157.90 for August.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the Labour Gazette for January, 1925. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the Labour Gazette for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the Labour Gazette was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1919, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to decline, sirloin steak averaging 29.2c. per pound in September as compared with 29.7c. in August, round steak 23.8c. per pound in September as compared with 24.9c. in August, shoulder roast 15.3c. per pound in September and 15.8c. in August and stewing beef 11.8c. per pound in

* Labour Gazette, December, 1923, page 1442.

September and 12.2c. in August. Veal declined from an average of 18.4c. per pound in August to 18c. in September. Lower prices were reported from most of the localities in the western provinces. Mutton was also lower, averaging 29.3c. per pound in August and 28.8c. in September. Both fresh and salt pork advanced, the former averaging 29.3c. per pound as compared with 28.7c. in August and the latter averaging 26.3c. per pound as compared 25.8c. in August. The increases were general. Bacon and ham also averaged slightly higher. In fresh fish cod steak advanced somewhat while whitefish was slightly lower. Finnan haddie showed little change. Lard advanced slightly. Eggs showed a general advance, fresh averaging 43.3c. per dozen in September as compared with 40.8c. in August and 37.6c. in July and cooking averaging 39.2c. in September, 37.1c. in August and 33.7c. in July.

In milk higher prices were reported from Hamilton and Brantford while lower prices were reported from Timmins. Dairy butter showed a general advance, averaging 38.8c. per pound as compared with 37.1c. in August. Creamery butter showed about the same general advance as dairy, averaging 44.2c. per pound in September and 42.7c. in August. Cheese continued towards higher levels, being up from 31.2c. per pound in August to 31.8c. in September. Higher prices for bread were reported from New Glasgow, Truro, St. John, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, and London. The average price was up from 7.8c. per pound in August to 7.9c. in September. Soda biscuits were steady. Flour was unchanged in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Rice was slightly higher, averaging 11c. per pound. Canned vegetables showed little change. Onions were down from an average of 8.7c. per pound in August to 7.2c. in September. Potatoes declined in most localities, averaging $1.64 per 90 pounds as compared with $2.10 in August. Prunes advanced slightly. Raisins and currants showed little change. Canned peaches advanced slightly. Sugar was slightly lower, granulated averaging 8.2c. per pound and yellow averaging 7.8c. per pound.

Anthracite coal averaged $16.68 per ton as compared with $16.56 in September. Higher prices were reported from St. John, N.B., Three Rivers, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Oshawa, Orillia, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, Woodstock, London, Windsor, Sarnia and Owen Sound. Bituminous coal showed little change, averaging $10.11. Changes in wood prices were slight. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices declined substantially during September. No. 1 Manitoba cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was down from an average of $1.67½ per bushel in August to $1.37½ in September. The high price for the month was $1.56⅜ per bushel reached near the beginning and the low $1.21⅜ toward the end. The decline was said to be due to rumours of a surplus for export from Russia, an increase in the exportable surplus from the United States and the large supplies of the Canadian crop being marketed. Western barley was down from 82¼c. per bushel to 65½c., western oats from 56c. per bushel to 49c., American corn from $1.20¼ per bushel to $1.06¾ and flaxseed from $2.39⅝ per bushel to $2.36¾. Flour moved in sympathy with wheat, the price at Toronto being down from $9.26½ per barrel to $8.65½. Oranges advanced from $7-$8.25 per case to $8.50, lemons from $4.50-$5 per case to $5-$5.75. Raw sugar was down from $3.90¼ per hundred to $3.84. Coffee advanced slightly. Ceylon rubber rose from 82½c. per pound to 89c. Ontario potatoes at Toronto were down from $1.30-$1.50 per bag to $1.30-$1.40 while Quebec grades at Montreal rose from 80c. per bag to 97½c. Turpentine advanced from $1.56 per gallon to $1.60. Choice steers at Toronto were down from $7.62½ per hundred to $7.25, while at Winnipeg choice grades advanced from $6.22½ per hundred to $6.37½. Hogs at Toronto declined from $14 per hundred to $13.38. Sheep prices advanced from $7.12½ per hundred to $7.50. Fresh halibut and fresh whitefish advanced, the former from 12c. per pound to 13c. and the latter from 16c. per pound to 17c. Salt cod at Halifax rose from $7 per hundred to $7.25. Fowl declined 2c. per pound to 20c. Milk advanced at Toronto from $1.70 per eight gallon can to $2.20. Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 40c. per pound to 42c. and at Toronto from 42c. per pound to 44c. Fresh eggs rose from 40c.-42c. per dozen in August to 45c.-48c. in September. Cotton showed little change. Raw silk rose from $6.45 per pound to $6.85. Wool continued to decline, being down from 4c. to 6c. per pound. In non-ferrous metals lead rose from $9.30 per hundred pounds to $9.55 and zinc from $9.13 per hundred pounds to $9.30. Anthracite coal was slightly higher at Toronto, being $13.52 per ton as compared with $13.42 in August. Gasoline was down 1c. per gallon to 23½c.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1915	Sept. 1916	Sept. 1917	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1919	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1924	Aug. 1925	Sept. 1925
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·6	48·4	52·4	62·4	77·4	75·4	81·2	64·2	60·4	59·0	58·6	59·4	58·4
Bee, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	33·2	35·0	43·4	55·4	50·6	51·2	35·4	32·4	30·8	30·0	31·6	30·6
Veal, roast shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	17·6	19·8	23·6	27·6	26·2	28·7	20·2	18·4	18·4	17·8	18·4	18·0
Mutton, roast hindquarter	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	20·9	23·8	29·2	36·8	35·5	35·6	27·1	27·3	27·9	28·2	29·3	28·8
Pork, fresh, roast leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·8	19·6	22·8	31·9	39·3	41·5	41·5	33·3	31·1	27·2	25·7	28·7	29·3
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	35·8	39·2	57·2	70·0	74·2	74·0	59·6	53·8	50·6	46·8	51·6	52·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·7	26·8	29·9	41·7	51·1	57·3	58·8	48·7	42·5	38·9	33·7	40·2	40·8
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	35·8	41·0	63·0	74·0	85·0	73·8	48·0	45·0	44·8	45·2	48·6	49·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	31·7	29·8	37·2	50·7	55·7	61·4	70·6	46·3	35·8	38·3	39·5	40·8	43·3
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	30·1	27·7	33·7	46·4	50·8	57·0	64·3	44·3	32·4	34·0	34·6	37·1	39·2
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	50·4	50·4	52·2	62·4	74·4	81·6	90·6	79·2	69·0	69·0	71·4	69·0	69·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	58·0	58·0	68·4	84·8	95·8	112·8	124·0	79·6	73·4	72·8	73·6	74·2	77·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	33·8	33·3	38·9	47·3	52·8	63·0	68·4	47·3	42·8	41·4	41·9	42·7	44·2
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	24·0	26·3	33·4	33·3	39·9	40·8	36·4	30·7	§31·2	§28·8	§31·2	§31·8
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·1	21·1	23·0	30·6	31·0	37·1	38·8	32·5	26·6	§31·2	§28·8	§31·2	§31·8
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	69·0	78·0	109·5	117·0	118·5	145·5	121·5	103·5	102·0	106·5	117·2	118·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	36·0	43·0	68·0	68·0	67·0	83·0	64·0	48·0	§44·0	§49·0	57·0	57·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	24·5	24·5	32·5	40·0	40·0	44·0	31·0	28·0	27·5	28·0	30·5	30·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	12·2	13·6	18·8	23·8	28·2	33·4	19·0	18·6	§20·4	§21·0	§21·6	22·0
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	14·8	19·8	33·0	33·8	22·4	23·6	17·2	17·8	17·6	16·6	16·8	16·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	12·0	13·4	16·2	23·2	26·2	29·5	20·7	25·0	19·6	19·2	20·6	20·5
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	13·1	13·1	15·9	18·3	23·7	27·2	18·0	20·1	18·4	15·9	15·6	15·9
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	29·6	31·5	36·4	42·4	47·2	50·8	92·4	41·6	36·0	45·2	40·4	33·2	32·8
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	13·6	14·3	17·0	19·4	21·8	23·6	43·8	19·8	17·0	21·6	19·2	15·8	15·6
Tea, black, medium	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	9·7	9·9	12·2	15·2	15·7	15·5	13·7	14·2	§17·0	§17·5	§17·8	§18·0
Tea, green, medium	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	9·9	10·3	11·9	14·5	16·0	17·1	15·0	15·6	§17·0	§17·5	§17·8	§18·0
Coffee, medium	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·1	9·9	9·9	10·1	11·4	14·0	15·6	13·7	13·3	13·4	13·8	15·2	15·4
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	34·3	33·2	63·2	66·3	70·7	87·0	81·2	83·4	48·2	66·3	57·6	70·1	54·7
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods	.....	5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·83	7·73	8·97	11·65	13·31	14·33	15·95	11·82	10·28	10·46	10·28	10·84	10·81
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	3·2	3·3	4·3	4·8	4·8	4·9	4·4	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·2	4·2
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·5	52·5	57·2	68·5	77·9	82·4	118·3	109·3	117·8	111·2	104·9	103·5	104·3
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	37·4	39·1	54·4	60·8	63·7	85·6	74·9	75·1	70·8	65·6	63·3	63·2
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·8	41·4	43·1	54·6	72·1	77·8	83·1	83·2	78·6	79·3	77·7	75·8	76·2
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	30·5	31·0	40·8	54·1	56·4	66·2	61·4	59·6	58·9	57·3	55·7	55·6
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·6	23·2	23·0	25·8	28·0	29·3	39·2	32·2	31·0	30·4	30·9	30·3	30·3
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and light‡	.....	1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·89	1·85	1·93	2·44	2·93	3·10	3·92	3·61	3·62	3·51	3·36	3·29	3·30
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	½ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·59	4·06	4·08	4·44	4·82	5·41	6·45	6·90	6·96	6·96	6·97	6·88	6·88
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Grand Totals	.....	9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·33	13·68	15·01	18·57	21·11	22·88	26·38	22·37	20·90	20·97	20·65	21·04	21·02

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·66	7·86	8·60	11·62	13·51	14·36	16·37	12·06	10·35	10·80	10·49	10·88	10·99
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·75	6·62	7·75	10·37	11·72	12·37	14·13	10·56	9·66	9·35	9·42	9·79	10·03
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·70	7·72	8·81	11·66	13·21	13·93	15·58	11·83	10·36	10·84	10·54	10·39	10·89
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·35	7·24	8·65	11·29	12·70	13·33	15·03	11·08	9·78	9·84	9·51	10·27	10·13
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·77	7·63	9·18	11·75	13·27	14·45	15·91	11·97	10·18	10·52	10·21	10·71	10·66
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	8·01	8·65	11·25	12·86	14·37	16·65	11·42	9·75	9·88	9·50	10·48	10·34
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·29	8·10	8·87	11·59	13·10	14·21	16·05	11·42	9·92	10·11	10·22	10·90	10·71
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·15	7·74	8·86	11·92	13·32	14·18	15·60	11·27	10·00	9·95	10·46	11·16	10·85
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	8·67	9·30	12·36	14·28	14·81	17·07	12·68	11·59	11·37	11·36	12·22	12·19

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**29·2**	**23·8**	**21·6**	**15·3**	**11·8**	**18·0**	**28·8**	**29·3**	**26·3**	**40·8**	**45·0**	**62·0**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**30·1**	**25·7**	**21·5**	**16·5**	**13·2**	**14·2**	**24·7**	**27·3**	**26·5**	**39·1**	**43·2**	**62·4**
1—Sydney	31·4	24·5	23	18·3	14·9	15	25	30·4	27·6	39·4	43·2	63·1
2—New Glasgow	26·6	23·4	18·8	13·2	10·9	13·6	21·7	24·2	25·5	36·3	41·5	62·1
3—Amherst	25	25	15	14	13	15	25	25	24·5	.....	38	60
4—Halifax	33·5	23·5	26·3	16·2	13·4	16·3	26·6	30	25·4	37·6	42·8	59·3
5—Windsor	31·5	27·5	21	17·5	12	13·5	25	24	28·3	40	46	65
6—Truro	32·5	30	25	20	15·2	12	.....	30	27·6	42	47·5	65
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	27·3	26·6	25·3	17·6	14·3	14	.....	25	24·6	40	44·4	58·7
New Brunswick (Average)	**29·8**	**24·3**	**22·0**	**17·0**	**12·2**	**16·6**	**25·9**	**26·8**	**26·0**	**39·5**	**45·0**	**59·6**
8—Moncton	27·5	21·6	18	16	11·1	18	31	28·3	24·9	39	44·6	60
9—St. John	34	25	26·6	15·8	12	16·4	25	27·6	26·6	39	41·6	61·8
10—Fredericton	32·5	27·5	25	21·5	14·2	13·5	22·5	25	27·2	37·5	46·2	63·3
11—Bathurst	25	23	18·2	14·6	11·4	18·3	25	26·2	25·2	42·5	47·5	53·3
Quebec (Average)	**25·6**	**23·3**	**22·5**	**14·7**	**11·1**	**14·5**	**25·9**	**26·0**	**26·4**	**36·9**	**40·0**	**60·9**
12—Quebec	24·1	23·8	20·9	15·1	10·3	15·7	27	25·4	26·6	36·6	40	56·8
13—Three Rivers	26·6	23·9	23·8	14·9	11·1	14·6	23·8	25·1	27·4	37·7	42·5	62·1
14—Sherbrooke	40	32·5	35	22·5	19	12·5	.....	.....	27·6	40·8	43·8	66·3
15—Sorel	22·5	22·5	21·5	12	7·5	15	26·5	25	26·3	40	40	58·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·7	18	18·2	12·3	10·1	16·8	22	22·8	24·3	35·6	40	57
17—St. John's	24·5	23	23·3	13·5	10·8	16·7	27	28	24	35	42·3	60
18—Thetford Mines	18·5	18·5	14	15	.....	.....	22	23	25·8	28	30	.....
19—Montreal	28·7	24·5	24·9	13·4	10	11·8	29·2	29·3	28·7	39·8	42	65
20—Hull	25·1	23·3	20·9	13·7	9·9	13·1	30	29·3	26·6	38·3	39·6	61·9
Ontario (Average)	**30·4**	**24·5**	**22·3**	**16·1**	**12·2**	**20·4**	**27·8**	**30·7**	**26·7**	**39·1**	**42·8**	**62·5**
21—Ottawa	29·5	24·5	22	14·8	10·2	17·8	29·2	29·1	25·1	39·3	44	63·2
22—Brockville	32	25·6	21·4	13·6	11·9	16·3	26·3	31·5	25	39·2	42	60·4
23—Kingston	28·8	22·2	22·8	16	10·1	14·6	25·9	29·3	27·5	37·5	41·8	58·8
24—Belleville	26·4	21·2	24	15·4	10·1	21·6	30	31	26·3	41·7	45	63·3
25—Peterborough	29·4	24·6	21·2	15·7	11·6	19·2	24·5	29·2	30	39·2	42·2	63·8
26—Oshawa	30	24·3	21·7	15·5	12·5	19·8	.....	31·7	25	37·7	43	62·5
27—Orillia	30·3	25	21·2	16·5	12·2	20·9	26·4	29·6	27·4	39·5	42·6	60·4
28—Toronto	32·4	23·8	24	14·9	13·1	20·3	32·4	30·7	29·2	39·6	44·2	63·5
29—Niagara Falls	33	26·5	24	17·6	12·4	25·3	34·3	32·3	26·5	40·6	43·9	62·8
30—St. Catharines	29·8	23·8	23·1	15·7	9·9	21·3	26·5	31·5	24	38·6	41·7	62·1
31—Hamilton	32·5	25	25	17·6	13·9	22·4	25	31	31	40·3	43·7	63·1
32—Brantford	31·1	25·4	22·4	15·9	13	21·3	31·2	31·6	27	39·1	42·4	63·5
33—Galt	30	23·8	20·5	15·3	13·3	19·8	25	30·7	30	38·7	41·8	62·7
34—Guelph	27	20·6	19·7	14·7	12·3	19·8	25	26·5	.....	38·6	41·4	59·1
35—Kitchener	28·6	25·5	19·8	17·5	14·4	22·4	.....	29·7	25	36	40·2	61·1
36—Woodstock	32·5	25·2	23·1	16·5	12·9	18·6	29	29·8	26·5	38·4	40·5	62·8
37—Stratford	30	25	20·3	17·4	13·6	22·0	26·3	29·2	24	37·2	41·5	63·4
38—London	31	24·6	23·2	16·4	11·6	21·1	29·2	31·5	27	40	43·2	63·2
39—St. Thomas	28·8	23·6	20·1	15·7	11·2	18·9	21·5	31·3	24	39·9	42·8	62
40—Chatham	29·9	24·7	21·7	16	11·6	21·2	26·7	30	28·6	40	43·2	66
41—Windsor	28·6	22·5	22·6	14·8	10·9	21·5	.....	31·9	24·2	39·3	42·7	63·5
42—Sarnia	30·5	24·4	24·4	19·5	15·1	21·9	30	32·5	26·7	39·3	43·6	63·1
43—Owen Sound	28·2	24·6	22·6	17·3	12·9	21·9	23·3	30·6	27·7	40·6	43·5	63
44—North Bay	34·5	30	27	17·6	12·2	22·3	.....	31·3	23·8	38·9	41·2	62·9
45—Sudbury	30·6	24·9	21	15·6	11·2	21·2	30	30·9	27·3	38·6	43·2	62·5
46—Cobalt	33·3	27·6	25·8	16·3	10·3	19·3	.....	31·7	27·2	40·7	43·6	63
47—Timmins	29	24	20·5	14	12·8	21·5	29	33·5	27·5	37·5	41·5	59
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·4	26·3	21·4	16·7	11·4	19·9	25	31	27·2	38·6	42·6	61·9
49—Port Arthur	31·5	23·9	20·1	16·1	12·9	18·7	33·2	30·9	27·7	39·1	45·5	64·2
50—Fort William	31·6	22·9	21·7	17·3	13·6	19·1	29·7	30·6	26·6	39·9	44·5	62·9
Manitoba (Average)	**26·0**	**19·0**	**18·4**	**12·5**	**9·9**	**14·0**	**28·1**	**26·8**	**23·9**	**39·9**	**44·3**	**59·7**
51—Winnipeg	26·4	18·8	18·7	11·8	10·2	13·2	26·9	28·6	24·3	40·6	45·7	59·8
52—Brandon	25·5	19·2	18	13·1	9·5	14·8	29·3	25	23·5	39·2	43	59·5
Saskatchewan (Average)	**27·8**	**21·1**	**18·2**	**12·9**	**9·6**	**15·1**	**30·7**	**26·9**	**24·6**	**44·4**	**51·6**	**63·8**
53—Regina	28·7	20·6	18·2	11·8	10	13·9	30	26·2	19	44·7	53·1	65·8
54—Prince Albert	23·8	17·5	16	12·4	9·3	14·8	30·8	28·3	27·3	43·8	47·5	60
55—Saskatoon	28	22	18·6	13·3	8·7	14	29·6	27	24	42·5	48·5	59·4
56—Moose Jaw	30·8	24·3	19·8	13·9	10·2	17·5	32·3	25·9	27·5	46·4	57·1	70
Alberta (Average)	**25·8**	**19·4**	**16·4**	**11·6**	**9·2**	**13·8**	**30·6**	**27·4**	**24·4**	**44·7**	**49·7**	**59·7**
57—Medicine Hat	23·3	17	16·3	11·7	9	14	30	27·7	27·5	47	52	61
58—Drumheller	30	25	15	12	10	15	35	30	25	47·5	52·5	65
59—Edmonton	26·3	18·6	19·1	11·6	8·6	14·1	30·8	29·6	24·8	44·8	50	55·4
60—Calgary	21·7	16·5	15·2	11	9·1	13·5	27	26·8	22·7	42·4	47·5	59·2
61—Lethbridge	27·8	20	16·6	11·9	9·3	12·3	30	23	22	42	46·4	57·8
British Columbia (Average)	**31·5**	**24·9**	**23·4**	**15·3**	**12·8**	**21·6**	**36·8**	**33·5**	**27·7**	**49·4**	**54·2**	**63·8**
62—Fernie	29·3	24	22	14·6	10·4	19·3	35	31	30	51	55	61
63—Nelson	32	25	22	18	15	22	40	33·5	25	45·8	51	63·8
64—Trail	30·4	25	20·8	18·2	12·9	21·4	37	34·6	28	50·7	57·1	63·6
65—New Westminster	30·7	24·1	21·7	13·8	11·5	19·7	34	31·1	27·4	46·3	51·4	61·4
66—Vancouver	32·8	24	23·6	14	13·3	21·8	37·2	33·6	29·6	49·6	53·9	66·4
67—Victoria	30·4	22·3	23·9	13·1	13·1	21·9	34·8	31·2	26·8	49·8	53·4	62·3
68—Nanaimo	31·1	24·6	22·8	15·9	13·8	26·6	36·4	32·9	25	47·8	52·7	63·5
69—Prince Rupert	35	30	30	15	12·5	20	40	40	30	54·2	58·8	68·3

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1925

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·7	**29·6**	**20·3**	**13·6**	**58·0**	**21·2**	**20·0**	**34·1**	**24·5**	**43·3**	**39·2**	**11·5**	**38·7**	**44·2**	
13·0	**27·7**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**18·0**	**17·1**	**25·6**	**25·4**	**44·8**	**40·6**	**11·2**	**38·6**	**45·3**	
10	30	.....	.....	60	17·7	15	28·1	25·7	50·5	46	b 12–14	38·7	45·9	1
.....	30	.....	.....	60	17·2	17·7	27·7	24·2	40	37·5	12	37·7	44·3	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18·4	15	24·2	24	36·2	.....	9	34·5	44	3
12	28	.....	.....	50	18	15·7	23·6	25·7	48·7	46·2	a13·3	37·1	46·6	4
15	25–30	.....	.....	50	18·5	19	25·6	27·5	45·8	32·5	10	41	46·5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20	24·5	25	47·6	.....	10	42·6	44·6	6
10	35	.....	.....	60	17·1	.....	38·1	25	37	29	9–12	34·6	42	7
12·0	**35·0**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**18·3**	**17·8**	**30·8**	**24·8**	**42·9**	**43·0**	**11·8**	**37·6**	**43·1**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·3	16	33·8	24·8	45	45	10–12	41·7	46·6	8
.....	35	.....	.....	60	17·5	15·2	33	24	47·4	44	12	37·6	**42·7**	9
12	35	.....	.....	50	18·6	19	28·1	25·2	44·2	40	12	39·6	43	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18·6	21	28·3	25	35	.....	12	31·5	40	11
15·1	**30·8**	**19·6**	**9·3**	**59·2**	**20·5**	**21·9**	**31·5**	**23·6**	**44·5**	**40·9**	**10·6**	**39·8**	**43·0**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20	28·4	23·8	46·1	40·3	10–12	38·3	42·6	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	17·5	25	31·8	27·3	45·7	42·5	13	42	43·8	13
15	35	.....	.....	.....	25	20	30	22·5	48·6	42·5	a10	40·5	44	14
.....	30	15	.....	60	21·5	.....	27·9	23·3	41·2	41	8	.....	42·3	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	40	.....	8	40	41·8	16
.....	.....	15	10	60	.....	.....	40	23·3	44	41·7	10	42	43·8	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	23	.....	.....	22·4	42·9	39·8	13	40	43·4	18
18	35	28	.....	75	16·7	19·6	32·3	23·5	48·7	40·5	12	37·8	43·6	19
15	30	.....	.....	60	20	25	30·1	24·2	43·2	38·9	10	37·4	42·1	20
19·7	**30·3**	**22·3**	**11·3**	**63·1**	**21·3**	**19·2**	**35·7**	**23·9**	**41·8**	**38·7**	**11·4**	**39·1**	**43·3**	
18	32	22	10	.....	25	16	38·7	23·9	47·4	42	10	41·2	44·8	21
25	35	.....	.....	75	20	20	33·7	24·3	40·8	40	10	40	43·4	22
12·5–15	35	25	10	.....	18·6	19	34·5	22·4	40·5	37·6	10	37	42·7	23
.....	25	20	.....	.....	25	.....	32·7	22·3	36·5	32	a9	45·5	44·7	24
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	34·6	25·1	36·5	34·5	10	37·7	41·4	25
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	35·8	24·2	39·3	38	11	35·5	41·2	26
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	20	30·4	24·6	38·2	38	10–11·5	39·3	43	27
15	30	22	10	72	24	17·5	36·8	23·9	46	40·2	a11·8	36·3	44	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	20	.....	38·7	24·4	45·2	45	12	37	41·7	29
.....	.....	25	15	.....	.....	17·5	33·4	22·5	42·6	42	12	39·5	42·4	30
20	35	25	12·5	.....	19·3	22·5	39·2	23·7	43·7	40	13	38·3	44·1	31
18	28	23	15	.....	22·5	20	35·5	23	36·7	36·4	12	39·5	41·8	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	22·5	34·1	23·7	38·8	37·5	a11·8	40·3	42·7	33
.....	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	32·4	24·2	39·3	37	10–11	39·2	42·8	34
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	25	.....	30·5	22·2	36·8	35	a11·8	38·3	42·2	35
20	30	22	.....	.....	20	21·5	35·2	22·3	36·8	34	8	39	41·8	36
20	30	25	10	.....	23·3	20	34	23·1	35·5	32·7	12	39·4	42·9	37
18	25	20	.....	60	19·2	16	39	23·6	38·3	37·3	10	39·9	43·3	38
20–25	30	25	10	50	17·5	18	38·7	24·3	38·2	37·7	10	41·6	42·3	39
18	30	20	12	.....	21·3	18	38·5	24·5	34·2	32·5	12	40·1	44·5	40
22	35	25	12	.....	25	20	41·5	23·5	43·8	40·6	13	42	45	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20	20	38·5	25·2	41·6	36	a12	42·3	45·3	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	32·7	23·5	36·9	35·7	11	38·1	40·2	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	36·9	25·2	49·1	44·1	12	38·3	42·4	44
.....	30	24	10	60	22·5	21·5	33·3	24·7	47·9	43·3	12	35	43·8	45
.....	30	.....	.....	70	20	.....	37·3	25·9	45·8	44·5	15	.....	44·2	46
.....	25	15–20	.....	.....	16·5	20	31·3	22·7	53·8	45	a14·3	.....	45·4	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	25	37·5	23·3	48·6	41·3	11	37·3	42·5	48
18	30	18	9	.....	23·8	17	33·3	25·6	46·8	.....	a12·5	40	45·2	49
.....	21–30	16–18	.....	50–60	23·8	18	43·3	25·4	47·5	42·5	a12·5	38	46	50
.....	**30·0**	**17·7**	.....	.....	**23·9**	**17·2**	**37·4**	**25·2**	**40·3**	**35·6**	**11·0**	**34·9**	**42·4**	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	24·2	17·4	37·7	25·4	44·4	38·7	12	35·7	42·8	51
.....	30	12·5–18	.....	.....	23·5	17	37·1	25	36·2	32·5	10	34·1	41·9	52
25·0	**30·0**	**15·2**	.....	.....	**23·3**	**22·5**	**34·3**	**25·2**	**37·7**	**34·0**	**12·0**	**33·0**	**43·0**	
25	30	.....	.....	.....	23·3	21·3	37·1	26·9	43·1	37·3	12	33·5	43·1	53
25	30	10–15	.....	.....	.....	23·3	.....	24·5	36·7	33·3	10	34·2	45	54
25	30	15	20	.....	23·3	23	37·7	25·3	35	32	12	32·5	39·4	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	.....	22·5	28·1	24	35·8	33·3	14	31·7	44·3	56
21·7	**27·8**	**15·5**	**17·0**	.....	**23·6**	**23·1**	**36·6**	**25·0**	**43·9**	**36·2**	**10·5**	**35·1**	**44·8**	
25	30	17·5	15	.....	25	27·5	36·9	26·4	41·1	31	10	35·8	43·8	57
25	30	15–20	.....	.....	25	25	39·7	26	42·5	36·7	a12·5	35·8	50	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	22·5	21·8	29·2	25	45·3	37·6	10	35·7	43·6	59
.....	30	15	18	.....	23·3	20·9	38·8	25·3	45	37·8	10	34·5	43·7	60
18	25	15	20	.....	22	20·5	38·3	22·5	45·5	38·1	10	33·7	42·9	61
20·3	**25·7**	.....	**18·1**	.....	**23·5**	**22·1**	**35·5**	**26·3**	**51·2**	**44·8**	**13·5**	**43·9**	**49·5**	
20–30	30	.....	18	.....	25	25	41·5	26·3	53·6	46	a12·5	.....	47·9	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	25	25	28·8	25	50	45	a14·3	41·6	48·9	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	23·9	25	34·4	27·2	53	45	15	43·8	49·7	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	19	38	25·6	45·6	42·5	10	44	47·8	65
20	20	.....	15·3	.....	20·5	18·5	36	25·7	49	46·8	10	40·7	48·9	66
14	25	.....	20	55	23	20·6	33·7	25·2	49·4	43	a12·5	46·6	51·4	67
12·5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	36·7	27·6	48·6	.....	14	47·5	52·5	68
.....	20	.....	15	.....	.....	20	35	27·5	60	45	20	43·3	48·8	69

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·8**	**7·9**	**18·5**	**5·7**	**6·1**	**11·0**	**13·7**	**19·8**	**18·9**	**20·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·4**	**8·3**	**18·5**	**6·4**	**6·8**	**10·3**	**15·7**	**22·2**	**20·2**	**22·0**
1—Sydney	31·5	8	18·8	6 7	6·9	10 7	15·7	21·1	20·2	21·4
2—New Glasgow	31·2	8·7	17·9	6·2	6·5	10·1	14·1	21·4	19·1	20·7
3—Amherst	31	8·7	19·3	6·1	7·4	10	16	21·8	21	22·2
4—Halifax	31·8	8	19	6·0	6·7	10·2	17·3	22·3	19·4	21·6
5—Windsor	32·5	8·3	18·5	6·8	7·2	10·2	17·5	25	21·6	25
6—Truro	30·4	8·7	17·2	6·3	6·2	10·4	13·7	21·3	19·7	21
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	7·4	19·3	5·9	6	10·4	15·4	22	19·1	21
New Brunswick (average)	**30·7**	**8·9**	**18·5**	**6·1**	**6·4**	**10·8**	**16·5**	**20·8**	**18·8**	**20·4**
8—Moncton	33	9·3	18·8	6·4	6·7	11·4	16·2	21·7	19·8	20·8
9—St. John	30·9	8·7	20	6·0	6·5	9·8	16·6	19·6	17·7	19·3
10—Fredericton	30	8·7	17·5	6·1	6·2	11·9	15	19·3	17·5	20·4
11—Bathurst	29	8·7	17·6	5·8	6	10	18	22·7	20	21
Quebec (average)	**29·7**	**6·9**	**18·0**	**5·6**	**6·4**	**9·7**	**14·1**	**18·2**	**18·8**	**18·7**
12—Quebec	30·9	8·5	18·4	5·8	6·3	10·5	14·1	19·3	18·8	19·2
13—Three Rivers	31·6	6	17·7	5·5	6·5	9·2	15·8	19·7	21·1	19·3
14—Sherbrooke	31·2	8·7	17·5	5·8	7·1	10·2	14·1	18·5	19	18·1
15—Sorel	30·7	6	18·7	5·4	6·5	9·7	13·1	17	19·7	19
16—St. Hyacinthe	28·3	5·7	18	5·1	6·4	9·9	.....	19	18·3	18·6
17—St. John's	25	6	18·3	4·9	6·7	9·7	14	17	18·5	17·8
18—Thetford Mines	27·4	6·7	17·8	6·1	6·3	8·6	14·3	18·7	19·3	19·2
19—Montreal	31	8	18	5·8	5·8	10·4	13·3	18·1	17·5	19·1
20—Hull	31·1	6·7	17·9	6·2	6·3	8·8	13·7	16·4	17	18·2
Ontario (average)	**31·7**	**7·4**	**17·9**	**5·2**	**5·9**	**11·5**	**14·0**	**19·5**	**17·7**	**18·8**
21—Ottawa	35·2	8	18·5	6·0	6·4	11·1	13·9	19·1	18·2	19·6
22—Brockville	29·9	6·7	17·9	5·7	6·2	10·7	14·1	19·2	18·2	19·2
23—Kingston	31	6·7	15·9	6·0	5·3	10	13·6	18·6	16	17·1
24—Belleville	31·5	6·7	17·8	5·4	5·3	10·7	13·6	18·5	16·3	18·5
25—Peterborough	31·4	7·3	17·5	4·8	5·4	11·6	13	18·5	17·5	18·2
26—Oshawa	31·9	7·3	16·7	4·3	5·3	12·6	13·4	19·3	17·2	17·8
27—Orillia	31·6	6·7	18·6	5·0	5·7	11·6	13	19·7	17·2	19·5
28—Toronto	33·7	7·3	16·5	5·0	5·8	10·9	12·9	18·6	16·4	18·2
29—Niagara Falls	31·3	7·3	19·2	5·0	5·5	11·9	14·6	20·5	17·8	19·3
30—St. Catharines	29·4	7·3	18	4·8	5·3	12	13·4	18·2	15·4	18·4
31—Hamilton	33·5	7·3	17·7	4·6	5·5	11·1	13·2	18·3	16·1	18·4
32—Brantford	31·4	7·3	17·6	4·5	5·3	12·1	13·4	18·2	16·8	18·4
33—Galt	31·3	6·7	19	5·0	5·6	12	13·9	19·4	17	18·4
34—Guelph	30·5	7·3	18·1	4·6	5·6	11·1	13·5	18	15·8	17·6
35—Kitchener	30·2	7·3	18·4	4·5	5·3	11·9	13	18·1	17·1	17·4
36—Woodstock	30·8	7·3	17·6	4·4	5·2	11·6	13·2	19	17·4	18·4
37—Stratford	31·8	7·3	18·4	5·1	6·8	12·5	14·1	20·3	17·9	18·8
38—London	33·3	7·3–8	19·3	4·8	5·8	11·9	14·9	19·6	17·6	19
39—St. Thomas	31·1	7·3	19·1	5·4	5·7	12·5	15	20·6	17·9	19·7
40—Chatham	32·1	6·7	18·9	5·0	6·1	12·1	14·9	19·8	18·4	18·8
41—Windsor	30·9	8	18·2	5·3	5·6	12·1	14·3	19·5	18·3	19·1
42—Sarnia	32·9	6	19·2	4·8	5·3	10·3	15	20	18·6	20
43—Owen Sound	30·5	6·7	18·5	4·8	5·8	10·8	15·1	19·4	17·9	18·6
44—North Bay	33·2	8	16	5·8	6·7	12·3	15·2	19·3	18	19·5
45—Sudbury	30	8	15·3	5·5	7·3	11·6	18	20·6	20	19·2
46—Cobalt	34·4	8·7	17·3	5·9	7·7	11·7	14·5	22·6	19·8	19·8
47—Timmins	34	9·3	16	6·1	6	10·2	13	21·3	18·8	19·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·5	8	19·1	5·5	7	12·3	14·2	19·8	17·5	19·4
49—Port Arthur	30	7·3	18·8	5·8	5·6	9	13·8	19·4	19·4	19·4
50—Fort William	31·8	7·3	18·4	6·0	5·6	12·1	13·1	21·1	19·2	20·1
Manitoba (average)	**32·0**	**7·7**	**18·8**	**6·0**	**6·0**	**12·2**	**14·3**	**20·8**	**20·9**	**21·8**
51—Winnipeg	33·8	8	19·3	5·7	6	12·6	13·9	21·2	21·5	21·5
52—Brandon	30·2	7·3	18·3	6·2	5·9	11·8	14·6	20·3	20·3	22·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·6**	**8·5**	**18·4**	**6·1**	**5·6**	**10·3**	**13·8**	**20·6**	**20·6**	**22·0**
53—Regina	32·3	8·4	17·3	6·0	6·3	11·4	12·2	20·6	21·5	22·5
54—Prince Albert	36·7	8·8	18·8	5·9	5·6	7	15·5	20·5	20	23
55—Saskatoon	32·5	8·8	18	5·9	5·3	11	14·4	19·9	20·4	21·7
56—Moose Jaw	33	8	19·5	6·5	5·3	11·8	12·9	21·3	20·6	20·7
Alberta (average)	**34·5**	**8·8**	**18·8**	**6·0**	**6·0**	**11·6**	**11·9**	**18·9**	**20·6**	**22·0**
57—Medicine Hat	35	8	20·8	6·3	6·5	11·9	12·9	18·9	19·8	20·8
58—Drumheller	40	10	18	6·3	6·3	12·5	12·5	19·2	23·8	25
59—Edmonton	31·2	8	19·6	5·5	5·6	10	10	18	19·5	20·3
60—Calgary	34·5	8	18·1	6·0	5·7	11·7	12·2	19·7	20·3	23·3
61—Lethbridge	32	10	17·6	5·8	5·8	11·9	11·8	18·8	19·8	20·4
British Columbia (average)	**33·0**	**9·4**	**21·0**	**6·2**	**6·6**	**11·0**	**10·1**	**20·0**	**19·9**	**21·1**
62—Fernie	34	8·1	22·5	6·0	6·4	12·4	11·9	21·4	18·9	19·9
63—Nelson	34·3	10	19	6·4	7·7	11·2	11·2	20·3	20·8	21·4
64—Trail	31·7	9·3	18	6·7	5·5	10·8	8·4	19	21·3	21·3
65—New Westminster	32·5	8·9	21·9	6·0	6	9·5	9·3	20·3	20·8	21·4
66—Vancouver	32	8·9	22·3	6·0	6·4	9·7	9·5	19·1	18·6	20·5
67—Victoria	32·3	8·9	19·6	5·9	6·6	10·1	9·6	19·5	19·9	21·7
68—Nanaimo	33·3	8·9	22·5	6·0	6·5	10·8	10·4	19·3	19	20·1
69—Prince Rupert	33·8	12·5	22·5	6·2	7·8	13·1	10·8	21·3	20	22·5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1925

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·4	7·2	1·642	33·0	23·5	20·5	15·9	16·1	18·9	·890	29·8	·777	48·7	
8·0	7·8	1·755	34·7	22·7	19·5	16·5	16·8	20·1	·965	33·0	·877	52·0	
8·4	7·7	2·00	42·6	.....	21·4	18	18·7	22·7	·995	30·7	·919	.....	1
7·5	7·5	1·86	36·4	25	16·5	15·7	17·1	20·9	·912	31·3	·735	50	2
8	7·8	1·15	20	22·5	20	14·2	15·5	19·5	·90	33·7	1·00	45	3
8·2	7·3	1·67	38	23·3	18·5	17·5	16·1	17·8	·92	32·5	·725	60	4
8·6	8·2	2·08	37	20	20·6	17·5	16	19·5	1·06	40	1·05	55	5
7·4	8	1·77	34·2	22·5	20	16·2	17·2	20·2	1·00	30	·833	50	6
8	9·3	1·16	21·7	17	20	16·2	15	19·7	·975	32·2	·837	60	7
8·6	7·3	1·300	29·7	18·3	19·5	17·3	16·4	18·9	·789	32·6	·848	48·5	
9	7·1	1·29	29·7	.....	19·5	17	16·3	18·2	·833	34·3	·775	50	8
8	7·3	1·41	29·7	19	19·3	15	17	18·3	·625	31·9	·85	.....	9
8·5	6·7	1·25	29·4	17·5	19·8	17	16·1	18·2	·91	29·9	·766	45·5	10
9	8	1·25	30	.....	.....	20	16·3	21	.....	34·3	1·00	50	11
8·0	7·2	1·172	24·1	29·3	19·4	16·8	17·4	19·6	·965	30·0	·814	47·7	
8·3	7·5	1·01	22·1	21·8	19·7	19·3	18·5	19·3	·95	30·5	·857	47·2	12
7·9	7·1	1·23	25	27·5	20	15·1	20·4	20	1·02	28·8	·867	46·7	13
7·5	6·9	1·54	28	33	20·5	16·5	17	21	1·08	31·7	·733	50·8	14
7·9	7·7	1·08	21	.....	19·5	15·8	15·6	23·3	·983	28	.....	44	15
7·7	8·8	1·13	21·3	.....	18·2	17	15·3	17·7	·94	30	·85	46·3	16
8	8·5	·78	20	.....	20	15	20	20	·925	35	·95	50	17
7·3	7·5	1·62	33	40	21·4	17·2	18·2	18·3	·986	35	.....	48·8	18
8·4	5·5	1·15	23·5	31·7	18·8	15	16·8	18·7	·993	25·6	·733	47·3	19
8·8	5·4	1·02	23·3	21·7	16·3	20	15·1	18	·808	25·8	·708	48·3	20
8·6	7·0	1·580	32·6	23·1	19·8	15·5	15·5	18·1	·881	27·7	·740	45·6	
8·8	6·6	1·20	25·9	23·7	20·6	15·7	14·9	20·7	·915	28·8	·698	47·3	21
7·7	6·6	1·40	25·7	20	22·5	14·2	14·8	16	·833	27	·677	45·3	22
8·2	7·5	1·58	32·4	19·4	19	15·3	16·1	18·5	·886	29·4	·732	44·1	23
8·7	6·9	1·49	30·6	18·3	.....	16·8	15·1	17·9	·886	27·9	·732	45·5	24
9·3	8	1·42	27·8	15	19·5	13·8	14·9	17·4	·869	28·9	·735	42·8	25
8·7	7·6	1·44	35	21·3	15	14·4	14·8	18·3	·885	26·3	·71	47	26
8·3	6·9	1·45	30·6	20	20	14·2	14·5	17·2	·917	28	·747	45·1	27
8·9	6·2	1·45	28·7	24·2	.....	13·3	14·3	16·7	·795	24·1	·661	43·3	28
9·9	8·2	1·68	35·5	17·3	.....	15·4	15·2	17·7	1·01	28·8	·857	46·3	29
9·3	6·3	1·93	36·2	21·7	13	15·9	14·3	16·6	·864	25·5	·702	43·8	30
8·8	5·8	1·44	28·8	18·3	22	13·9	14·4	16·1	·828	24·2	·699	43·9	31
7·5	5·6	1·45	28·4	17·5	20	13·6	14·2	15	·789	24·7	·684	42·4	32
8·1	6·4	1·35	29·8	17	.....	13·7	15·3	16·4	·867	24·4	·759	43·6	33
8·2	5·5	1·49	29·9	20	.....	13·8	13·3	15·8	·773	25·4	·698	42·7	34
7·9	6·6	1·44	29·9	15·1	.....	14·2	14·5	16·2	·756	25·5	·748	42·2	35
8	5·8	1·55	30·5	15·8	.....	15·4	14·1	16·6	·814	27·6	·707	44·3	36
7·9	7	1·76	34	19	15	16·8	14·8	17·5	·944	28	·749	45·1	37
8·2	7·3	1·55	32·6	19	.....	15·5	15·3	17·9	·904	27·8	·721	44·8	38
8·5	6·6	1·66	33·4	26	.....	16·1	15·6	17·2	·927	27·3	·834	46·3	39
8·9	4·6	1·60	31·4	18	.....	16·3	15·3	17·2	·888	32	·747	44·9	40
9·1	6·3	1·79	33·2	29·4	.....	16·1	15·2	17·3	·849	26·9	·757	45·9	41
8·5	6·4	1·46	28	15·8	.....	17	15·1	18·2	·966	31·5	·75	45	42
7·9	6·3	1·33	27·4	20	.....	14·9	14·6	16·9	·844	28·3	·72	44·5	43
7·8	8	1·79	44·1	32·5	21·3	15	15	18·9	·921	30	·814	48·8	44
9·3	8·4	1·53	37·2	40	21·6	17·5	16·6	20	·995	29·2	·76	47	45
9·1	8·9	1·72	31	40	23·7	18·6	20·8	23·8	1·01	31·4	·80	51·9	46
9·9	8·8	2·25	50	28	18·5	17·5	21	19	·983	23·3	·80	50	47
9·1	8·7	1·57	33·3	29·1	20·6	15·8	16·9	22·6	·872	29·4	·772	46·7	48
8·6	8·2	1·77	35·6	30	21·7	16·3	15	19·5	·788	28·8	·725	48·9	49
7·9	8·2	1·85	39·7	41·3	22·5	17·2	18	22·7	·855	31·8	·705	48·6	50
8·4	6·9	1·275	25·1	.....	22·2	17·3	16·2	20·4	·843	30·5	·752	47·9	
8·2	6·7	1·21	24	.....	21	17·9	15	19·7	·806	30	·698	44·8	51
8·5	7·1	1·34	26·2	.....	23·3	16·6	17·4	21	·88	31	·806	51	52
8·0	7·9	1·738	35·6	.....	21·5	15·9	17·0	21·1	·861	31·7	·765	53·4	
8·1	7·6	2·13	39·2	.....	21·8	14·9	15·7	21·8	·856	29·9	·734	49·8	53
8·9	8·4	1·35	35	.....	22·5	15·4	18·8	20	·917	33·3	·767	53·8	54
8·4	6·3	1·64	31·9	.....	23·3	15·8	17·3	21·3	·833	31·1	·769	56·3	55
6·7	9·3	1·83	36·4	.....	18·3	17·3	16	21·3	·838	32·5	·788	53·8	56
8·3	6·3	1·908	33·9	.....	22·5	15·5	16·6	19·6	·867	31·7	·787	53·8	
8	6·7	2·27	37	.....	22·5	16·5	18·3	19·6	·925	32	·817	58	57
9·3	7	2·05	30	.....	22·5	15·3	17·5	21·7	·95	33·3	·833	58·3	58
7·8	5·4	1·23	25	.....	22·2	15	15	19·7	·748	30·1	·716	49·4	59
8·2	6·6	2·21	44·5	.....	21·3	15·1	16·5	18·8	·846	30·6	·786	52·7	60
8·1	6	1·78	33·1	.....	24·1	15·4	15·8	18·2	·864	32·6	·783	50·7	61
8·5	7·1	2·425	46·1	.....	22·1	15·1	15·6	18·1	·855	31·2	·774	52·8	
10·2	6·6	2·58	43·3	.....	22·5	16·9	16·9	19·9	·88	34	·81	53·3	62
8·7	8·1	2·88	56·7	.....	25	16·3	15·3	17·9	·914	34·3	·783	54·2	63
8·1	8·6	2·52	50·8	.....	20	15·8	15	17·7	·867	35	·825	51·7	64
8·7	8·1	2·88	56·7	.....	20	12·8	15·5	16·5	·792	26·7	·733	48·1	65
7·5	5·3	1·66	32·2	.....	18·5	14·3	14·5	17·3	·791	28·1	·701	48·1	66
8·1	5·8	2·13	43	.....	20·5	15·4	14·8	17·7	·839	29	·75	51	67
8·3	6·6	2·14	41·4	.....	25	13·4	15	18	·858	32·5	·792	58·3	68
8·6	7·3	2·61	45	.....	25	15·8	17·5	19·4	·90	30	·80	57·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	8·2	7·8	**61·5**	**71·9**	**27·2**	**15·8**	**3·7**	**43·2**	**60·4**	**12·5**	**7·7**
Nova Scotia (Average)	8·9	8·1	**63·1**	**71·4**	**29·7**	**13·6**	**4·1**	**45·9**	**46·1**	**13·1**	**8·1**
1—Sydney	9	8·4	69·5	72·2	31·4	15·4	4·5	57	54·4	13·3	8
2—New Glasgow	9·8	8·6	70·6	70·9	30·5	13	3·7	40	40	13·5	8·2
3—Amherst	8·6	8·1	66·6	69·4	28·3	10·6	4·2	42·5	37·5	12·7	7·6
4—Halifax	8·1	7·5	65·4	70·7	28	14	4·2	46·6	60	12·4	7·5
5—Windsor	8·9	8·2	71·6	73	30	11·3	4·2	44	47·6	13·7	8·5
6—Truro	8·9	8	65	72	30	11	3·9	45	37	13·2	8·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	8	7·5	64·4	68·7	28	14·4	3·6	47·7	47·4	14	7·3
New Brunswick (Average)	8·4	8·0	64·1	73·7	28·0	12·7	3·9	43·7	42·3	12·5	7·8
8—Moncton	8·8	8·3	70	76·1	29·2	12·1	3·9	48·5	45·5	14·1	8·4
9—St. John	8	7·7	65	70·9	27	11·7	4·1	50	45	12·5	7·7
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·2	61·4	76·4	25·8	13·1	3·5	36·2	38·6	11·4	7
11—Bathurst	8·2	7·8	60	71·2	30	14	4	40	40	12	8
Quebec (Average)	7·7	7·3	60·6	69·1	26·6	14·2	3·8	43·7	66·0	11·3	7·4
12—Quebec	7·7	7·2	61·5	71	26·9	17·8	4	41·9	65	11·2	7·8
13—Three Rivers	7·9	7·3	60·4	71·5	25	14·4	4·3	41·3	73·3	11·2	7·4
14—Sherbrooke	7·6	7·2	61·7	71	27·5	14·2	3·8	41·7	60	10·4	7·3
15—Sorel	7·8	7·3	56·7	61	26·6	13	4	42	70	11·8	7·8
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·8	7·5	60	67·1	27	12·9	4·3	44·2	67·5	10	7·2
17—St. John's	7·5	7·2	60	63·8	25	14·5	3·4	50	65	13·5	7·5
18—Thetford Mines	8·4	7·7	66·9	73·4	26·7	13·8	3·7	43·3	60·8	11·8	7·5
19—Montreal	7·5	7	60·8	71·3	26·3	14·8	3·3	47·2	69·8	11·3	7
20—Hull	7·4	6·9	57·5	72·1	28·3	12·8	3·7	41·7	62·5	10·7	7·1
Ontario (Average)	8·0	7·8	61·4	71·6	25·6	13·6	3·4	41·0	59·2	11·8	7·5
21—Ottawa	7·6	7·3	61·3	72	26·4	12·8	3·6	46·6	60·2	11·7	7·3
22—Brockville	8·3	8	58	70·8	24	12·8	3·7	36·3	55·8	11	7·1
23—Kingston	7·8	7·5	57·3	68·7	24·9	12·5	3·5	39·5	51·9	10·8	7·3
24—Belleville	8	7·9	63·1	66·3	23	13·3	3·4	38·8	64·9	11·4	7·3
25—Peterborough	7·7	7·6	61·7	66·6	24·3	14·2	3·2	40	51	10·9	7
26—Oshawa	7·4	7·3	65	76·8	25	13·3	3·0	40	60	11·9	6·8
27—Orillia	7·8	7·6	64·5	70·7	25·1	13·8	3·3	37·3	51·1	11·5	7·9
28—Toronto	7·6	7·3	63·1	78·4	24·3	12·5	3·4	39·6	57·6	10·3	6·6
29—Niagara Falls	8·1	7·7	61·4	75·3	25·2	14	3·3	43·6	61·8	11·4	7·5
30—St. Catharines	8·1	8	62·9	70·3	24·3	12	3	39·3	56·8	10·8	6·6
31—Hamilton	7·5	7·4	62·3	70·8	25·1	12·4	3·1	38·3	60·8	10·4	6·5
32—Brantford	7·5	7·5	59·6	71·6	24	12	3·2	41·2	66·4	11·5	6·9
33—Galt	7·7	7·5	62·2	68·6	24·3	13·6	3·2	44·9	54	10	6·8
34—Guelph	7·5	7·3	59·3	70·3	24·1	13·7	3·6	44·3	61·8	11·1	6·5
35—Kitchener	7·9	7·9	49·1	68·1	24·5	13	3·6	37	54·3	11·1	7
36—Woodstock	7·3	6·9	62·5	70·5	24·4	12·5	3·3	40·6	56·5	11·9	6·8
37—Stratford	7·8	7·7	58·5	70·2	24·6	12·9	3·4	41·8	55·4	11·5	8
38—London	8·2	8	65·3	73·7	24·7	14·2	3·9	43·3	58·2	11·8	7·8
39—St. Thomas	8·4	8·4	66·3	73·3	25·5	13·5	3·4	43·8	55·4	12·3	8
40—Chatham	7·5	7·4	58·6	65	24·5	12·5	3·2	39·4	65·9	12	8
41—Windsor	7·9	7·7	59·3	70·8	25·5	13·2	3·4	40·4	55·8	10·3	7·6
42—Sarnia	8·3	7·7	67	70·4	27	13·6	3·5	38	68	11·3	8·3
43—Owen Sound	7·8	7·3	62·5	71·8	25·1	12·7	3	36·9	54·8	12	8·2
44—North Bay	8·5	8	67·9	74	28·7	14·1	3·9	43·6	60	12·5	7·8
45—Sudbury	8·6	8·2	58	75	27·5	15·9	3·3	40·8	70	15	7·8
46—Cobalt	9·4	8·7	68·6	73·3	31·4	16·1	4·3	41·4	61·7	14·3	8·6
47—Timmins	9	8·7	63·3	72·7	24·3	17·5	3·8	42·5	.....	15	8·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·4	8·3	57·3	75·3	30	15	3·6	41·9	65	14·5	8·9
49—Port Arthur	8·4	8·2	51·3	72	26·3	13·8	3·3	45	65	10·8	8
50—Fort William	8·1	7·9	64·8	74	29·5	15	3·4	42·5	64	11·7	8·4
Manitoba (Average)	8·7	8·4	58·2	72·0	28·8	13·4	3·7	39·3	55·7	12·8	7·9
51—Winnipeg	8·4	8·1	57·3	72	27·9	12·3	3·6	39·5	58·3	12	7·8
52—Brandon	8·9	8·6	59	72	29·6	14·5	3·8	39	52	13·5	7·9
Saskatchewan (Average)	8·7	8·3	60·5	73·4	29·4	22·8	3·9	43·0	78·6	15·2	7·8
53—Regina	8	7·7	57	70·5	27·4	k22·3	3·5	41·3	67·5	14·6	7·5
54—Prince Albert	8·6	8·5	61·3	73	31·7	k20·8	3·7	45	80	15	9·1
55—Saskatoon	8·8	8·4	61·7	73·3	30	k23·1	3·9	45·6	86·7	16·3	7·1
56—Moose Jaw	9·3	8·6	62	76·7	28·5	k25	4·3	40	80	15	7·6
Alberta (Average)	8·8	8·3	57·8	74·2	28·8	19·5	3·8	42·7	65·3	13·8	7·8
57—Medicine Hat	9·2	8·5	61·7	75	30·8	k22·5	4·6	41·7	80	14·2	8·3
58—Drumheller	9·2	8·8	55	77·2	30	k22·5	3·5	41·7	65	13·5	7·4
59—Edmonton	8·6	7·9	53·2	70·5	26·2	k16·1	3·7	38·3	56	14·1	h8
60—Calgary	8·7	8·3	62·3	73·8	27·5	k16·8	3·7	45·5	64·3	12·8	7·2
61—Lethbridge	8·5	8·1	56·9	74·6	29·4	k19·5	3·5	46·4	61·4	14·6	h8·3
British Columbia (Average)	8·3	7·8	60·0	73·8	28·9	24·4	4·1	49·3	68·2	13·5	8·1
62—Fernie	9·1	8·6	67·5	73·5	27·5	k25	4·3	50	65	14·2	h7
63—Nelson	9	8·3	62·9	77·7	29·3	k30·3	3·8	47·5	70	15	h8·3
64—Trail	8·4	7·8	65·8	75	28·3	k29·2	4·2	46·7	75	14	h10
65—New Westminster	8·1	7·7	58·8	71·4	28	k18·1	3·5	50	65	13·3	h7·5
66—Vancouver	7·9	7·4	56	72·4	27·9	k24	3·8	46·7	57·1	11·6	h8·3
67—Victoria	7·3	7	55·8	70·2	28·7	k19	3·9	47	63·6	12·1	h8·3
68—Nanaimo	8	7·8	59·2	72·5	30	k24·2	4·4	48	65	13·8	h8
69—Prince Rupert	8·7	8	53·8	77·5	31·3	k25	4·8	58·3	85	13·6	7·5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite, f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal-oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bars 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher price

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1925

Coal		Wood							Rent		
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	c.	c.	**$**	**$**	
16·683	**10·111**	**12·197**	**14·439**	**8·901**	**11·053**	**9·731**	**30·3**	**13·7**	**27·504**	**19·575**	
17·583	**9·508**	**9·250**	**10·000**	**6·583**	**6·950**	**6·785**	**33·2**	**14·8**	**22·750**	**15·083**	
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33–35	15	16.00–20.00	10.00–14.00	1
.....	a7.35	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.14	30–32	14	22.00	14.00	2
o17.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	32	15	10.00–15.00	5.00–10.00	3
n16.00–19.50	11.0–12.50	14.00	14.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	35	15	30.00–40.00	20.00–25.00	4
18.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	5.50	6.75	b4.00	35	15	20.00–30.00	15.00–20.00	5
.....	10.50–11.00	8.50	10.00	4.00	5.00	.....	32	.....	20.00–28.00	16.00–18.00	6
15.00	10.00–11.00	11.50	12.50	7.00	8.00	b7.50	30	15	20.00–27.00	10.00–15.00	7
17·167	**10·908**	**10·625**	**12·125**	**7·000**	**8·580**	**8·450**	**30·6**	**14·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
.....	11.00–12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	30–32	15	30.00–45.00	20.00–25.00	8
15.00–18.00	8.50–13.00	13.00–16.00	14.00–17.00	6.00–8.00	7.50–10.00	b8.00–9.00	28–31	15	20.00–35.00	18.00–25.00	9
17.00	8.00–12.00	10.00	11.00	7.00	.....	b4.80–6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00	10
18.00	11.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	b11.25	32	15	18.00	15.00	11
16·000	**10·042**	**13·239**	**15·387**	**9·000**	**10·948**	**11·188**	**28·6**	**14·4**	**23·000**	**15·009**	
16.00	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	27.00–32.00	.....	12
16.00	n10.00–12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b8.13	30	13	20.00–25.00	12.00–15.00	13
15.00–15.50	12.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18.00–20.00	16.00–18.00	14
15.00	9.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	30	15	14.00–15.00	7.00–10.00	15
16.00	.....	.....	b17.33	.....	b13.33	.....	25	.....	20.00	12.00	16
15.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	27–28	15	p23.00–33.00	15.00–23.00	17
18.00–18.50	.....	.....	b12.75	.....	b9.75	.....	30	14	15.00	11.00	18
16.00	7.50–9.00	16·00	17.00–18.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	b16.00	30	13	25.00–40.00	16.00–25.00	19
16.50	.....	b16.00	b17.23	7.00	9.00	b9.00	25	15	22.00–30.00	15.00–22.00	20
16·054	**10·423**	**13·477**	**15·920**	**10·038**	**12·598**	**10·999**	**28·0**	**12·5**	**28·973**	**20·950**	
16.50	8.90	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00	8.00	10.00	b7.00–7.50	27–30	15	25.00–35.00	20.00–25.00	21
15.50–16.00	10.50	.....	b16.00	.....	b11.20	.....	26–28	15	18.00–20.00	12.00–16.00	22
15.50	8.50–10.00	15.50	16.00	10.50	13.00	b14.00	25–26	14	18.00–25.00	15.00–20.00	23
15.50	10.00–12.50	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	25–28	10	25.00–30.00	20.00–25.00	24
15.75	9.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	25	10	22.50–35.00	16.00–25.00	25
16.00	.....	15.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	b13.00	28	13	s20.00–35.00	18.00–25.00	26
16.25–16.50	9.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.72	30	12·5	18.00–25.00	13.00–15.00	27
15.50	9.00–11.50	18.00	20.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	25–30	10	30.00–40.00	22.00–25.00	28
14.50–15.00	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25.00–30.00	18.00–23.00	29
14.50–15.00	11.00	c	c	c	c	c	30	10	30.00–35.00	20.00–25.00	30
15.50	7.25–9.00	15.00	15.50	12.00	12.50	12.00	25	10	25.00–35.00	18.00–25.00	31
15.00	9.00–11.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	30	10	25.00–40.00	15.00–25.00	32
16.00	8.00–10.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	26	12·5	25.00	16.00–20.00	33
15.75	.....	17.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	b12.00	27	10	24.00–30.00	16.00–20.00	34
15.50–16.00	11.50	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	24–25	10	35.00–40.00	25.00–30.00	35
15.50	10.00	12.00	16.00	7.50	12.00	4.00–6.00	25	10	20.00	15.00	36
15.50	12.00	16.00	17.00	15.00	16.00	b12.00	25	15	30.00–40.00	19.00–25.00	37
16.00	7.50–11.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	b15.00	25	13	30.00–45.00	17.00–30.00	38
15.50	9.00–10.50	14.00–15.00	b16.00–20.00	.....	.....	b16.00	28	15	20.00–30.00	15.00–20.00	39
16.00	10.00–12.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b18.00	b9.00–15.00	25	12·5	25.00–30.00	20.00–25.00	40
16.00	10.00	c	bc 26.00	c	b c20.00	b c18.00	25	12	40.00–50.00	30.00–35.00	41
16.00	12.00	.....	18.00	.....	.....	14.00	30	15	25.00–35.00	20.00–30.00	42
16.00	8.00–10.00	10.00	13.00	6.00	10.50	5.00–9.00	28	8·3	18.00–25.00	12.00–20.00	43
16.00	12.00	.....	11.00	.....	8.00	b4.75–6.75	35	15	30.00–35.00	18.00–20.00	44
17.50	10.00–13.00	.....	b15.00–19.00	.....	b10.50–15.00	b12.75	30	15	x	25.00	45
19.00	14.00	13.00	b15.00	13.00	b12.00–15.00	.....	27–30	15	22.00	14.00	46
19.00	14.50	10.00	12.75	6.00–6.50	10.50	.....	35	12·5	r	25.00–35.00	47
14.75	7.00–7.25	8.50	13.00	6.50	11.00	b6.50	28–30	15	25.00–30.00	15.00–20.00	48
17.50	8.50–13.00	10.00	b12.00	9.00	b10.00	.....	30	13·3	25.00–40.00	15.00–30.00	49
17.00	8.00–12.50	10.00	11.00	9.00	10.00	.....	30	13·3	25.00–40.00	15.00–30.00	50
21·000	**12·500**	**11·000**	**12·250**	**7·750**	**9·000**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
19.00	11.50–12.50	10.00	11.50	6.50	8.00	.....	30–35	15	35.00–50.00	25.00–35.00	51
23.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	.....	35	15	25.00–30.00	18.00–20.00	52
23·625	**10·313**	**8·000**	**12·500**	**8·333**	**11·250**	**12·333**	**33·1**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
23.00	9.00–12.00	.....	f14.00	11.00	10.00–12.00	13.00	30	15	30.00–50.00	30.00	53
.....	d9.00	f6.50	f7.50	5.00	6.00	.....	35	15	25.00–35.00	15.00–25.00	54
23.00–25.50	d10.00–11.00	f9.50	f10.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	30–35	15	35.00	25.00	55
.....	11.25	.....	b18.00	.....	b18.00	b14.00	35	15	35.00	20.00	56
.....	**6·500**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	**9·000**	**32·5**	**14·4**	**28·125**	**19·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	25.00	17.50	57
.....	d6.50	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	35	15	w	w	58
.....	d5.00–6.00	.....	.....	8.00	b6.00–8.00	5.00	30	15	35.00	25.00	59
.....	d6.00–12.00	.....	.....	12.00	14.00	b13.00	35	15	18.00–27.00	15.00–20.00	60
.....	5.00–7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30.00	18.00	61
.....	**10·226**	.....	.....	**9·375**	**10·500**	**5·545**	**35·4**	**15·1**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
.....	6.25 6.75	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	5.00	40	15	20.00	18.00	62
.....	9.75–11.75	.....	.....	9.00	12.00	b9.00	40	15	20.00–30.00	18.00–25.00	63
.....	9.50–12.50	.....	.....	9.00	11.25	.....	40	15	30.00–35.00	20.00–25.00	64
.....	10.25–11.25	.....	.....	.....	5.00–7.50	4.25	35	15	18.00–20.00	12.00–14.00	65
.....	10.50–11.50	.....	.....	.....	7.50	4.75	30	16	29.00	25.00	66
.....	10.15–11.00	.....	.....	7.50	b10.00	b4.77	28	15	18.00–22.00	15.00–17.00	67
.....	a7.70–8.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50	35	.....	22.00–30.00	18.00–22.00	68
.....	12.00–14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00–40.00	20.00–30.00	69

for Welsh coal. o. Welsh coal. p. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses $20; others $40-$60. s. For new tenants $30-$35 and $20-$25. w. Company houses $10-$20; others $35-40. x. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1924	Aug. 1925	Sept 1925.
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**109·9**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**147·5**	**154·6**	**153·9**	**159·5**	**156·5**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	130·2	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	131·6	148·0	160·9	172·7	160·4
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	104·4	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	131·3	133·0	126·3	137·8	142·1
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	100·2	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	174·7	196·7	191·6	193·0	191·4
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·4	177·9	159·3	159·3	159·3
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	107·2	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	159·6	168·2	155·4	150·4	149·9
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	108·6	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	100·7	94·6	96·5	106·6	107·1
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	96·4	102·2	126·0	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	190·4	182·8	183·2	178·0	177·7
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	107·4	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·4	165·7	154·8	158·4	158·4
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	124·1	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	119·7	128·8	142·9	156·8	145·9
II.—Marine	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	142·4	122·1	145·4	151·7	156·8
III.—Forest	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·4	177·9	159·3	159·3	159·3
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	101·9	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	160·5	157·1	154·2	152·5	152·2
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	113·9	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	141·6	145·2	149·5	156·7	150·9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	110·9	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	152·3	158·8	156·9	160·7	159·3
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**105·9**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**149·8**	**152·1**	**148·8**	**155·7**	**156·6**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**111·0**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**138·8**	**150·9**	**145·5**	**154·3**	**156·1**
Beverages	4	101·7	119·4	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	196·8	223·9	236·3	234·5	228·1
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	130·1	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	136·2	136·2	155·7	183·3	173·9
Chocolate	1	102·0	104·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	142·4	122·1	134·1	151·7	156·8
Fruits	8	101·6	111·7	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	186·0	217·3	193·7	203·1	210·0
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	101·5	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	140·7	134·8	126·7	147·1	145·9
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	108·9	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	130·1	142·6	132·3	139·8	149·0
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	148·5	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	159·0	230·9	192·0	146·4	146·4
Vegetables	10	122·9	98·6	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	132·0	196·6	173·7	158·8	158·8
Eggs	2	104·4	96·5	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	112·8	126·0	126·0	123·8	135·4
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·9	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	100·0	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	169·6	160·8	159·6	158·9	155·0
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**99·3**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·4**	**153·7**	**152·9**	**157·6**	**157·3**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	107·6	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·6	159·9	153·6	151·7	152·6
Household equipment	13	93·0	96·7	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	164·3	151·7	152·6	159·4	158·7
Furniture	3	102·8	104·7	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	120·3	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	374·2	274·2	263·3	322·7	321·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	96·5	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	162·8	150·4	151·7	158·3	157·6
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**114·2**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**140·5**	**145·3**	**148·8**	**156·4**	**149·5**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**96·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**191·2**	**185·0**	**186·8**	**181·2**	**180·8**
Tools	4	98·1	96·8	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	205·6	216·0	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	96·4	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	191·7	184·7	186·3	181·1	180·7
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	97·1	133·2	190·4	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	177·5	188·9	197·4	180·1	180·1
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**116·1**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**135·0**	**141·1**	**144·7**	**153·7**	**146·1**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	90·3	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	162·9	166·7	152·3	153·8	153·9
Lumber	14	91·1	83·4	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	161·7	166·4	147·4	150·1	150·1
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	119·8	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	171·6	196·7	187·4	201·2	202·9
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	103·3	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·2	164·8	161·8	159·1	159·4
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**121·9**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**128·6**	**135·3**	**143·4**	**154·2**	**144·8**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	100·5	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	179·0	204·3	196·0	195·7	193·7
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	50·0	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	333·8	264·3	219·9	231·5	241·2
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	114·0	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	114·7	95·4	95·8	104·0	103·8
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	107·4	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	119·0	118·2	112·3	117·6	117·6
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	123·5	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	158·0	155·5	153·5	150·4	150·4
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	108·8	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	104·9	101·4	98·2	119·1	115·4
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	145·2	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	114·8	121·8	161·7	183·2	152·5
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	123·2	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	140·6	154·1	151·2	154·7	152·9

BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL PRODUCTION IN 1925

The coal production of the province of British Columbia for the first seven months of this year was 1,373,923 gross tons, as compared with 1,193,848 tons in the corresponding period of last year. The increase was due to greater activity in the Crowsnest Pass field, which yielded 511,050 tons, as compared with 190,041 for the first seven months of last year, during four of which the mines were closed by a strike. The Vancouver Island mines produced 772,056 tons, as compared with 847,586 tons, and the Nicola-Princeton field 129,221 tons, as compared with 90,817 tons for the first seven months of 1924. The coke production of the province up to the end of July of this year was 200,843 tons, as compared with 146,217 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Pensions for Employees of British Co-operatives

British Co-operative societies are developing a scheme for the retirement of employees at the age of 65 with a pension. The plan provides that each employee, male and female, is to pay into a Superannuation Fund 35 cents a week and the society an equal amount. Employees under 21 years of age are required to pay only 18 cents a week until the age of 21 is reached. Employees will retire automatically at the age of 65. The amount of superannuation pension paid to the retired employee shall be $5 a week during the lifetime of the pensioner.

The rate of interest earned in the funds will be 4 per cent per annum, convertible half yearly. Families of employees dying before pension age may secure the return of their contributions plus compound interest at 4 per cent, whilst any contribution made by the society on their behalf remains in the fund together with interest thereon. In the event of employees leaving the service of the society their own contributions, plus compound interest at 4 per cent, are returned.

In the case of the death of an employee before he has received the whole of his contributions in superannuation, the balance, plus 4 per cent compound interest, is paid to his legal representatives. The cost of administration of the fund is borne by the society. Membership in the fund is compulsory and a part of the conditions of employment.

Manufacturers and Union Label

The Associated Manufacturers of Lighting Fixtures, with headquarters at New York, are stated to be appealing to the United States Department of Justice for a ruling on the subject of the alleged "conspiracy" on the part of the labour union in insisting on the inscription of a union label on electrical fixtures. The association at a recent meeting refused to label their product as desired by the union. "The time has come," they state, "when the entire building construction industry must take a stand, one way or the other, in this matter. Because their refusal to install electrical equipment in certain instances is in violation of and contrary to existing agreements which these locals have entered into with the electrical contractors of New Jersey and also with a similar group in the Electrical Board of Trade in New York, we have placed the evidence before the Department of Justice."

Waste in Industry

A conference was recently held in New York City under the direction of the National Civic Federation to discuss the question of elimination of waste in industry. There were present representatives of organized workers, officials of trust companies, banking and real estate organizations, educators, engineers, architects and other professional men. Among the speakers were Secretary Herbert Hoover, of the United States Department of Commerce; President William Green of the American Federation of Labour; President Gerard Swope, of the General Electric Company; D. L. Cease of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Marcus M. Marks, former president of the Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. Hoover recalled the report of the Federated Engineering Council, which, after a survey made under his direction, revealed that waste in industry in the United States was 30 per cent of the national effort. It was agreed that lack of co-ordination within an industry and between industries was one form of waste which could be eliminated, while co-operation between employees and management could do much to relieve another big leak in the business of the nation. Mr. Swope urged greater production and more efficient manufacturing methods, so that retail prices could be reduced and an appeal made to an ever increasing public.

Mr. Green insisted that greater efficiency in production could lower prices without reducing the wages of the workers.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Wholesale prices continued to rise in Great Britain, France, Italy, Poland and the Netherlands and also in India, Austria and China. In September there was a slight decline in prices in the United States.

Great Britain

The Board of Trade index number for August, on the base 1913=100, showed a slight decline of 0.3 per cent, to 157.0. Foods remained practically unchanged on the whole, cereals and meat and fish rising, while other foods declined. Materials declined 0.5 per cent, all groups showing declines except textiles other than cotton, which rose 0.7 per cent.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, base period, 1867-77) showed no change at the end of August, remaining at 134.3, although there was a very small rise in the general level of wholesale prices. A rise of 1.7 per cent in foodstuffs was offset by a decline of 1.1 per cent in materials. All groups under foodstuffs advanced and those under materials all showed declines.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, rose in August 0.4 per cent to 159.0. Goods rose 4.1 per cent, cereals and meat and fish both rising sharply while other foods remained unchanged. Materials declined 1.7 per cent, the chief decline being one of 6 per cent in cotton.

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
Description of Index	29 foods — 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles, Brussels	Foods	Foods, fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910	July 1914
1910	(d) $ 6.95	(d) 94	(e) 96						
1913	7.34	99	102					(b) 135	
1914—Jan.	7.73	105							
July	7.42	100	100	100	1	1		137	100
1915—Jan.	7.97	107	118	113					
July	7.74	104	132	125				(b) 163	
1916—Jan.	8.28	112	145	135					
July	8.46	114	161	148					
1917—Jan.	10.27	138	187	165					
July	11.62	157	204	180					
1918—Jan.	12.42	167	206	188					
July	13.00	175	210	203					
1919—Jan.	13.78	186	230	220			639		
July	13.77	186	209	208			354	(b) 1536	
1920—Jan.	15.30	206	236	225			410		
July	16.84	227	258	252			479	2252	
1921—Jan.	14.48	195	278	265			477		1830
July	10.96	148	220	219			393	2413	1303
1922—Jan.	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409		1467
July	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	388	(b) 3186	1430
1923—Jan.	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	405		941
July	10 17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	(b) 3311	921
1924—Jan.	10.78	145	175	177	13527	11740			917
April	10.16	137	167	173	13838	11977	522	3526	907
July	9.91	134	162	170	14362	12391	521	3686	909
Oct.	10.31	139	172	176	15845	13307	544	4026	916
1925—Jan.	10·77	145	(m) 178	(m) 180	16446	13762	555	4224	899
Feb.	10·93	147	176	179	16618	13895	548	4390	911
Mar.	10.74	145	176	179	16225	13660	542	4311	904
April	10·56	142	170	175	15830	13432	537	4241	901
May	10·48	141	167	173			531	4177	894
June	10·44	141	166	172			535		914
July	10·49	141	167	173					916
Aug.	10·84	146	168	173					
Sept.	10·81	146	170	174					

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, advanced very slightly in August to 202.3, as compared with 202.1 in July.

"The small August change was the net result of a number of important and contradictory movements, the features being a rise in each of the food groups and a notable decline in textiles, while the other two groups also show rather lower totals. . . . In the first group (cereals and meat) barley recorded an important rise, while imported wheat and pork also contributed to the higher group aggregate. In the second (other food products) the August rise is due to the upward movement of tea and butter. Among textiles silk, flax, and English wool all rose, but the effect of this movement was greatly outweighed by the decline in raw cotton (both American and Egyptian), and in cotton cloth and cotton yarn. In the mineral group the chief movement is the fall of roughly half a crown per ton in steam coal. . . . Pig iron and tin quotations also declined, but the lead market made a recovery. In the miscellaneous section a recession in rubber prices from the high end-of-July level is the chief point of interest."

Austria

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, reckoned in crowns (1st half of 1914=1) was 18,340 in September compared with 18,817 in August, making a decline of 2.6 per cent. Foods declined 3.8 per cent, and industrial materials declined slightly.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The index of the *Bulletin de la Statistique Générale,* on the base 100 in July, 1914, was 570 for August, only one point over the July level. Foods fell 7 points or 1.4 per cent, vegetable foods showing a decline while animal foods showed no change, and sugar, coffee and cocoa rose. Industrial materials rose 1.2 per cent, all groups showing increases.

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Netherlands		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living, Paris *(c)*	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles, 6 towns	Cost of living, The Hague *(c)*	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910= 1000	1914	1913–14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1913	July 1920
.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 116	.....	.....	.....
100	100	100	100	1075	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1295	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
128	116	.....	.....	1288	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1439	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....
146	136	.....	.....	1387	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1491	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
166	155	.....	.....	1971	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	182	.....	.....	2210	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 228	.....	396·1	.....
186	190	.....	.....	2665	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)* 388·3	.....
212	211	.....	.....	2811	.....	.....	.....	*(b)* 239	.....	*(a)* 362·3	.....
251	242	898·2	819·4	3119	295	.....	.....	258	99·4	383·8	.....
253	262	981·8	911·0	4006	363	12·7	10·7	275	102·3	451·8	100
276	264	1173·9	1065·4	4404	338	14·2	11·8	236	95·3	541·6	.....
236	237	1277·8	1139·0	3292	295	14·9	12·5	192	94·1	501·3	.....
197	212	1123·2	1055·1	3424	291	24·6	20·4	187	92·9	576·5	117·54
184	199	1105·4	1118·4	3188	289	68·4	53·9	177	79·6	527·3	113·69
180	198	1079·5	1132·8	3321	324	1366	1120·3	167	78·2	541·6	115·05
188	204	968·2	1090·1	3446	331	46510	37651	164	79·5	518·0	113·21
194	209	1061·0	1138·2	.....	365	†127	†110	170	83·7	527·3	114·20
.....	.....	1000·1	1100·1	4089	366	123	112	172	83·1	526·7	116·42
200	214	1016·2	1132·3	3870	367	126	116	170	82·3	538·1	116·23
.....	.....	1120·3	1197·4	4117	377	134	122	174	81·1	555·6	123·37
215	221	1100·4	1180·9	4390	386	136·6	124·0	176	.....	609·1	129·32
.....	.....	1089·0	1173·0	4410	.....	145·3	135·6	177	.....	609·1	131·48
.....	.....	1119·1	1190·7	4457	.....	145·8	136·0	177	78·7	610·4	133·05
.....	.....	1099·3	1178·2	4392	390	144·2	136·7	175	.....	606·2	132·45
.....	.....	1059·1	1152·6	4491	.....	141·4	135·5	174	.....	.....	133·05
.....	.....	1062·4	1167·8	4541	.....	146·1	138·3	172	81·0	.....	134·23
210	219	1106·9	1194·4	4523	.....	153·8	143·3	172	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4542	.....	154·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100 (gold prices), declined from its average of 134.8 for July, to 131.7 for August, or 2.3 per cent. Regarding the general price movement *Wirtshaft und Statistik* commented as follows: "The brisk seasonal movement of prices of farm products which was specially marked this year by a decline of prices of vegetable products and an advance of animal products came to a standstill at the beginning of September. Under the influence of declining prices of grain there was a backward movement in the wholesale prices index between August 12 and August 26 from 134.7 to 127.3 or 5.1 per cent. While the wholesale prices index number rose again slightly at the beginning of September the prices of farm products declined at the same time from 133.9 on August 12 to 123.2 on August 26, a fall of 8 per cent, but rose again at the beginning of September to 123.7. In contrast, industrial materials which were unchanged until August 12 at 134.8 relaxed, chiefly owing to a casual decline in metal prices, which were firm for two months previous to the end of August. At the beginning of September the market for industrial raw materials showed on the average, with certain exceptions, a lower price level than at the corresponding period of the previous year, in which the settlement of the London agreement and the prospect for foreign credit produced an invigorating effect for which there are no parallel causes at present. In contrast with the slight animation of raw materials,

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC

(Base figure 100

Country	Norway	Poland		Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living *(c)*	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Foods, heat, light, Co-operative stores
Base period	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							*(e)*
1910								
1913								
1914—Jan.								
July	100	*(b)* 1	*(b)* 1	*(b)* 100	100		*(a)* 100	*(a)* 100
1915—Jan.					*(c)* 113			*(a)* 107
July				*(b)* 108	*(c)* 124			*(a)* 119
1916—Jan.	143				*(c)* 130			*(a)* 126
July	160			*(b)* 116	*(c)* 142			*(a)* 140
1917—Jan.					169	*(a)* 139		*(a)* 149
July	261			*(b)* 125	177			*(a)* 180
1918—Jan.					221	192		*(a)* 197
July	279			*(a)* 155	268	219		*(a)* 229
1919—Jan.	279				339	267		*(a)* 252
July	289			*(b)* 175	310	257		238
1920—Jan.	295				298	259		244
July	319			*(b)* 191	297	270		246
1921—Jan.	334	251	141		283	271	226	243
July	292	457	257	*(b)* 189	232	236	203	214
1922—Jan.	257	736	469	179	190	216	185	189
July	233	1,298	788	179	179	190	157	158
1923—Jan.	214	4,931	3,527	180	166	183	154	161
July	218	24,197	20,936	172	160	174	163	168
1924—Jan.	230	*(l)* 165·1	*(l)* 120·5	178	163	176	166	170
April	240	151·5	126·5	195	159	173	164	169
July	248	139·1	127·2	182	159	171	168	168
Oct.	264	181·3	150·0	185	172	174	167	169
1925—Jan.	277	175·4	150·0	188	170	178	167	171
Feb.	283	177·4	150·8	189	170		168	168
Mar.	284	179·1	151·3	190	171		168	169
April	276	174·5	150·5	189	170	177	166	169
May	265	168·0	147·2	190	169		165	167
June	261	170·9	148·4	190	169		167	168
July		173·9	151·6	190	169	176	167	167
Aug.				190	170			
Sept.								

(a) Figure for previous month. *(b)* Average for year. *(c)* Index published quarterly. *(d)* 15th of month up to of month. *(h)* Four chief cities. *(i)* January 1913–December 1920, 22 foods. *(k)* Cost of food budget. *(l)* Gold †Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter.

since the beginning of the year a steady rise in the prices of manufactured goods set in, and prices of producers' goods rose higher than consumers' goods."

Cost of Living.—The official index number of cost of living including food, rent, heat, light, clothing and sundries, showed as an average for August the figure 145.0 (1913-14=100), being thus 1.2 per cent over the level of the previous month (143.3). The corresponding index on the old basis of calculation showed with 133.2 a slight decline (0.4 per cent) from the July level. This is explained by the different system of weighting, with heavier weights for potatoes and other vegetables. Foods rose 0.4 per cent owing chiefly to increases in prices of meat and milk and their products and eggs. Rents rose 7.2 per cent in consequence of rent regulations in several states and reached on an average almost 90 per cent of their pre-war level. Fuel and light showed a slight increase. Sundries also rose slightly and clothing showed no change.

Spain

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Director General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, declined 2 per cent to 187 in June. Foods alone rose 1.5 per cent to 199, owing to increases in the prices of animal foods. Industrial materials declined 6.5 per cent, owing to declines in prices of fuels, gas and electricity, textiles and leather, and metals.

South Africa

Retail Prices.—The official index number of retail prices of foods in nine principal

N CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

except where noted)

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods, 9 towns	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	59 foods — 25 towns	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living, Massachusetts
1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000	1909-13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
			(*f*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*i*)		
1,000	.....	.....	.....	(*h*) 991	93	.....	.....	.....
1,163	.....	.....	1,106	(*h*) 1,037	100	100	.....	100
(*b*) 1,148	.....	.....	1,099	.....	104	.....	.....	101·8
.....	100	100	1,164	1,070	102	.....	100	102·1
(*b*) 1,228	.....	.....	1,240	1,177	103	(*a*) 103·0	.....	102·9
.....	.....	.....	1,522	1,200	100	.....	100·5	101·7
(*b*) 1,275	.....	.....	1,504	1,236	107	(*a*) 105·1	.....	105·1
.....	.....	.....	1,516	1,276	111	.....	108·7	109·9
(*b*) 1,418	.....	.....	1,453	1,359	128	(*a*) 118·3	.....	119·6
.....	.....	.....	1,470	1,357	146	.....	131·3	129·3
(*b*) 1,437	.....	.....	1,505	1,426	160	(*a*) 142·4	.....	144·6
.....	.....	.....	1,523	1,491	167	.....	(*a*) 152·2	155·1
(*a*) 1,559	.....	.....	1,627	1,553	185	(*a*) 174·4	.....	167·5
.....	187	186	1,714	1,539	190	.....	172·2	171·5
(*b*) 2,049	.....	183	1,862	1,688	201	(*a*) 199·3	190	192·0
.....	188	190	2,260	1,791	219	(*a*) 216·5	205	202·6
(*c*) 1,904	163	169	2,167	1,906	172	(*a*) 200·4	181	179·6
(*c*) 1,556	174	177	1,876	1,752	148	.....	163	160·8
1,391	169	178	1,651	1,574	142	(*a*) 174·3	161	157·3
1,335	160	165	1,725	1,537	142	(*a*) 166·6	155·6	156·2
1,348	151	156	1,692	1,483	144	(*a*) 169·5	158	157·1
1,330	148	153	1,914	1,520	147	(*a*) 169·7	161·9	159·1
1,372	154	158	1,802	1,600	149	(*a*) 173·2	165·0	160·1
1,406	143	150	1,746	1,605	141	(*a*) 170·4	161·8	157·7
1,339	151	156	1,728	1,587	143·3	(*a*) 169·1	162·0	157·8
1,376	156	160	1,700	1,557	148·7	(*a*) 170·6	165·0	160·3
1,381	152	157	(*a*) 1,718	1,574	154·3	.....	167	161·5
1,382	152	157	1,739	1,558	151·4	.....	165	160·6
1,390	155	159	1,759	1,598	151·1	(*n*)	165	161·6
1,419	153	158	.....	1,598	150·8	.....	165	161·1
1,417	151	156	1,791	1,608	151·6	.....	165	161·2
1,403	149	154	1,807	1,597	155·0	(*a*) 173·5	167	162·8
.....	152	157	.....	1,615	159·9	.....	169	163·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160·4	.....	169	164·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (*e*) Beginning of month. (*f*) Base is average for six capital towns. (*g*) 15th prices hereafter, 1914=100. (*m*) From Jan., 1925, end of previous month. (*n*) No figures published.

towns (basis 1910 average of nine towns =1000) declined 1.5 per cent in July to 1382. The index for food, fuel, light and rent declined 1.0 per cent to 1343, and the figure for the same groups with sundries added declined 0.7 per cent to 1449.

China

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai, on the base February, 1913=100, declined 1.5 per cent in August to 160.3. Cereals and other food products both declined, textiles advanced very slightly and metals showed no change. The four miscellaneous groups showed a slight fractional advance, fuels and building materials rising slightly while industrial materials and sundries declined.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was slightly higher in August than July, registering 160.4 compared with 159.9. Farm products advanced due to rising prices of rye, wheat, cattle, hay, hides, and tobacco. Foods were higher with increases for meats, butter, coffee and flour. There were small increases recorded in cloths and clothing,

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada					Great Britain					Austria
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce		U. S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federa Statistical Office
No. of Commodities	238	40	24 Exports	24 Imports	70	150	44	45	60	65-70	42
Base Period	1913	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913	1st half 1914 =1
		(h)				(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)		
1900							110·5	75			
1905							103·3	72			
1910			97·02	100·38			113·3	78			
1913	100		102·77	107·81	100	100	122·3	85	100	100	
1914—Jan.			103·96	99·05			119·0	83·5			
July			105·86	97·18			116·6	82·4			
1915—Jan.			109·90	101·29			136·5	96·4			
July			115·41	114·77			149·1	106·4			
1916—Jan.			123·75	128·07			174·5	123·6			
July			131·52	141·26			191·1	130·5			
1917—Jan.			162·40	166·07			225·1	159·3			
July			187·26	210·52			254·4	176·9			
1918—Jan.			199·13	202·98			262·9	186·2			
July			207·16	221·14			278·5	193·1			
1919—Jan.	205·3	223·2	188·91	217·54	196		265·9	190·7		227	
July	202·3	245·7	222·14	221·08	207		293·2	206·4		242	
1920—Jan.	232·8	265·1	239·98	233·23	239	296·6	353·1	245·3	330·4	305	
July	256·1	269·4	270·12	271·96	274	316·9	358·0	254·6	332·8	326	
1921—Jan.	201·7	214·2	199·02	186·69	199	245·9	255·3	197·2	228·9	244	
July	163·4	174·3	158·47	150·25	163	194·1	218·1	158·2	186·5	196	
1922—Jan.	149·8	165·2	147·17	147·88	144	164·0	194·7	132·5	158·6	170	
July	151·8	165·3	154·23	161·68	154	160·3	199·8	134·0	158·8	171	
1923—Jan.	150·9	171·9	151·97	165·29	148	157·0	196·5	130·2	159·7	165	16,986
July	153·6	176·4	154·77	166·57	151	156·5	190·1	124·8	155·6	168	17,893
1924—Jan.	156·7	178·3	149·81	165·29	146	165·4	211·9	137·2	173·8	178	18,748
April	151·1	173·9	145·82	163·87	143	164·7	210·8	136·8	168·0	181	19,465
July	153·3	175·6	145·98	161·17	147	162·6	211·7	133·4	167·5	174	19,133
Oct.	157·0	174·0	150·69	161·74	148	170·0	220·3	146·1	176·8	175	20,086
1925—Jan.	165·2	182·3	160·85	169·37	156	171·1	216·7	144·8	175·6	178	21,181
Feb.	164·5	180·0	161·36	166·57	158	168·9	216·9	143·1	172·8	178	21,081
Mar.	161·6	176.7	161·89	166·35	153	166·3	212·7	140·1	166·6	175	20,548
April	156·5	174.7	154·79	163·64	148	162·5	206·8	137·5	162·7	171	20.058
May	159·1	172.5	153·27	163·25	149	159·0	202·6	135·7	159·1	166	19,854
June	158·8	172.1	152.92	163.97	147	157·6	197·8	131·2	155·6	164	20,364
July	158·4	175·7	154·68	162·09	148	157·5	202·1	134·3	158·4	163	19,685
Aug.	159·5	177·1	156·10	159·69	150	157·0	202·3	134·3	159·0	161	18,817
Sept.	156·5		155·52	160·25							18,340

metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs. Fuel and lighting materials averaged lower with slight increases for anthracite and bituminous coal and pronounced declines in gasoline and crude petroleum. In miscellaneous commodities a drop in rubber prices caused a decline of almost 4 per cent.

"Comparing prices in August with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general level increased 7 per cent. The largest increase was shown for the group of miscellaneous commodities, which averaged 20 per cent higher than in August, 1924. Farm products were 12½ per cent higher and foods 10½ per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year. Fuels, building materials and chemicals and drugs were slightly higher than a year ago, while cloths and clothing showed practically no change. Metals and house furnishing goods, on the other hand, were somewhat cheaper."

Dun's index number (showing the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities) registered a second slight decline on October 1, reaching $194,827, and being 0.5 per cent under the total for September 1.

"For all foods a net decline of 1.8 per cent occurred, breadstuffs falling 8.9 per cent,

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Ministry Ind. and Labour	Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Board of Customs		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfurter Zeitung
130	—	126	33	Imports	Exports	45	70	38	98
April, 1914	1913	July, 1914	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914	1913	1913	1914
			(g)			(h)		(j) 88	(g)
								87	
								91	
	100			100	100		100	100	
	(b)121								(b)100
		100				100		(b)106	
			134						
	(b)185							(b)142	
			149						
								(b)153	
	(c)268		206						
								(b)179	
	(c)667		284						
								(b)217	
	(c)830		292					262	
								339	
	1739		340				447	1256	1965
	1947		383				520	1366	
	2392		341	1475	1626		414	1439	2130
(d) 347	1721		253	1311	1285		334	1428	
366	2172	1675	178	1083	1364	320	306	3665	4217
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	332	328	10059	9102
434	2657	1003	181	940	1294	395	346	278476	
504	2408	968	207	939	1157	415	391	7478700	
580	2711	990	210	899	1157	505	445	117·3 (l)	138,246*
555	2798	1008	228	939	1127	459	428	124·1	144,570*
566	2737	953	220	941	1102	491	440	115·0	129,710*
555	2988	999	234	947	1098	507	442	131·2	139,330*
559	3275	1045	234	1123	1105	525	456	138·2	145,030*
551	3309	1048	234	1150	1118	526	457	136·5	145,300*
546	3272	1034	230	1175	1122	524	463	134·4	144,400*
538	3244	1020	220	1166	1117	523	460	131·0	142,300*
537		1006	216	1144	1117	531	467	131.9	
			216	1125	1119	554	483	133·8	
			206			569	490	134·8	
			189			570	491	131·7	

meats 1.6 per cent, and "other foods" 1.7 per cent. These changes more than offset an increase of 8.6 per cent in dairy and garden products. On the other hand, the clothing, metals and miscellaneous classes all showed slight advances. As a whole, the October 1 index number is 2.1 per cent above that of a year ago, meats, dairy and garden products, metals and miscellaneous commodities now being on a higher basis. Comparing with the pre-war figures, a rise of nearly 63 per cent is shown."

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $14.1520 on October 1. This was a gain of 0.4 per cent over September 1.

"Perhaps the most significant feature in the present price situation—extremely so, indeed, if prices of the great farm staples hold at or about the October 1 price levels—is the fact that the quotations of the grains are well below those of a year ago, whereas live stock and fruits are well above. Provisions and groceries are higher than 1924 and 1923 at this date. Among the other groups, the lower levels of textiles, as compared with one and two years ago, are interesting, this reflecting lower prices for cotton and wool. Metals, on the other hand, are above last year and 1923, as are oils, naval stores and chemicals and

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Netherlands	Italy		Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa
Authority	Central Bureau Statistics	Bacchi *(k)*	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Okonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Gotebergs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	48	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914=1	1913	July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913–July, 31 1914	1910=1000
		(j)					*(c)*				
1900											
1905											
1910											1000
1913	100	100	100	100		100		100			1125
1914—Jan.		102			1						
July	*(b)*109	93				*(b)*101			100		*(b)* 1090
1915—Jan.		105		*(c)*115							
July	*(b)*146	131				*(b)*119	*(b)*145			*(b)*120	*(b)* 1204
1916—Jan.		184		*(c)*159							
July	*(b)*226	193				*(b)*141	*(b)*185			*(b)*124	*(b)* 1379
1917—Jan.		230		*(c)*233							
July	*(b)*276	304				*(b)*166	*(b)*244			*(b)*168	*(b)* 1583
1918—Jan.		363		*(c)*341							
July	*(b)*373	429				*(b)*207	*(b)*339			*(b)*207	*(b)* 1723
1919—Jan.		326		339			369				
July	*(b)*304	362		*(c)*314		*(b)*204	320			*(b)*225	*(b)* 1854
1920—Jan.		507		333			319	347	326	318	
July	292	604		409		*(b)*221	364	374		283	*(b)* 2512
1921—Jan.		642		344		219	267	274	238·0	214	2064
July	182	520	466·06	300		186	211	215	178·6	164	1688
1922—Jan.	163	577	549·94	260	592	180	170	181	175·6	169	1472
July	164	558	524·54	232	1,016	174	165	173	161·3	138	1423
1923—Jan.	157	575	523·52	220	5,447	170	156	163	175·0	141	1470
July	145	566	538·65	235	30,699	170	157	162	179·0	123	1395
1924—Jan.	156	571	543·09	250	2,521,677	178	152	161	183·2	133	1478
April	154	579	550·54	267	2,423,220	184	156	161	182	134	1420
July	151	567	544·88	271	*(e)*102·3	182	148	157	173	132	1404
Oct.	161	602	563·19	276	116·4	186	162	167	169	156	1491
1925—Jan.	160	657	612·06	279	119·5	191	164	169	171	157	1463
Feb.	158	660	623·88	281	121·2	192	164	169	170	161	
Mar.	155	659	625·63	276	121·6	193	164	168	171	155	
April	151	658	616·39	267	119·4	190	160	163	166	154	1460
May	151	660	619·36	260	118·0	191	158	162	163	151	
June	153	683	633·77	258	119·3	187	159	161	162	150	
July	155				119·6	188	160	161	161		
Aug.						184	154	159			
Sept.											

*(a)*Quarter beginning in specified month. *(b)* Average for year. *(c)* Figure for previous month. *(d)* Following month. index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from

drugs. Miscellaneous products are higher, largely because of the advance in rubber."

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base average retail prices in 1913 equal 100, showed an increase of about $\frac{2}{3}$ of one per cent in August over the July figure, reaching 164.4. The food section showed an increase of $1\frac{5}{8}$ per cent due to slight increases in the prices of nearly all the items. Clothing declined 0.8 per cent there being decreases in the prices of suits, shoes, men's hosiery, men's shirts, and cotton goods, and small increases in prices of hats, gloves, women's underwear and women's hosiery. The fuel and light index increased 1.5 per cent owing to the fall increase in price of anthracite coal. Electricity showed decreases in certain localities. Shelter and sundries showed no change.

Retail Prices.—The retail food index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, increased about 0.3 per cent in August compared with July. Sixteen articles increased, the most notable being, strictly fresh eggs, canned salmon, lard, pork chops, butter and oleomargarine. Fifteen articles decreased, the most notable being onions, cabbage, bananas, leg of lamb, corn flakes and oranges. Twelve articles showed no change.

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

except where noted)

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Annalist
75	43	—	56	62	92	100	—	404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	—	1890-1899
(j)			*(j)*		*(k)*			*(j)*	*(j)*	*(g)*	*(g)*		*(e)*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 7·8839	$ 93·355	44·2	99·388
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·0987	99·315	47·3	110·652
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1003	.....	984	.....	.....	8·9881	121·301	59·3	137·172
.....	.....	.....	*(b)*132·2	100	1088	.....	1051	100	100	9·2076	118·576	58·1	139·980
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1085	.....	*(a)*1045	98	.....	8·8857	124·528	58·2	142·452
100	100	.....	*(b)*126·3	.....	*(a)*1185	.....	*(a)*1073	97	.....	8·6566	119·708	58·9	144·879
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1387	.....	*(a)*1221	98	.....	9·1431	124·168	64·7	150·95
(b) 112	.....	.....	*(b)*127·8	.....	*(a)*1822	.....	*(a)*1304	100	.....	9·8698	124·958	64·4	147·29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1502	.....	*(a)*1323	113	.....	10·9163	137·666	65·6	153·68
(b) 125	.....	.....	*(b)*154·9	.....	*(a)*1506	.....	*(a)*1403	123	.....	11·5294	145·142	71·9	170·11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1525	.....	*(a)*1450	153	.....	13·7277	169·562	87·4	213·410
(b) 142	.....	.....	*(b)*196·4	.....	*(a)*1715	.....	*(a)*1593	188	.....	16·0680	211·950	116·4	267·114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1877	.....	1677	184	.....	17·9436	222·175	118·9	278·696
(b) 178	*(b)* 237	.....	*(b)*259·0	.....	*(a)*1954	.....	1808	196	.....	19·1624	232·575	123·3	285·474
.....	.....	.....	283·2	.....	1959	.....	1888	199	201	18·5348	230·146	119·7	299·142
(b) 198	*(b)* 222	*(b)*132·7	326·8	.....	2008	.....	1788	212	216	18·8964	233·707	127·9	307·763
218	231	.....	398·0	.....	2311	2359	1999	233	248	20·3638	247·390	130·4	294·935
209	220	*(b)*140·0	316·6	.....	2671	2700	2262	241	254	19·3528	260·414	141·9	307·680
178	191	.....	265·8	176	2233	2255	2233	170	168	12·6631	198·600	81·9	199·867
183	199	144·9	259·8	178	1813	1903	2065	141	145	10·7284	159·833	71·6	167·719
178	190	148·5	272·5	191	1673	1771	1918	138	142	11·3725	164·444	64·3	164·311
181	188	143·9	266·0	192	1789	1833	1828	155	165	12·1069	173·743	72·9	193·672
179	177	152·7	243·7	176	1855	1847	1763	156	166	13·6665	192·944	75·6	181·030
170	173	155·4	254·5	182	2052	2039	1814	151	159	13·0895	188·711	72·5	170·954
172	188	155·8	279·0	205	1984	1948	1807	151	163	13·2710	189·930	74·2	177·175
174	184	153·7	273·4	201	1893	1859	1841	148	158	12·6574	186·780	76·5	178·682
179	184	151·5	258·4	191	1855	1852	1859	147·0	156	12·2257	185·485	77·5	183·207
181	181	152·8	281·8	206	1861	1843	1866	151·9	159	12·9987	190·878	83·7	194·436
171	173	159·9	282·7	208	1863	1851	1835	160·0	168	13·9347	202·565	92·5	211·051
172	173	159·2	277·9	204	1854	1843	1804	160·6	167	13·8852	204·592	92·9	211·628
168	171	160·3	.....	197	1826	1849	1811	161·0	168	13·8353	201·947	93·8	221·240
169	165	159·3	.....	191	1807	.....	1802	156·2	163	13·6854	194·537	88·5	212·940
164	164	157·8	.....	189	1815	.....	1801	155·2	162	13·3173	193·281	88·4	209·993
157	160	157·3	.....	.....	1854	.....	1799	157·4	163	13·6177	195·165	89·1	212·196
160	.....	162·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1803	159·9	165	13·8526	195·899	91·8	214·404
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160·4	164	14·2438	198·133	91·2	217·548
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·0878	195·766	.....	212·151

(e) Middle of month. *(g)* First of month. *(h)* End of month. *(j)* Monthly average. *(k)* New index number is joined to old January, 1922, 100 quotations. *(l)* Gold Prices hereafter on the base 100. *In milliards.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Parent union repudiating local union forfeits trust funds

ANOTHER case arising out of the situation resulting from the dual organization of carpenters in Canada was heard in September when the Second Divisional Court at Toronto dismissed the appeal of members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of Great Britain against a judgment by Mr. Justice Rose, given at Ottawa last March.*

The latter judgment dismissed an action brought by officers and members of the Canadian executive board of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners (the title taken by the Canadian branch of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of Great Britain), the defendants being the officers and trustees of the Ottawa local union of the same society. The action was against the defendants as trustees for an accounting and for payment to the plaintiffs of all sums of money and other property in their hands as officers of the Ottawa local union. It appeared that while the English Society was registered in England no registration under either name had been effected under the Trade Union Act of Canada. Under the rules of the British union and its Canadian branch the custody of local funds remains with the local branch.

In July, 1923, a general meeting was held at the headquarters in England, at which it was declared that the American branches had proved a financial burden, and the connection with the Canadian Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was severed. All local branches in Canada were thus cut off, the effect being that from January 1, 1924, the English society no longer held itself liable to contribute in any way to the payment of benefits in Canada. This arrangement was concurred in by the Canadian society and by the Ottawa local branch.

The trial judge held that the Canadian bodies had the right to accept the repudiation and that the action failed, basing his judgment on the view that the by-laws, rules and constitution were equivalent to a contract between the individual members and the English society, and that, the contract having been broken by the society, the plaintiffs were not in a position to claim the benefits of it; that they could not, while repudiating liability for the benefits due to members, retain the fund which was the price paid by the members for those benefits.

The appeal court concurred in this view, holding that neither the English society, nor its subsidiary, the Canadian society, nor yet the individual plaintiffs, had any status to claim the fund, "a fund created on a basis which they had themselves destroyed." The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

(Ontario—Sellors versus Woodruff.)

Master who condones offence must give notice of dismissal of servant

A medical doctor engaged another doctor as his assistant, under an agreement, for a fixed period terminating October 1923, at a monthly salary of $250, the assistant also agreeing that he would not practice as a physician within 10 miles of headquarters for 5 years after the termination of the contract, the sum of $500 being named as liquidated damages in the event that the assistant failed to comply with these conditions. The assistant continued to serve until May, 1925, at same monthly salary, although the agreement was not formally renewed when it expired in October 1923. In April, 1925, a patient, who had received treatment from the assistant made a claim on the employing doctor for compensation, and after some negotiations a settlement was made. The employer then demanded that the assistant should pay one-fourth of the amount of the settlement, and dismissed the assistant when the latter refused to do so. The employer then brought action for an injunction restraining the assistant from practising in the district within the time limit fixed by the agreement above referred to, or in the alternative for damages for breach of covenant. The defendant counterclaimed under the Master and Servant Act for wrongful dismissal. The evidence showed that there was no actual proof that the defendant had shown lack of skill in his treatment of the patient, and that as early as June, 1924, the plaintiff knew of this treatment, but continued the defendant in his service for a year afterwards, thus condoning any negligence that might be alleged. The court therefore held that the dismissal was wrongful and that although the agreement was reasonable and valid, yet as the plaintiff had wrongfully dismissed the defendant he could not enforce against his employee a covenant in restraint of trade. However, but for the fact that the defendant was wrongfully dismissed the plaintiff would have been entitled to an injunction,

* A full account of the relations between the British and American carpenters' unions was given in the last issue of "Labour Organization in Canada," published by the Department of Labour. Another legal decision affecting the relations of the two unions was given in the Labour Gazette, March, 1925.

notwithstanding the stipulation in the agreement as to liquidated damages. The defendant should have had reasonable notice of the termination of his engagement, and was entitled to his salary for the first four days of May, 1925, with $10 as nominal damages. Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant for $42.88, without costs to either party against the other.

(Ontario—Deacon versus Crehan).

Compensation for Total and Partial Incapacity

The Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec provides that in case of temporary total disability the injured workman is entitled to receive a "rent" equal in amount to half the sum by which his wages have been reduced in consequence of the accident. The Superior Court at Three Rivers in a recent case ruled that the amount of the half-salary so paid during the period of total incapacity, should, when the workman was able to resume partial employment, be deducted from the amount to which he could lay claim for partial incapacity. This ruling was sustained later by the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, the appeal court however being divided in their opinion. In favour of the opinion of the majority it was argued that the intention of the act was shown in the section providing for compensation in cases of death. This section fixes the maximum amount payable in such cases at $3,000, besides medical and funeral expenses, but where the illness of the injured workman has been protracted, the medical expenses incurred prior to his decease while he was a "permanent disability" case, are deducted from the amount that becomes payable when death ensues. This is done because the legislation was evidently designed to limit the total compensation to $3,000. This principle being observed in cases of death, it followed *a fortiori* that it should be observed in a case involving disability only. The minority judgment, on the other hand, held that in view of the provisions of articles 7322 and 7329, it was evident that the injured workman was entitled to demand payment of compensation for temporary total incapacity, but that when the extent of his permanent incapacity was established later, he could make full claim for the capitalized "rent" due to him for his degree of permanent incapacity.

(Quebec—Labonne versus St-Maurice Lumber Company.)

Workman's loss through accident not affected by subsequent wage reduction

A miner in Great Britain suffered injuries while at work and received full compensation. He partially recovered and on returning to work in a different employment received wages at a lower rate than formerly. Under the Act he was entitled to receive from the employer, in addition to his actual wages, a sum equal to half the difference between his former and present wages. The employer claimed, however, that as the former scale was reduced by an agreement made after the date of the accident, the new scale should be used as the basis for determining the extent of the workman's loss in earnings. A county court judge decided in favour of the employer, but when the workman appealed the appeal court ruled that no cognizance should have been taken of the agreement referred to.

Compensation for cancer caused by industrial accident

The Supreme Court of Minnesota recently decided that cancer which developed in an injury sustained by a worker in the course of his employment was compensable. The employee in this case was injured in the cheek by a fall of coal while unloading, requiring treatment for eighteen months when the wound was recognized as cancerous. He claimed compensation, which was granted by the State Workmen's Compensation Commission. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court on the ground that the award was not justified by the evidence, and that the cause of cancer is not generally known. On this point the court said "It is not for us to decide as a scientific fact that trauma causes cancer or that cancer is a medical mystery. The employee in the course of his employment suffered an injury upon his cheek, at a place previously free from blemish. Under constant care, it developed a malignant growth which was eventually diagnosed as cancer. The circumstance alone is pretty strong evidence that the injury was the proximate cause of the result, and would be quite convincing to the mind of a layman. There is no apparent break in the chain of causation. If the medical profession conceded that it did not know the cause of cancer, the connecting events between the cause and effect in this case might be sufficient to justify the conclusion that the injury was the legal cause, and that the result should be compensable."

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THE improved employment conditions in Canada that have been reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE in recent months were fairly well maintained during September, and in some industries further gains were made. A slight decrease in the number of placements effected during the month was reported by the Employment Service of Canada, due to the normal decline in the demand for harvest workers as compared with August, but as compared with September, 1924, there was an increase which amounted to more than 33 per cent. At the beginning of October the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 5.7 as compared with percentages of 4.4 at the beginning of September and with 5.9 at the beginning of October, 1924. Reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,923 employers in industries other than fishing and agriculture showed that they were employing 809,072 persons on October 1, an increase of 13,315 persons over the previous month. The employment index number, based on the numbers employed in January, 1920, as 100, stood at 98.3 on October 1, 1925, as compared with 96.6 on September 1, and with 93.9 on October 1, 1924.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.89 at the beginning of October as compared with $10.81 for September; $10.31 for October, 1924; $10.65 for October, 1923; $10.23 for October, 1922; $11.48 for October, 1921; $15.83 for October, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.54 for October, 1918; and $7.99 for October, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, stood at 156.6 for October as compared with 156.5 for September; 157.0 for October, 1924; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak).

The time loss caused by industrial disputes was less in October than in the previous month or October, 1924. Ten disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 714 employees, and causing a loss in working time of 12,065 days. Corresponding figures for September were as follows:—14 disputes, involving 1,703 workpeople and 14,145 working days; and for October, 1924, seven disputes, 8,023 workpeople, and 127,763 working days.

Combines Investigation Act. 1923

As noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October (page 949), the first prosecution resulting from an investigation made under the authority of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, was begun in the courts of British Columbia in connection with an alleged combine among fifty-three firms and individuals, members for the most part of the Nash organization in Canada, being brokers, jobbers and other dealers in fruits and vegetables. The Attorney-General for the Dominion and the Attorneys-General for the four Western Provinces which are affected by the operations of these companies, are co-operating in the conduct of the case, which opened before Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald at the fall assizes in Vancouver on September 30.

The charges brought before the court by Mr. J. C. McRuer, K.C., acting for the Crown, included six counts under the Combines Investigation Act in which the defendants were charged with having formed a combine operating to the detriment of the public through lessening competition and restraining trade in fruits and vegetables, and enhancing the prices of these products. Somewhat similar charges were based on Section 498 of the Criminal Code, and additional charges of theft, conspiracy to defraud the fruit grower and the public, and other offences, were laid under other sections of the Criminal Code, the Secret Commissions Act and the common law. A true bill was returned by the grand jury on October 1. On October 12, counsel for the defence moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the proper procedure had not been followed in instituting the prosecution. Argument was advanced against the constitutionality of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and of Section 498 of

the Criminal Code.* In view of the 1923 amendment to the Criminal Code by which the Crown has no appeal from the judgment of the court where judgment has been rendered against the Crown on a motion to quash or in case of acquittal, and since there were in the indictment charges substantially like those under the Combines Investigation Act, counsel for the Crown withdrew the charges preferred under that Act. Mr. Justice McDonald expressed his unwillingness to give a decision at that stage as to whether Section 498 of the Criminal Code was *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament, since there could be no appeal by the Crown from his judgment.

The court ruled that the defendant companies must plead in the court where the indictment had been found, and that trial could not be had without jury before a county court judge, as sought by the defence. On the refusal of the defendants to plead, the judge instructed that a plea of not guilty be entered, and the hearing of the indictment was placed at the end of the list of cases to come before the court.

C.N.R. Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2

Board of Adjustment No. 2 of the Canadian National Railways, described in the last issue of this GAZETTE, was the outcome of an agreement between the Railways and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The employees who will benefit by the new Board are the clerks and other employees named in the schedule of rules governing these classes contained in the existing agreement between the Railways and the Brotherhood. The occupations referred to include the clerks and other office and station employees such as station masters, ticket clerks, baggage trans-shippers, mailroom sorters, freight foremen, weighmen, mailroom clerks, shop, round-house, storehouse and warehouse employees, such as contract work checkers, clerk-storemen, etc. Certain other classified employees in and around stations, shops, round-houses, storehouses and warehouses are also included.

This list of the classes coming under the Board does not however include the blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists or other crafts. These crafts were erroneously mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October in connection with the new Board. Provision for the adjustment of grievances and disputes arising among the members of the various crafts is made under the existing agreement between the Canadian railways and Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, which include the blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists and other crafts in the locomotive and car departments. The latter agreement provides for dealing with all grievances and disputes which cannot be adjudicated directly by the railway officials and the employees' representatives concerned, the procedure being somewhat similar to that which is followed by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. The arrangement has operated successfully for several years to the benefit of both management and employees.

At the inaugural meeting of the Board held at Montreal on September 30, Mr. J. F. Aitchison was elected chairman, Mr. A. R. Mosher, vice-chairman and Mr. J. A. Bérubé, chief clerk to chief of wage bureau, Canadian National Railways, was appointed secretary.

Weekly rest for fire fighters

The Interprovincial Association of Fire Fighters (Alberta and Saskatchewan), at their first convention reported on another page of this issue, passed a resolution favouring provincial legislation to secure one day's rest in seven and the double-platoon system for fire brigades. It may be noted that the Alberta legislature passed in 1924 a "Fire Departments' Hours of Labour Act" to provide for the granting to fire fighters of one full day's rest in seven, subject to ratification by a vote of the electors taken at a municipal election. The act was amended in 1925 so as to require that a local by-law must first be submitted to a vote of the electors upon receipt of a petition to that effect, signed by at least ten per cent of the electors who voted at the last preceding municipal election.

The legislature of Ontario passed the "Fire Department's Two-Platoon Act" in 1921

*Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 146.—

498. Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or two years' imprisonment, or, if a corporation, is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars and not less than one thousand dollars, who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship, steam boat or transportation company,—

(*a*) to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce; or,

(*b*) to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity; or,

(*c*) to unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof; or,

(*d*) to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees.

(chapter 80) and the Fire Departments' Hours of Labour Act in 1920 (chapter 88). Similar measures were enacted in British Columbia in 1923 (chapters 14 and 15), to apply to the five chief municipalities in the province.

A.F. of L. approves C.N.R. co-operation plan

The American Federation of Labour, as noted in the report of the annual convention on another page, has expressed its approval of the new co-operation plan of management on the Canadian National Railways. A note in the September issue recorded the progress made up to that date in the adoption of the plan in the shops on the system. The Point St. Charles shops at Montreal joined the movement during October, and the "Baltimore and Ohio" union-management plan is now established at Moncton, Stratford, London and Winnipeg (Transcona and Fort Rouge). Twenty-five thousand men employed in the maintenance-of-equipment departments of the Railways are participants. The success of the movement on the Canadian National system is attributed mainly to the organizing efforts of Captain O. S. Beyers, and Vice-president S. J. Hungerford, supported by the unions of the employees concerned. Captain Beyers left Montreal in October to undertake the introduction of the co-operation plan on the Chicago North Western Railroad. In an interview before his departure he enumerated some of the benefits that might be expected to result from the plan; the labour unions will be fully recognized and accorded constructive functions in the industry; steadier employment will be secured by a better apportionment of work; grievances and industrial problems will be dealt with by consultation; and the quality and quantity of products and service to the public will be improved. "In my judgment," he concluded, "the improvement in service and economy effected last year in the Canadian National Railways' operations was due in a large measure to improved *morale* of the employees and to a more complete co-operation."

New civic pension scheme of Toronto

The Toronto City Hall Employees' Association is reviving the discussion of a pension scheme for municipal employees, no action having been taken to give practical effect to the scheme that was drawn up in 1924. In the Labour Gazette for July, 1924, it was noted that the city council had adopted the report of a special committee approving certain principles in regard to pensions. A draft by-law was subsequently drawn up to establish a pension fund, to which permanent employees would contribute 5 per cent of their salaries, the city contributing about $30,000, while the amount of the benefit was based on the average yearly salary for the five consecutive years of highest salary. One-sixtieth of that amount, multiplied by the number of years of continuous service, was to give the amount of the annual allowance, on condition, however, that this amount should not be more than $2,000 or less than $624. The foregoing scheme was not proceeded with, owing to the public outlay involved. The plan now presented by the employees' association is on a more modest scale, providing for the payment of retiring pensions ranging in amount from $750 to $1,000 yearly. The Board of Control has been asked to hold a conference on this proposal.

Medical aid in Alberta

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta during October issued Regulation No. 12 under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund), providing that the fees or remuneration for medical aid furnished under the provisions of the Act "shall not be more than would be a proper and reasonable charge to the workman if he himself was paying the same."

Section 60 of the Act enables the Board to determine all questions as to the necesity, character and sufficiency of any medical aid and to fix the fees or charges, no action lying against the Board in respect to any medical aid provided. When the Board itself provides medical aid, or undertakes paying for such service, it has authority to fix the amount payable to the doctor. The Board also has power to contract with doctors, nurses, hospitals, etc., for any medical aid required. By an amendment of 1924, an injured workman may be permitted by the Board to select his own doctor.

Union Labour Life Insurance Company

The American Federation of Labour at its annual convention in 1923 authorized the appointment of a permanent committee on insurance, and Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labour and President Perkins of the Cigar Makers' International Union were named as a committee to investigate the question whether labour should enter the insurance field. This committee presented a favourable report at the 1924 convention, and the president was authorized to call a conference of trade unionists to consider the subject further. President Green accordingly summoned a conference to

meet at Washington, D.C., in July, 1925. This conference unanimously agreed upon a proposal for the formation of a trade union life insurance company. Strong criticism was made at the conference of the existing systems by which group insurance is provided by employers for the benefit of their employees:—

"Group insurance as now practised is not understood by the insured employee," it was stated: "Most of them believe that they have permanent insurance at a very low, permanent cost, whereas in fact they have temporary, one year term insurance, written at premium rates which are liable to be increased at any time. The insurance for each individual at the group rates lasts only while they are employed as a member of the group. The purpose of this form of insurance is to benefit the employer by reducing his labour turnover and tying the employee to his employment. In a small portion of the cases, the employer pays the entire premium, which is a very low one and liable to be increased at any time. In most cases, the employee pays the larger portion of the premium. However, in several cases recently investigated it was found that the premium actually paid by the employer to the company was the same amount, and in one case a less amount, than was charged the employees therefor, although the statement was made to the employees that the employer paid the larger part of the premiums."

The Union Labour Life Insurance Company will sell its insurance at premium rates consistent with safety and sound business principles and will give to the policy holders every possible saving. It will divide with its policy holders the savings which accrue in the business as at present conducted and the additional savings effected by the use of the machinery of existing trade union organizations for the conduct of its business, thus greatly lessening the actual cost of insurance to its policy holders.

On the general subject of insurance it was stated at the recent conference that "Life insurance is the most profitable business known. In proportion to the capital invested, it has returned to its owners a much larger percentage of profit than any other business. It is very closely held and capital stock of the companies is rarely offered for sale. The dividends paid by the companies to their stock owning holders have been large, but the accumulations of surplus belonging to stockholders has been even greater so that as an investment it is entirely safe and very profitable. Life insurance is controlled by a few. While the remotest parts in our country contribute to it, the premiums paid by millions of policy holders find their way to Wall Street, where they furnish available capital for the extension and use of huge business enterprises. Life insurance is an exact science. Its operation is based upon the law of mortality, which is now definitely understood. With an understanding of this law and a large enough group of individual policy holders to secure a fair application of it, it is comparatively easy to fix and collect in advance premiums which will accumulate amounts sufficient to pay all losses as they occur."

The action taken by the Cigar Makers' International Union in support of the proposed insurance company is reported on another page of this issue.

New wages policy of A. F. of L.

Considerable notice has been given in the press to the "new wages policy" adopted by the American Federation of Labour at the recent convention, reported on another page of this issue. The resolution embodying the new policy states that real wages, that is, the purchasing power of wages, should advance in proportion to the increasing power of industrial production. President Green, in an interview, explained the resolution as follows: "Every improvement in the methods of production in any industry," he said, "lowers production costs and hence increases that industry's income. It may be new machinery which reduces the amount of hand labour necessary in the process of manufacture. The new machine may enable the worker to turn out twice as much with half the effort. Or it may be some improvement in the routine or administration of a shop which eliminates lost motion. An employee, as a result, may greatly increase his output per working day with even less fatigue than before. The big question is: who should get the increased income which these savings have made possible? Both justice to the individual worker and the economic health of the nation at large demand that labour share in the benefits with capital. Wages as well as profits should be increased and prices lowered, proportionately to the increases in industrial income."

The press for the most part interprets this declaration as meaning that the activities of labour are now entering on a constructive phase, and that the purely militant stage is passing away. An article in the *New York Times* says "American labour enters a new epoch. The trade unions of this country have now officially rung down the curtain on irre-

sponsible warefare and militant antagonism and set the stage for collaboration with the employers of the nation in solving the problems of industry for their mutual advantage." *The New York Post*, on the contrary, finds "nothing sensational in the decision," and claims that the mine workers, in particular, have pursued this policy for many years, with the result that mine owners have been discouraged from installing labour-saving machinery.

The *New Republic* finds the adoption of the new wage policy the most significant action of the late convention, and a "long step ahead," as it indicates that labour is assuming "a creative rôle in society." If investigation shows that higher wages cannot be paid in a particular industry "the question is then in order—why not? And the attention of all is turned to remedial action. It is out of just such a process that agreements arise like that between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its shopmen, in which both parties contract to co-operate in discovering and applying better productive methods, and to share fairly any gain registered. This line of action, if followed on a national scale, would lead to a piece by piece overhauling of our economic system by those who know it best and actually operate it. The results might be incalculably beneficial."

Co-operation and trade union movement

Mr. John Walker, of the United Mine Workers' Union, addressing the Upholsterers' International Union as delegate from the Illinois State Federation of Labour, spoke of his experience of co-operation as the ally of the trade union movement. "Wherever a country has a large, powerful, well-established co-operative movement, you will find the government much more sympathetic to the needs of the workers than in any other country, and you will find the trade union movement much stronger and more influential and the people more united politically and acting in a more intelligent way. At the same time there are greater dangers in the co-operative movement than there are in any other phase of the development of working class organizations. Unless you know what you are doing when you start a co-operative movement, you are more nearly sure of disaster than you are in any other phase of that movement.

"We have eighty-seven stores operating in this State now," he continued. "Some say that we failed in our great movement that we started about eight years ago. The mine workers put in $600,000. I think they have saved $60,000,000 in the cost of living, even with the failures that were made. There is nothing that I know of in the State that will afford a trade union much more pleasure than to be able to visit one of those stores and particularly at a quarterly meeting when all the men and women attend like one big family, where they all have a better knowledge of our economic problems, and trust each other more than in any other phase of our movement."

Mr. Walker strongly recommended his hearers to begin with consumers' rather than producers' co-operation. "If we could start that kind of a consumers' co-operative movement within the upholsterers' union, whenever there was a strike on, the members could have a market to enable them to live, and they would be able to demonstrate their capacity. A co-operative movement means first the development of knowledge, then the development of capacity. Let me tell you it is a long, hard, rough road to travel. At the same time I believe it is the road we should travel and I have been doing my best for thirty years. I suppose I have paid in $3,000 of my own money and put in 30 years' work without the payment of a penny, and I have got more abuse out of it than out of any work I ever did. At the same time, I got more pleasure and satisfaction out of it because I knew it was building from bed rock."

Fishing in Nova Scotia in 1925

The *Canadian Fisherman* of November reports that the recent fishing season of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, has been exceptionally good. "The fishing season of the Lunenburg banking fleet lasts six months, starting about the middle of March and ending about the middle of September, and is made up of three trips, the frozen baiting or first trip, the spring trip and the summer trip. This last trip is the longest, as the vessels leave Lunenburg on June 1 for the Grand Banks and do not return until the end of the fishing season. They run into Newfoundland ports every few weeks for bait, ice, etc. On the first trip the fleet landed 40,300 quintals and on the second trip 60,725 quintals. These catches were considered average, in fact they were a little better than the same catches of last year. It was however, on the summer trip that the vessels did so well and landed 155,950 quintals, which is about 66,000 quintals more than the corresponding catch of 1924. These fish are now in the hands of the fish curers, who are preparing them for market. The prices received so far this year by the fishermen were $7.25 and $7.15 respectively for the first two catches and $8 for several cargoes of their summer catch.

"This successful season affects the industry in many ways, one of which is the increased activities in shipbuilding. Whereas the fleet of 1925 has 74 vessels, 10 more than in 1924, it is expected that there will be 20 more added to the fleet for 1926. While this will be very beneficial to the industry, pessimists are wondering where the crews will come from to man these vessels. The last few years, quite a number of the fishermen have come from Newfoundland. It is rumored however that the fishing industry in Newfoundland is looking up and some of the men will want to stay with their own fleet, especially as they find that the transportation charges to and from Newfoundland cut quite a slice out of their earnings.

"Fall fishing is not very popular with the Lunenburg fishermen and very few undertake the trip. This year seven vessels fitted out and went fall fishing and no doubt when they return, their fish will be sold green.

"All of the fish caught by the banking fleet are landed among fish-curers, or in the vernacular of the fishermen, 'Fish-makers,' who cure the fish, and when sold, deliver them to the exporters."

Workers' Educational Association of Ontario

The activities of the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario have been noted from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE since its establishment in 1918 (February, 1919, etc.) The Association is supported by the University of Toronto, which provides the tutors, and has the active approval of the Dominion Trades and Labour Council and other workers' organizations. The Workers' Educational Association, however, regulates all procedure, and controls the work. The object of the Association is to give workingmen the privilege of gaining a higher or "cultural" education of the university type. Professor R. M. MacIvor, head of the Department of Political Science at the University of Toronto, and chairman of the Toronto Branch of the Association, in explaining its purposes, stated that higher education broadens the mind and brings a fuller enjoyment of life. "Technical education," he said, "is necessary to exist, but it must not be allowed to predominate."

The Association had an enrolment of 1,113 students at its last session, distributed among the branches of Brantford, Hamilton, Galt, Scarboro' Bluffs, Toronto, Ottawa and Windsor. Other schools will be organized at any centre in the province where twenty or more prospective students are organized.

The studies at the coming session will be carried on in two sections. First, there will be the workers' introductory classes, a one-year course exclusively for workingmen and women, and second, tutorial classes, consisting of a three-year course, in which there will be no restriction whatever. The directors found that, were all sorts of wage-earners admitted to the tutorial classes, many of the members would be under a serious handicap. It is thought that any one who has taken the introductory class work and wishes to continue the three-year course in the tutorial department will have advanced far enough to enable him to take his place with class members from all walks in life.

The subjects to be taken up cover a wide field, the more important being: Economics, including a consideration of what determines prices, wages, interest, rent and profit, and what conditions have created the present large-scale production of industry and its distribution; public speaking; Canadian and British history; civics, a study of government and citizenship; industry psychology; English literature, the drama, sociology, journalism; zoology, and other subjects.

Training the unemployed for farm work

Reference has been made in former issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE to a recent movement in Great Britain in the direction of supervising prospective emigrants to the Dominions. Particulars are now available of a scheme promoted by the British Government for the training of young unemployed men for farm work. One of the four residential training centres will be at Claydon, near Ipswitch, and those accepted will be trained either for farm work in England or overseas. A start is being made with about 1,200 men, of whom 200 will be slated for overseas.

Applicants for training with a view to employment overseas must be:—(*a*) provisionally approved by a representative of the Dominion authority, and must, before entering training, sign an undertaking to remain throughout the course, and, as soon as possible thereafter, to proceed to the Dominion concerned, if finally approved for employment there; (*b*) single men between the ages of 19 and 25. For men who served with the forces during the great war, the upper age limit may be raised to the extent of such service, up to the age of 29; (*c*) unskilled, i.e., men who have had no opportunity of learning a skilled trade; (*d*) must not have received a course of training at public expense or financial assistance from the civil liabilities or king's funds.

The precise nature of the course of training for overseas employment may be varied from time to time, but it is intended generally, to give training in: (*a*) The handling of horses, including ploughing and care of live stock, elementary repairs to harness; (*b*) milking; (*c*) simple agricultural operations; (*d*) elementary wood-work, the use of simple wood-working tools such as plane, chisel, saw, cross-cut mauls, wedges, axe and hill-hook; (*e*) the erection and repair of wire fencing and wooden hutments, and where necessary; (*f*) timber felling, and (*g*) simple repairs to farm implements.

Mr. J. Bruce Walker, whose appointment as Director of European emigration for Canada was noted in the last issue of the Gazette, in a recent issue of *The Times* said: "I feel there is an opportunity for a wider movement by which people, physically capable, and unable to find suitable employment, might be trained in the first principles of agriculture which are essential in Canada."

Referring to emigration from Europe to the Dominion at the present time, he said there was not an unreasonable proportion of foreign emigrants going to Canada. He believed that the ratio of foreigners to British to-day was not so formidable as it was before the war. He hoped to see greater advantage taken of the overseas settlement scheme. He thought Canada could absorb from 20,000 to 25,000 agricultural labourers annually.

Canada Colonization Association

Mr. Ralph C. Duncan, assistant manager of the Canada Colonization Society, states that up to the end of its fiscal year, May 31, 1925, the Association placed 633 families on lands purchased by these families, the total area involving over 185,000 acres in the three Western Prairie Provinces. The majority of these lands have been sold, not to individual settlers but to groups of settlers, who agree to sign a joint and several contract and pool the proceeds of the sale of grain and farm produce until such times as the lands are paid for. Then a division is made (which is an internal arrangement made amongst themselves) as to the individual ownership of each parcel. This adjustment is based on location of buildings, cultivated area and area of arable land not under cultivation.

Ninety per cent of these 633 families have been sold land, partially or fully improved with stock and equipment, seed and feed, without a cash payment, and the purchase price to be paid under crop payment, which means half of the entire proceeds of the farm, including grain, livestock, produce and live stock increase. The interest rate has been from 5 to 6 per cent, but never over 6 per cent.

The Association has been able to secure these lands from owners of large farms of from 1,000 acres to as high as 14,000 acres, where the owners are better able to finance such a proposition than to farm the land economically, in view of the labour situation. While this may mean the displacement of one farmer, the records show that for every farmer displaced nine are put in his stead, and usually on these farms the one man is a forerunner employing transient help.

Recent changes in compensation laws in the United States

A comparison of the various State Workmen's Compensation laws in the United States in the last five years shows the direction of recent progress in this class of legislation. A chart covering the principal features of compensation laws was prepared by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics in 1919 and revised in 1925. There has been on the whole a common tendency towards more liberal provisions, but little progress has been made as yet in the direction of uniformity or common standards. Mr. O. F. McShane of Utah, the retiring president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissons, in summing up the changes in the laws of 1925 as compared with those of 1919, states that in the interval between these dates all the States except three had amended their laws and in two States new legislation had superseded the earlier laws. Among the outstanding changes that may be noted were the reduction of waiting time, increases in compensation benefits, and liberalisation in regard to medical aid. There were also some extensions of inclusion or coverage, either by way of specific inclusion, or by lowering the number of workmen necessary for inclusion under the act. In 1920, sixteen States provided for the payment of $12 or less as a maximum weekly amount; in 1925 no State had less than $12 as a maximum for temporary total disability, and only six had so low a standard; in 1925, twelve provided for a maximum of $18 or more as against five at the beginning of 1920. The waiting time is now less than one week in eight jurisdictions, one week in twenty-eight, and more than one week in ten; in 1920 only four laws fixed a waiting period of less than one week while twenty provided for a longer period, twenty-two making one week the required waiting time. Two States in which insurance had not been required amended their laws so as to make it obligatory.

How to reduce cost of compensation

Dr. James A. Hamilton, the Industrial Commissioner of New York State, in a recent pamphlet entitled "The Cost of Workmen's Compensation" points out that for 72,983 compensable accidents in the State in 1924, the cost of compensation was $70,000,000. There was moreover a net loss to injured employees of $24,000,000, which was not made good to them by the compensation law. The remaining cost was borne by the employers and by society in general, $16,000,000 going to administration expenses. The cost of compensation has increased steadily since 1916 for three reasons; first, more occupations are now covered; second, the level of wages has risen; and third, more liberal standards than formerly are now followed. Dr. Hamilton believes that the only way to reduce the cost of compensation is to reduce the number of accidents. "Efficiency in accident prevention must at least equal production and selling efficiency in industry." Consequently the procedure to be followed is "not by fighting to reduce awards, but by going about it to help employers to reduce accidents."

Organizations for study of human factor in industry

Mr. D. R. Wilson, Secretary of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board of Great Britain, recently visited the United States in order to compare the standing of the two countries in regard to the organized study of the human factor in industry. Some of the results of his observations are published in the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, the official publication of the American Association of Industrial Physicians. He found that America is in advance of England in two respects; first, in the co-operation of the engineer and technician with the physiologist; and second in the extent to which employers and employees combine for some specific object. On the railroads and in the clothing, building and printing industries inquiries on different subjects are proceeding under the joint auspices of the employers and the workers, and the results of these inquiries cannot fail to be of the greatest national benefit. However in regard to the general organization of this work Mr. Wilson found that the United States was not in advance of Great Britain. Certain contributions to research are made by the more progressive manufacturers in both countries, but the proportion in America is less than in England. A large part of the research work in America is of high scientific value, but much of it he considers inferior, as the large number of American journals makes it easier for any author to have his word accepted for publication.

In England the scientific study of the human factor in industry is mainly in the hands of two organizations: (1) The Industrial Fatigue Research Board, financed almost wholly by the government, which studies particular industrial problems by means of factory investigation and laboratory research; (2) the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, a self-supporting organization, concerned with investigations into conditions in individual factories. It has lately initiated an extensive study of methods by vocational selection.

In the United States no government body like the Industrial Fatigue Research Board has existed since the disbandment of the Committee on Industrial Fatigue of the Council of National Defense. However, physiological research of direct importance to industry is being carried out by the officers of the United States Public Health Service, both in the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington and at other centres; moreover, in the Departmenet of Labour the Commissioner for Industrial Statistics publishes a monthly bulletin which frequently contains valuable information relating to hours of work, accidents, etc.

The absence of any federal body is attributed by Mr. Wilson to the existence of The National Research Council, which was established in 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of the President of the United States, for special researches into war problems. This Council was in 1918 reconstituted as a permanent body, its aims being to promote scientific research. Its finances are derived from large foundations such as the Carnegie Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation. Other American organizations having similar objects include the following: The Taylor Society; the Personnel Research Federation, founded in 1921 to co-ordinate the work of existing agencies; the National Industrial Conference Board, founded in 1916 as a confederation of American industries to carry out investigations mainly on economic lines. Valuable hygienic studies are also conducted in several American universities.

Economic and Wage Commission in South Africa

The appointment of a committee to inquire into the cost of living in the Union of South Africa was noted in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 758). Another commission has since been named to inquire into and report upon wages in the Union and to consider the effect of different wage and labour policies upon opportunities

of employment at a wage compatible with a civilized standard of life with particular reference to:—

1. The range of wages rates and earnings in the Union;
2. The differentiation of wage rates according to age, sex, experience, responsibility and skill, and also according to special conditions and terms of service imposed by law;
3. The procedure by which wage rates are settled;
4. The relation of money wages to real wages and the adjustment of money wages to variations in the cost of living;
5. The industrial and commercial conditions affecting the amount of wages;
6. The effect of wage standards upon the distribution of labour between different occupations;
7. The influence of public wage regulation upon industrial development; and
8. The need for wider scope for the youth of the country and the effect of the existing conditions in South Africa upon their opportunities of entry into and training in industrial employment.

Over-production and unemployment

The Honourable James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labour, suggested in a recent address (reproduced in the *Monthly Labour Review* for October, 1925), that employment conditions might be rendered more stable by a system of State regulation of production and prices. "Nothing worries a workingman," he said, "so much as that ever-present dread of losing his job; that ever-haunting fear of a lay-off for an indefinite period which may come, and generally does come, right at the time when he is least prepared or able to stand it. A man may be perfectly secure in his job—that is to say, have no fear of discharge—and his relations with his employer may be perfectly good, but this gives him no protection from a lay-off. He is not able to keep his employment when the employer cannot sell the product of his labour. The greatest source of unemployment in this country is the over-development of industry. The fact is that our productive machinery and equipment cannot run 300 days in the year without producing a stock so large that it cannot all be sold in this country or in any or all other countries."

After showing that unregulated production is the cause of unemployment in the boot and shoe, flour and coal-mining industries, the Secretary of Labour proceeded:—

"Let us for a moment discuss the question of remedy. What I want is some way by which the 84 mines in Illinois, or whatever number of mines is necessary to produce the coal that is needed from Illinois, can be operated with the necessary number of men 300 days in a year; that the cost of operating unnecessary mines shall be stopped; that the practice of scattering the workers in industry over nearly five times the number of plants necessary to produce the required amount of coal, and thereby giving less work than a man can live upon at any sort of wage, shall be stopped. If this cannot be permitted under existing law, then let us have a law under which it can be permitted.

"Now, the coal industry in Illinois cannot support 338 mines upon any basis of full-time work. The law says you must not restrict output, but the economic law restricts output to the amount which can be sold. The people would not be injured by any such legal merger or industrial restriction unless and until, notwithstanding a decreased cost of administration, price increases are enforced or attempted to be enforced. A law which would leave an industry free to make any sort of combination or absorption found economical, but which at the same time would make it perfectly clear that industries operating under said law must keep their prices reasonable, or submit to such court action as would make their prices reasonable, would in my judgment go a long way toward remedying this over-development problem which is becoming more and more serious every day."

The Trades and Labour Council of Edmonton, Alberta, recently sent out a circular letter to trade unions throughout Canada, pointing out that numerous industrial accidents are never reported either to the government or even to the employers, on account of their apparent insignificance, but that many of these accidents nevertheless have serious results, such as blood poisoning, for which, as such accidents are not reported, the worker receives no compensation. It is suggested that the existing laws should be amended so as to require notification regarding all accidents, however trivial.

The chairman of the transport committee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce recently informed the Chamber that in his opinion it would be of advantage to the empire if the Government allowed Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other dominions from £200,000,000 to £300,000,000 free of interest for five years with the provision that the money should be repaid at the end of that period with five per cent interest, and a further five per cent as a redemption fee, practically amounting to about two per cent interest per year.

The City Council of Windsor, Ontario, voted in October to establish the following graduated salary schedule for the female office clerks and stenographers employed by the municipality, effective from November 1: Temporary help, $65 per month; first year, permanent, $65 per month; second year, permanent, $75 per month; third year, permanent, $85 per month.

The *Pulp and Paper Magazine* quotes Mr. C. G. Piche, chief forester of the Province of Quebec, as estimating that between 20,000 and 25,000 men will engage in work in the provincial forests during the coming winter, the latter figure being about the number required for an average yield of timber. The chief forester referred to the legislation passed last year restricting the cut to a certain percentage of the new growth of timber. This restriction was a wise move, in his estimation; for, whereas those operating the cut could previously use up all the forest, as long as they cut within the limit as regards size, the restrictions now in force would assure only a certain percentage of the year's growth being cut down, which would tend towards reforestation in a much shorter period.

The City Council of New Westminster, B.C., has approved a proposal for the formation of a "metropolitan health board," whereby small local boards would be merged into one organization. If this idea should be adopted in Greater Vancouver, it would result in the amalgamation of ten existing boards.

The Workmen's Compensation Board awarded during the month of October, $482,622.40 in benefits to injured workmen and their dependants, $399,638.84 of this being for compensation and $82,983.56 for medical aid. The accidents reported during the month numbered 5,761, of which 40 were fatal, as compared with 5,507 during September, of which 34 were fatal, the number of accidents reported during October being the highest for any month this year.

The United States Railroad Board recently issued an order awarding telegraph employees of the St. Louis Terminal Company one day's rest in fourteen, with time and one-half for work performed on the rest day. The *Weekly News Survey*, published by the American Federation of Labour, states that this order establishes a new precedent in working rules for this class of employment.

The Labour Council of New South Wales at Sydney is sending out invitations for a pan-Pacific Conference of political and industrial organizations to all countries bordering on the Pacific, to be held at Sydney, May 1, 1926. The Conference is to harmonize the relationships of the workers around the Pacific. It is stated that the Canadian Trades Union movement will be included amongst those to receive invitations to attend.

Fred Bramley, M.P., secretary of the British Trades Union Congress since 1923, died suddenly on October 9 at Amsterdam, where he was attending a meeting of the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The late Mr. Bramley was born in the Isle of Man in 1874, and served his apprenticeship as a cabinet maker. He was practically self educated, but was a recognized authority on economic subjects and contributed special articles on social questions to newspapers and magazines. He was successively organizing secretary of the Furnishing Trades Association; member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the same organization.

The British Ministry of Labour is making use of a factory at Birmingham, once used for the industrial training of ex-service men, for the purpose of giving young men in receipt of the dole instruction in rudimentary factory operations.

The Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene announces the issue of a new bulletin called "The Human Factor," which should appeal strongly to employers, personnel workers, educators in stores or factories, management executives, employment managers, physicians, and all others who are in any way concerned with the human factor in business or industry. It will be written in non-technical language, and will seek to bring the principles of mental hygiene into the everyday life of business and industrial institutions and to make definite contributions to the health and happiness of workers.

The Southern Railway Company, of England, has invited its employees to participate in a special issue of £3,000,000 of five per cent debentures at the selling price of 99 per cent. The stock is to be sold in amounts of £50 or multiples of £50. This is stated to be the first offer of the kind by a British railway company.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labour Situation

EMPLOYMENT in industries other than agriculture and fishing showed a further upward movement at the beginning of October, the gains greatly exceeding those recorded at the same time of last year, when the situation was less favourable.

The employment situation, as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of October, was as follows:—

From the Province of Nova Scotia it was stated that stormy weather was seriously interfering with the fishing industry. Farming activity for the season had considerably decreased, and no demand for farm help was reported. While the logging industry held forth fair prospects for the coming winter not much present activity was apparent. In the mining industry fairly full time was being worked and a normal output of coal was reported. The iron and steel industry showed a reasonable amount of activity and was materially improved over its condition of some little time ago. The construction industry was quiet. The transportation of freight was stated by the carriers to be fair.

Stormy weather in New Brunswick had interrupted most outdoor work, such as fishing and construction. Manufacturing was reported as good, with most firms working full time. The logging industry showed its usual activity at this season of the year. The transportation of freight reflected general conditions as being favourable.

General conditions in the Province of Quebec were satisfactory. Although the season was advancing, the construction industry, particularly in the City of Montreal, was busy, and most tradesmen were reported as employed. There was a demand for labourers for this industry, which was not usual at this time of year. Municipal work, such as street and sewer work, showed a slackening. The lumber industry was engaging a number of men. Improvement in the textile industry, particularly in Sherbrooke, was reported. The metal trades showed no change, however. In Quebec some overtime was being worked in the confectionery and fur and clothing industries.

Throughout the Province of Ontario demands for farm hands for fall and winter work were prevalent. In the central and southern portions of the Province factories were slightly increasing staffs in some districts and it appeared that the earlier gains in the manufacturing industry were being well maintained, the situation generally speaking appearing favourable from an employment point of view. In view of the advancing of the season the construction industry including muncipal work, showed decreased activity, although there was the usual autumn demand for workers required to complete jobs before winter. From the northern section of the Province reports indicated a steady demand for bushmen, many of whom were being placed each day, with temporary shortages of competent workers obtaining in some centres. Employment conditions throughout this province on the whole appeared favourable for this season of the year.

Unseasonable weather was holding up threshing in the Province of Manitoba, and some threshing remained unfinished as a result. The demand for farm hands for winter work showed a steady increase and little or no difficulty was being experienced in filling orders. Several bushmen had been directed to jobs in Ontario and some to work in Northern Manitoba. Despite the bad weather the construction industry showed fair activity, particularly in Winnipeg.

Demands for farm workers in Saskatchewan recorded the usual decrease customary during October. Some threshing at different points in the Province remained to be finished. Demands for farm hands for winter work were on the increase, with a surplus of available applicants in some centres. From the northern section of the province activity in the logging industry was reported. The larger centres showed most building tradesmen busy. Throughout the province employment appeared as favourable as might be expected at this date.

Unfavourable weather in Alberta had delayed the fall farm work. Intermittent demands for threshers and some demands for winter farm hands were registered with the local employment offices. Increased demands from logging operators have absorbed a number of workers. Although outdoor work was seriously interfered with by inclement weather, railroad construction work continued briskly. The coal mines were operating steadily and in some cases were employing additional workers. Although applicants registered at the various offices were on the increase due to the approach of winter weather, conditions generally were considered as good.

In British Columbia the logging industry was fairly quiet, although some localities reported activity as increasing. Metal mining was steady, but with only a few workers

being taken on. Coal mining was likewise steady. The construction industry, which was reported as fair, was decreasing in volume, but not many idle tradesmen were as yet reported. The usual influx after the harvest from the Prairie Provinces was noticeable in different localities and tended to increase the number in search of work. However, general conditions were still rather favourable.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

The trend of employment continued to be upward, according to reports from employers in industries exclusive of agriculture and fishing, received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of October. The increase was much larger than that noted on October 1, 1924, when the index number was several points lower. An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that in the Maritime Provinces only were contractions indicated. In that district, manufacturing, logging and mining were decidedly more active, but construction showed a considerable falling off. In Quebec, general improvement was registered in manufacturing, logging, trade and shipping and stevedoring. On the other hand, communication was somewhat slacker. In Ontario, important increases took place in manufacturing and logging also recorded increased employment. Metallic ore mining, transportation and construction, however, were slacker. In the Prairie Provinces, iron and steel factories, coal mines, transportation and trade reported large additions to staffs, but services and construction registered curtailment in employment. The most pronounced change in the situation in British Columbia was a large increase in logging, while food factories, construction and services showed seasonal losses.

Employment increased in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, the gains in Montreal being most extensive. In Montreal, manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade afforded greatly increased employment. The only declines of any size were in communication. In Quebec, shipping and manufacturing absorbed more workers. In Toronto, factories registered heightened activity; communication, transportation and services were also busier, but construction and retail trade showed a slight falling off. In Ottawa, construction work increased and trade was also rather more active. Sawmills, however, reported seasonal curtailment. In Hamilton, manufacturing recorded the only pronounced change, an improvement. In Windsor, automobile factories reinstated a considerable number of workers, while construction workers were not quite as fully employed. In Winnipeg, manufacturing and trade were slightly busier. In Vancouver, the gains took place chiefly in manufacturing and construction.

The greatest improvement at the beginning of October was in the manufacturing industries; iron and steel, vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus, boot and shoe, musical instrument, rubber and non-ferrous metal product factories registered important gains. Seasonal contractions were recorded, however, in lumber mills and fish canning and preserving establishments; there were also losses in electric current plants. Logging, coal-mining, transportation and trade afforded considerably increased employment. On the other hand, highway and railway construction, hotels and restaurants and metallic ore mines released employees, the decreases being due to seasonal causes.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of October, 1925.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The volume of unemployment among local trade unions at the end of September was somewhat greater than at the close of the previous month, as shown by reports tabulated from 1,517 organizations with a total membership of 148,161 persons. Of these 8,374, or a percentage of 5.7, were unemployed, as compared with percentages of 4.4 in August and with 5.9 in September of last year. Quebec with a reduction in employment of nearly 5 per cent was practically the determining factor in the adverse situation reported at the end of the month, which was due to the inter-season dullness in the garment trades. The province of British Columbia also reported a decline which was however of much lesser degree than that in Quebec. In the remaining provinces the increases were slight. In comparison with September of last year, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia registered more unemployment and in the other provinces

improvement was reported. Employment in the manufacturing industries declined as compared with August, due, as previously mentioned, to the situation in Quebec among garment workers. Cigar makers, wood, and textile workers and hat and cap makers also registered slight contractions. Glass workers were considerably better employed and metal polishers, iron and steel workers and printing tradesmen also reported gains. Coal miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta were slightly less active. In the British Columbia coal mines, the quarries of Nova Scotia, and the asbestos mines of Quebec no members were reported out of work. The situation in the building group, as shown by reports tabulated from 161 locals with a membership of 15,852 persons, was less favourable than in August, 10.5 per cent of the members being idle as compared with 6.1 per cent in August. However, conditions were better than in September of last year, when 11.9 per cent of the members were out of work. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers and granite and stone cutters were considerably less active than in August, and reductions were also indicated among bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers. Of the increases in the remaining trades that of over 4 per cent for plumbers was the most

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics Except where Noted)

		1925			1924		
		October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external, aggregate	$	225,319,676	188,236,176	194,388,288	172,432,296	146,356,916	136,791,203
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	80,799,757	78,662,591	81,974,474	68,116,115	63,901,289	61,969,577
Exports, Canadian produce	$	143,548,112	108,497,911	111,409,525	103,292,462	80,960,729	73,821,631
Customs duty collected	$	.....	.....	12,289,648	10,593,850	9,758,525	9,564,540
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,195,916,756	2,090,151,967	2,963,267,516	2,198,413,187	1,967,070,398
Bank clearings	$	1,710,200,866	1,332,400,000	1,248,105,224	1,771,879,403	1,363,700,000	1,252,548,630
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	170,080,038	164,253,845	172,860,810	163,413,279	166,210,782
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,268,554,097	1,261,375,487	1,189,086,750	1,177,428,453	1,178,860,058
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	903,717,736	878,935,929	981,111,418	956,744,582	963,347,506
Security Prices, Index Number.—							
Common stocks		121·1	116·6	115·3	98·6	98·4	97·6
Preferred stocks		97·5	96·4	95·7	93·1	93·2	92·1
Bonds		105·5	105·7	106·3	104·2	104·9	104·7
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number	$	156·6	156·5	159·5	157·0	153·9	156·8
§ Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·11	21·02	21·04	20·67	20·65	20·57
† Business failures, number		178	142	110	186	158	128
† Business failures, liabilities	$	3,487,762	1,599,706	948,520	2,454,659	1,779,331	2,304,087
§ Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		98·3	96·6	96·3	93·9	93·1	94·7
*§ Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*5·7	*4·4	*5·2	*5·9	*6·5	*5·4
Immigration		.....	.....	9,812	6,925	8,493	12,696
Building permits	$	11,059,697	9,927,968	9,258,752	11,533,111	14,883,323	9,265,945
‡ Contracts awarded	$	29,647,500	29,746,400	31,207,500	21,066,800	22,506,300	26,664,500
Canal, freight, Sault Ste. Marie	tons	11,637,670	10,902,289	11,661,887	10,328,241	9,660,797	10,049,903
Canal, freight, Welland	tons	849,457	765,032	877,506	746,328	677,885	711,009
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	74,013	34,609	26,513	28,626	23,202	23,072
Steel ingots and castings	tons	108,868	37,094	25,007	19,996	18,005	22,736
Ferro alloys	tons	1,041	2,046	2,094	1,350	1,898	2,195
Coal	tons	.....	1,129,230	988,824	1,296,856	902,595	682,978
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	1,199,183	994,805	782,502	1,353,079	963,481	655,687
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	.....	166,629,361	225,128,966	.....	193,390,539
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	297,214	276,722	209,832	286,271	232,635	199,128
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	23,731,125	19,419,922	17,539,763	19,896,448	16,303,353	15,603,316
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	15,637,947	15,678,201	14,873,927	15,409,155
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings	$	.....	18,909,071	15,534,569	19,352,340	15,493,983	14,324,121
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	12,641,452	11,203,172	12,330,163	10,946,338	11,155,530
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles	$	.....	.....	1,855,209,209	3,625,575,752	2,125,643,369	1,599,078,044

* Figures for end of previous months. † Bradstreet. ‡ *MacLean Building Review.* § For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. ** Figures for four weeks ending October 31, 1925 and corresponding previous periods.

substantial. More employment than in August was registered in the transportation group, due to increases in both the navigation and steam railway divisions. Street and electric railway employees, however, reported a minor reduction. More favourable conditions also prevailed in the transportation group than in September of last year, when 3.2 per cent of the members were idle. Retail shop clerks, hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen were all more fully engaged than in August, but theatre and stage employees and barbers were slightly less active. Fishermen reported no unemployment. Lumber workers and loggers were quite slack.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of September, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 70,241 references to positions and effected a total of 68,637 placements; of these the placements in regular employment were 58,204, of which 54,248 were of men and 3,956 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 10,433. Vacancies reported to the Service numbered 75,312, of which 64,746 were for men and 10,566 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 66,141 men and 11,295 women, a total of 77,436. A slight reduction is noted in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month but an increase is shown in the records compared with those of September of last year. The reports for August, 1925, showed 81,886 vacancies offered, 83,777 applications made and 75,887 placements effected; while in September, 1924, there were recorded 65,709 vacancies, 62,465 applications for work, and 51,621 placements in regular and casual employment. In another section of this issue may be found a detailed report of the work of the offices for September, 1925, and for the quarterly period July to September of the current year.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

Some figures indicating the movement of trade and industry in October and in previous months are given in the table on page 1065.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron in Canada in September was 34,609 tons, or 31 per cent over the 26,513 tons produced in August, which in turn marked an advance of 27 per cent over the July figures. Sharp declines were noted in the foundry and malleable grades but this loss was more than offset by the increased tonnage of basic iron made for the further use of the producing firms. At 25,579 tons this grade marked a three-fold advance over the 5,308 tons made in the preceding month. Foundry iron at 9,030 tons was well under the 16,596 tons of August. No malleable iron was reported for September as against the August output of 4,609 tons.

For the nine months ending the third quarter of this year, the average monthly production was about 42,000 tons as compared with an average of 58,000 tons per month during the same period of last year; the total tonnages for the period were 372,960 tons in 1925 and 518,860 tons in 1924. This year's output consisted of 283,430 tons of basic iron, 65,039 tons of foundry iron and 24,491 tons of malleable iron.

Blast furnace charges in September consisted of 65,114 long tons of imported ore, 39,418 short tons of coke and 18,092 short tons of limestone. For the nine months the total furnace charges comprised 6,098 long tons of Canadian ore, 680,087 long tons of imported ore, 413,797 short tons of coke and 205,835 short tons of limestone.

During the month one additional furnace was blown in at Sydney, N.S., and one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., resulting in five furnaces being in blast on September 30. The active furnaces had a daily capacity of 2,125 tons or about 42 per cent of the total capacity of all the furnaces in the Dominion and were located as follows: two at Sydney, N.S., two at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and one at Hamilton, Ont.

Ferro-alloys at 2,046 tons showed little change from the 2,095 tons of August and were mostly of the grade having a high manganese content. Small quantities of ferro-silicon were also produced.

Steel ingots and castings in Canada advanced to 37,094 tons in September, an increase of 48 per cent over the 25,007 tons of August. Compared with the previous month direct steel castings at 1,261 tons marked a slight falling off from 1,422 tons, while steel ingots rose 52 per cent to 35,833 tons as against 23,585 tons in the preceding month.

For the nine months ending September, the cumulative production was 508,269 tons or 13 per cent under the 581,711 tons reported for the same period of last year. To date this year all of the ingots and 7 per cent of the direct castings were made for the further use of the producing firms.

Pig iron prices showed no change in September as compared with August, No. 1 foundry at Toronto still being quoted at $25.35, No. 2 foundry at $24.85 and both

grades at Montreal at $27.25 per ton. Basic pig iron at mill remained at $21. The Bureau's index number for iron and its products (1913 prices=100) remained practically stationary at 149.9 as compared with 149.3 in August.

In the United States, coke pig iron was produced at the rate of 90,873 tons per day in September as compared with the daily rate of 87,241 tons in August. This was an increase of 4.2 per cent over August, which in turn showed an advance of 1.5 per cent over the previous month. During September, 11 furnaces were blown in and 3 blown out or banked resulting in a net gain of 8 active furnaces.

Full statistics of coal production during September are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during August was 31 per cent greater than the production for the preceding month, but was 19 per cent below the average for August in the past five years. The figures were 986,668 tons in August as against 746,972 tons in July, and an average for the month during the five preceding years of 1,209,318 tons.

Production in August showed a considerable gain over July in Nova Scotia and slight gains in Alberta and British Columbia, but slightly lower figures for Saskatchewan and New Brunswick than in the preceding month. Of the five coal-producing provinces, British Columbia was the only one which reported a greater output in August than its average tonnage for the month in the five preceding years. The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during August was 22,654, of whom 16,841 worked underground and 5,813 on surface, as compared with a total of 14,702 in July, of whom 10,421 worked underground and 4,281 on surface. Production per man was 43.5 tons in August as against 50.6 tons per man in July. During August, the production per man-day was 2.2 tons, as compared with 2.3 tons in July. The tonnage lost (Table No. 5) was largely due to "lack of orders" and "other causes."

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt, Ontario, shows that fifteen (15) cars containing approximately 1,199,183 pounds of silver ore were shipped from the Cobalt Camp during the month of October; this compares with fourteen (14) cars of silver ore containing 994,805 pounds shipped in the previous month.

The Nipissing Mines shipped 110 bars containing 125,631.05 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 321 bars containing 330,660.11 ounces, making a total of 431 bars containing 456,291.16 ounces of silver shipped during the month of October. This compares with 240 bars containing 253,317.82 ounces shipped in the month of September.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, amounted to $22,606,263 in September, 1925, as compared with $19,311,459 in September, 1924. The gross earnings for the first nine months of the year are given as $169,268,260, as compared with $172,484,625, in the same period last year.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as given in a preliminary statement, were $18,909,071 in September, 1925 as compared with $15,493,983 in September, 1924. The gross earnings for the first nine months of 1925, were $124,674,088, as compared with $129,358,698, in the first nine months of 1924.

Building Permits

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty cities during the month of September showed an increase of 7.2 per cent compared with the previous month. In comparison, however, with the same month last year, a decline of 33.3 per cent was shown. The total value for September, 1925, was $9,927,968; for August, 1925, $9,258,752, and for September, 1924, $14,883,323.

The *Maclean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in October as $29,647,500, as compared with $29,746,400 in September, and $21,066,800 in October, 1924. Of the contemplated new construction in Canada in October, 1925, $9,071,900 was for residential building; $10,007,600 for business building; $1,321,300 for industrial building, and $1,762,700 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering). Contemplated new work in October aggregated $22,163,500. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows:—Ontario, 26.7 per cent; Quebec, 57.1 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 5.87 per cent; British Columbia, 8.5 per cent and Maritime Provinces, 1.9 per cent.

External Trade

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in September, 1925, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $78,662,591 as compared with $63,901,289 in September, 1924. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $108,497,911 in September, 1925, as compared with $111,409,525 in August, and $80,960,729 in September, 1924.

The chief imports in September, 1925, were: Iron and its products, $15,596,761; fibres, textiles and textile products, $14,521,642, and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $10,108,968.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $34,285,215; wood, wood products and paper, $26,810,072; animals and animal products, $21,195,920. In the six months ending September, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $196,737,552, and wood, wood products and paper at, $137,564,415.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss to industrial disputes in October was less than in either September, 1925, or October, 1924. There were in existence during the month 10 disputes, involving 714 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 12,065 working days, as compared with 14 disputes in September, involving 1,703 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 14,145 working days. In October, 1924, there were recorded seven disputes, involving 8,023 workpeople and a loss of 127,763 working days. Three new strikes and lockouts commenced during October with a time loss of 1,649 working days. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to October and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during October, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were seven strikes and lockouts affecting 245 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were somewhat higher than in September due mainly to seasonal advances in the prices of eggs, milk and butter. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.89 at the beginning of October as compared with $10.81 for September; $10.31 for October, 1924; $10.65 for October, 1923; $10.23 for October, 1922; $11.48 for October, 1921; $15.83 for October, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13,54 for October, 1918; and $7.99 for October, 1914. Besides the advances in the prices of eggs, milk and butter there were less important advances in the prices of veal, mutton, salt pork and bacon. The most important declines occurred in potatoes, flour, sirloin steak and bread with smaller declines in beans, evaporated apples, sugar, tea and coffee. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.11 at the beginning of October as compared with $21.02 for September; $20.67 for October, 1924; $21.16 for October, 1923; $20.87 for October, 1922; $22.01 for October, 1921; $26.46 for October, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.48 for October, 1918; and $14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a slight advance to 156.6 for October as compared with 156.5 for September; 157.0 for October, 1924; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; and 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak). In the grouping according to chief component material two of the eight main groups were higher, five were lower and one was unchanged. The Animals and their Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group both advanced, the former because of higher prices for butter, cheese, and eggs and the latter because of advances in the prices of tin and zinc. The groups which declined were: Vegetables and their Products due to lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, bread and sugar; Textiles and Textile Products due to lower prices for raw cotton and cotton fabrics which more than offset the advances in wool, silk and jute; Iron and its Products due mainly to a decline in the prices of steel bars; Wood and Wood Products because of lower prices for spruce; and Non-Metallic Minerals due to a fall in glass prices. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was unchanged.

Municipal Taxes of Non-Resident Workmen

A tax is levied by some municipalities in the Province of Quebec on workmen coming from other municipalities to work within their boundaries. A conference was recently held in the City of Quebec with a view to promoting reciprocal action in this respect between the municipalities of Quebec, Levis, St. Romuald and Lauzon.

An agreement between the City of Quebec and the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, contained in an Act to amend the Charter of the City of Quebec (Statutes of 1925, Chapter 91, Schedule A) provides in Section 39: "The Company binds itself to employ, in the exploitation of the said Railways, persons residing and paying taxes in the City of Quebec, in preference to strangers."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts during October was ten, as compared with 14 in September. The time loss for the month was less than in October, 1924, being 12,065 working days, as compared with 127,763 working days in the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
October, 1925.....	10	714	12,065
September, 1925.....	14	1,703	14,145
October, 1924.....	7	8,023	127,763

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eight disputes, involving 437 workpeople, were carried over from September. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to October, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during October, terminated during the month. At the end of October, therefore, there were on record seven strikes and lockouts as follows:—clothing workers, Montreal; hat and cap makers, Toronto; fur workers, Montreal; fur workers, Toronto; printing compositors and stereotypers, Edmonton; moulders, Owen Sound, and upholsterers at Montreal.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet called them off. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely, moulders at Galt, commencing August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Hamilton, January 30, 1925; moulders at Sarnia, March 3, 1925, and street railway employees at St. John, N.B., June 29, 1921.

Of the disputes which began during October, one was for increased wages, shorter hours, recognition of the union and a signed agreement, another was for increased wages, while the third was against alleged violation of agreement. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during October, one was in favour of employers, and two ended in a compromise.

The following notes give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the accompanying tabular statement.

Cigarmakers, Montreal, Que.—In the strike of cigarmakers at Montreal, beginning March 24, 1925, the strikers have from time to time secured work elsewhere, and at the end of October none were receiving strike pay, but the union did not call off the strike.

Clothing Workers, Montreal, Que.—The strike of clothing workers in a men's clothing factory, August 17, against an alleged violation of the provisions in an agreement and the adoption of "open shop" operations, was declared off by the union concerned on October 26. The employer had replaced the strikers and the workers failed to secure their demands.

Clothing Workers, Montreal, Que.—A strike of clothing workers in a ladies' garment factory has been reported during October at Montreal over an alleged violation of an agreement. The employer was charged with giving only a day or two days' work to its inside people, and at the same time was sending out work to be made up in contractor shops. At the end of October no particulars as to date of commencement or number of employees involved, had been received in the Department.

Fur Workers, Montreal, Que.—In connection with the strike of fur workers at Montreal commencing in April, 1925, pickets charged with intimidation in August were tried, and the case went to the jury early in November. As the jury disagreed the case will be heard again in February.

Printing Compositors and Stereotypers, Edmonton, Alta.—The strike of printing compositors and stereotypers which began at Edmonton on June 19, against a reduction in wages in violation of existing agreements was described in previous issues of the Labour Gazette, the paper having ceased publication on that date. During October it was announced that the newspaper had passed to a new proprietor and publication would be resumed but this did not occur during October, nor was any settlement of the dispute effected.

Furniture Factory Employees, Hanover, Ont.—A dispute involving 250 employees in eight furniture manufacturing establishments, occurred at Hanover on October 22, owing to a demand by two unions for a signed agree-

ment involving increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of the union. On the refusal of the employers the members of the unions voted on October 20, to strike if further negotiations failed. Three of the employers, on October 21, posted notices closing the factories but later on the same day posted notices that employees who gave up membership in the union might return to work and accept the previous conditions of employment. The unions then called out on strike all the employees and some 250 out of upwards of 500 came out. The Minister of Labour was requested to send the Departmental Fair Wages Officer, and through his mediation a settlement was brought about, and work was resumed October 29, the employees returning to work without being required to give up membership in the unions.

RIVETERS, ESQUIMALT, B.C.—Twenty-seven riveters in the employ of one establishment went on strike at noon, October 9, for increased wages. Several conferences were held and finally through the mediation of the Departmental Fair Wages Officer, a compromise was effected whereby a slight increase was granted to some of the employees and work was resumed October 16.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING OCTOBER, 1925.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to October, 1925.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Tobacco and liquor:			
Cigarmakers, Montreal, Que...	.....	.....	Commenced March 24, against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	181	3,801	Commenced August 17, against alleged violation of agreement. Information received indicates this strike was called off by the union concerned October 26.
Hat and cap makers, Toronto, Ont.	10	270	Commenced June 16, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Fur and leather products, other than boots and shoes:			
Fur workers, Montreal, Que..	200	5,400	Commenced April 1, failure to renew agreements and proposed substitution of individual agreements. Unterminated.
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	1	27	Commenced February 20, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Printing and Publishing:			
Printing compositors and stereotyper, Edmonton, Alta.	13	351	Commenced June 19, against reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont..	9	243	Commenced January 19, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Miscellaneous:			
Upholsterers, Montreal, Que..	12	324	Commenced June 27, for improved working conditions. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures:			
Electrical workers, Vancouver, B.C.	11	.....	Commenced September 9, for increased wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during October, 1925.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	.....	.....	Commenced during October, against alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Wood products:			
Furniture factory employees, Hanover, Ont.	250	1,500	Commenced October 22, for a signed agreement involving increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of the unions. Settled through the mediation of the Department of Labour and work resumed October 29. Compromise.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Shipbuilding:			
Riveters, Esquimalt, B.C....	27	149	Commenced October 9, for increased wages. Settled through the mediation of the Department of Labour and work resumed October 16; compromise.

HOW THE FEDERAL OR DOMINION EMPLOYMENT SERVICE CAN CO-OPERATE WITH THE PROVINCIAL OR STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Paper read by Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service Branch, Department of Labour of Canada, at the thirteenth annual convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services, held in Rochester, N.Y., last September.

IN dealing with this subject the writer trusts that he may be pardoned for very substantially limiting his effort to one of outlining the system of co-operative activity which prevails in Canada. The motive for so doing is solely that of indicating by way of illustration in the realm of actual accomplishment how the responsibilities of our various governments for the organization and control of public employment services may be centralized and their activities co-ordinated.

The title of the subject suggests a problem which owes its origin to the functional responsibilities devolving upon federal, state and provincial governments in the United States and Canada. Under the terms of the constitutions of our respective countries the powers of government are divided, the federal government possessing authority in certain fields, while others come within the jurisdiction of state or provincial governments. While the powers vested in the Federal and State Governments of the United States, relative to jurisdictional control in matters affecting the establishment and operation of employment offices, may not be identical in detail with those possessed by the Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada, they are, at least in practice, sufficiently alike to permit of the differences being ignored for our present purpose.

Under the terms of the British North America Act, which is the title of Canada's written constitution, the authority for the establishment and regulation of employment offices is vested in the provincial governments. The degree to which this is acknowledged may be illustrated by reference to a situation which developed when the Employment Service of Canada was organized.

Employment Service of Canada

This organization owes its origin to a federal measure entitled the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act, "an Act to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices," which received the Royal Assent on May 24, 1918. In accordance with the terms of this legislation, an annual agreement is entered into between the Federal Department of Labour and the provincial governments consenting thereto. Among other things, this agreement determines the financial contribution which the federal government shall make to provincial governments for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of government employment offices, co-ordinates the activities of all the offices of the Service, ensures uniformity of procedure, and gives to the Federal Department of Labour authority to inspect and supervise.

The Service began to function early in the year 1919 with six of the nine provinces co-operating as contracting parties. The three provinces with whom at that time the federal government could not secure agreements were those of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, commonly known as the Maritime Provinces. By virtue of the powers bequeathed by the constitution of Canada, the Canadian parliament had in the early stages of the World War passed a measure known as the War Measures Act. Under the terms of this Act, the government of Canada acquired enormously wider powers than were possessed by it in times of peace, some of which during normal periods were possessed exclusively by the governments of the provinces.

When the Employment Service of Canada got underway, Canada was confronted with huge post-war problems. These included the re-absorption into civilian life and remunerative employment of her army of half a million men, and the rapid transformation of her industrial organization from a four and a quarter years' war footing to a peace establishment. Believing that a co-ordinated, nation-wide system of government employment offices would be of assistance in this pressing situation, the Federal Government exercised the authority acquired through the War Measures Act, and established and operated employment offices in the Maritime Provinces as a part of the Employment Service of Canada. The Act lapsed on April 30, 1920, and as the power to continue these offices went with it, the Federal Government was obliged to retire from the field.

Co-ordination of Service

From the foregoing it will be seen that each provincial government could have set up within its own boundaries a system of government employment offices. As a matter of fact, some

of these governments had actually taken this step. Obviously, each system might have adopted forms and methods of procedure and statistical compilation different from the rest, and under such circumstances it would have been difficult to make provision for interprovincial clearance facilities. These errors have been obviated or eliminated by the institution of the Employment Service of Canada, To-day all the provincial governments of Canada, with the exception of the small maritime province of Prince Edward Island, have established free public employment offices, and maintain them in operation. The system comprises a chain of offices, located in sixty-five centres of chief industrial importance, stretching across the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All the forms, some thirty in number, necessary for use in these offices, are supplied free of cost by the Federal Department of Labour and are uniform for all offices. These include a report form which is daily completed and mailed to an interprovincial clearing house, two of which are maintained by the Federal Department of Labour, one for Eastern Canada in Ottawa, and the other for Western Canada in Winnipeg. The form contains necessary details concerning every applicant registered for work, every vacancy notified, and every placement made during the day. From these uniform reports the office records of the entire system are tabulated and compiled by means of the Hollerith system, thus ensuring the maximum degree of accuracy.

For the instruction and guidance of the staffs of the various offices, and to further assist in securing uniformity of method in each office, the Federal Department of Labour has prepared and issued a Manual of Procedure, which explains in detail the proper use of each form.

Interprovincial Transfers

Incidental reference has previously been made to interprovincial clearance of labour. While the United States and Canada are constituted as national entities both are divided into geographical areas, designated respectively states and provinces. But it is neither desirable nor practicable in either country to confine workers within the state or provincial territorial boundaries in which they have originally been domiciled. It is of primary importance in a properly organized public employment service in either country that facilities should be provided which would enable a demand for labour in one state or province, which could not be met by the local supply, to be matched by competent surplus labour available in another state or province.

For the successful accomplishment of this transfer of labour, it is essential that the public employment service should have a national outlook, and be organized on a national basis. To do this involves the provision of some bond which will unite the otherwise sectional activities of the various states and provinces. Our Federal Governments are peculiarly adapted to perform this function of binding together state or provincial employment bureau operations on a uniform national basis. Indeed, apart from their co-operation, it is scarcely conceivable that state or provincial efforts could be converted into a nationally unified system.

In Canada the Federal-Provincial government employment system meets this need. It is the common practice for one province to come to the aid of another in the effort to fill labour requirements. Procedure regulations provide that in the event of a shortage of labour existing in the zone of a local office, an order covering the vacancy should be circulated among all offices in the province in which the originating office is located. If the workers required are not available within the province, the order may then be given Dominion-wide clearance, that is, be circulated among all the offices of the Service. The regulations further provide against the possibility of workers being despatched to the employer filling the order, only to find on arrival at their destination that others have secured the employment, and that, therefore, their services are not required.

Central Information Service

Very frequently, however, it is found to be quite unnecessary to put the whole of this machinery in motion. General Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada for the several provinces have acquired an intimate knowledge of labour conditions as they commonly obtain in all provinces. A General Superintendent for one province having found that one of his local offices is faced with a demand for a certain class of workers is very often in a position to know that the demand cannot be met from any source within his province, but that the necessary labour can be secured from some other province. In such a case, to observe the procedure above described would not only mean the expenditure of useless effort, but would also involve that which is more disastrous, namely, an unwarrantable delay in filling the vacancies. Therefore, in such circumstances the observance of the formal routine is disregarded, and the transfer of workers is arranged by direct communication between the two General Superintendents concerned.

The principle underlying the regulations of the Employment Service of Canada, governing the interprovincial transfer of labour, is that each province has the authority to determine the question of the admission of labour from other provinces, and in accordance with this principle the offices of the Service in each province are forbidden to send workers outside their own provincial boundaries until the consent of the receiving province has been secured.

Reduced Transportation Rate

The co-ordination of the Government employment office activities in Canada through the operation of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act has resulted in all the railways of Canada, with one or two minor exceptions, granting a special reduced transportation rate solely in favour of those workers who have secured their employment through the Employment Service of Canada. This rate, which is approximately three-quarters of the regular tariff rate, applies on all journeys where the fare exceeds four dollars. The sympathetic co-operation of the Canadian railways with the work of the Employment Service of Canada, concretely expressed through the medium of this reduced rate, is greatly appreciated. It not only results in facilitating the movement of labour to distant points where work is available, but in the aggregate it annually saves workers who are proceeding to employment a considerable sum of money.

This reduced rate is available upon presentation at the railway ticket office of a certificate issued by authorized officials of the Employment Service. Since April, 1919, to the end of August, 1925, 261,635 of these certificates have been issued. Of this number, 58 per cent have been provincial transfers, that is, from point to point within the same province, while the remaining 42 per cent have been transfers from one province to another. The total number of interprovincial transfers made during the period above named is approximately 200,000. This record demonstrates the practical manner in which the various provinces co-operate in assisting to solve the problem of matching the vacant job with the jobless man or woman, on a national basis.

Employment Service Council

Having regard to the facts that nine Governments, one Federal and eight Provincial, jointly enter into the composition of the Employment Service of Canada; that the employment offices are established and staffed by the Provincial Governments; and that the function of the Federal Government is to bind the several provincial systems into a composite organization under the terms of agreements annually entered into between the Federal Department of Labour and each of the provinces, what guiding principle is observed in order that harmonious co-operation may be maintained? The administration of a public employment system by multiple governmental authorities, and particularly under a condition in which the cementing factor possesses no constitutional right of jurisdiction, can only be perpetuated in one way. That way is for each to fully respect the rights and interests of the rest and to practise such frankness in the discussion of problems that unanimous action may be secured. Consonant with these essential conditions, under the terms of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act the Federal Government of Canada has authorized and created an organization designated the Employment Service Council of Canada. This body, which meets annually, acts in an advisory capacity to the Federal Minister of Labour. Its functions are technically described as "to assist in the administration of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act and to recommend ways of preventing unemployment". It is composed of representatives appointed as follows: one by each of the Provincial Governments; two by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; one by the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries; two by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; one by the Railway Association of Canada; one by the Railway Brotherhoods; one by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; two by the Canadian Council of Agriculture; one by the returned soldiers; three, two of whom must be women, by the Federal Department of Labour; and one by the Federal Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. It will be noted that, within reasonable limits, representation is given to all bodies whose interests are directly and substantially involved. The Council is competent to deal with all matters affecting the welfare of the Employment Service of Canada. It has deliberated upon, and very largely determined the policies of the Service, and has reviewed and approved its forms and methods of procedure. Year by year it discusses the problems that emerge, and submits its recommendations to the Federal Minister of Labour. It may be added that these recommendations are always treated with the respect which the judgments of such interested minds command.

As a further means of meriting and promoting confidence and harmonious co-operation, although the annual agreements bind the provinces to use such forms and records as the Federal Department of Labour may supply, it is the policy of the Department that no changes in forms or procedure, no matter how insignificant, shall be made until the proposed changes have been considered by and received the sanction of the provincial authorities, or the Employment Service Council of Canada.

Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment

As indicative of the measure of response which the practice of such confidence by the Federal Department of Labour elicits from its provincial partners, the following illustration is quoted. For the purpose of exercising jurisdiction over matters affecting the interests of discharged members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces which were engaged in the World War, the Government of Canada organized a special Department, known as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. One of the functions of this Department was to provide facilities for securing employment for ex-soldiers who were handicapped by reason of disabilities sustained in the War. To discharge this responsibility, the Department organized a special Employment Service, and established offices throughout the country. Eventually it came to be realized that not only was there a duplication of government activity in maintaining two systems of employment service, but also that the Employment Service of Canada was much more suitably equipped to give maximum service to handicapped ex-soldiers than were the offices of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. It was suggested by the representatives of the returned soldiers that this work should be transferred to the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, and the proposal was supported by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Employment Service Council of Canada, and a Royal Commission which investigated the subject.

The problem of giving effect to this recommendation presented one grave difficulty, arising out of the fact that responsibility for the care of these disabled ex-members of the Forces rested admittedly upon the shoulders of the Federal Government, while the offices to which it was proposed that the work should be transferred were established and directly controlled by the Provincial Governments, subject to such conditions as were set forth in the annual agreements. The representatives of some of the Provincial Governments sensed the possibility that, if the proposed scheme were carried out, the handicapped ex-soldiers might develop the practice of regarding the Provincial Governments as having undertaken responsibility for providing them with employment or maintenance. These fears, however, have been set aside, and in accordance with the terms of a new section incorporated in the annual agreements, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in all provinces, with one exception, are now performing a function for which the Federal Government is entirely responsible, thereby assisting the Federal Government to effect a substantial economy and securing more efficient service for those who are industrially handicapped, due to their participation in the Great War. Among six of the larger offices where the volume of this work is greatest, the Federal Department of Labour has placed eleven federal employees, whose salaries and expenses are paid by the Federal Government, to assist the provincial staffs. These federal civil servants are subject to the direct control and supervision of the provincial officials in charge of the offices in which they are employed.

Reference has previously been made to the financial aid which the Federal Government, under the authority of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act, renders to the Provincial Governments to encourage and assist in the establishment and maintenance of free public employment offices. This contribution is equivalent to about one-third of the total maintenance and operating expenditures of the provinces.

In conclusion, the Federal Governments of the United States and Canada can make a substantial contribution to the states and provinces in the work of the public employment service, and it is the writer's hope that the outline here given of the methods of co-operation practised by the Federal Government of Canada, may not only prove instructive, but may also be of practical value in the discussion of the live issue of how to secure greater co-operation between the Federal Government and the states of the United States.

EQUALITY OF TREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

THE League of Nations International Labour Organization, at its sixth session held in Geneva in 1924, adopted a proposed Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. Article 1 of this Draft Convention requires that each member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to grant to workers who are nationals of any other Member which shall have ratified the Convention, and who suffer personal injury by an industrial accident happening in its territory, or to the representatives of such workers, the same treatment in respect of workmen's compensation as it grants to its own nationals. This equality of treatment would be guaranteed to foreign workers and their representatives without any condition as to residence with regard to the payments which a Member would have to make outside its territory in the application of this principle, special arrangements would be made between the Members concerned regarding the measures to be adopted.

This question had been considered by the Imperial Economic Conference held at London in October, 1923, when a resolution was passed "that this Imperial Economic Conference, taking note of the existing restrictions in the workmen's compensation laws of certain parts of the British Empire on the payment of benefits to workmen and their dependents on the ground of non-residence in the State in which the accident happened, and having regard to the tendency of such restrictions to discourage movement within the Empire, is of opinion that no British subject who is permanently incapacitated, and no dependent of a British subject who has been killed, by accident due to his employment in any part of the Empire, should be excluded from any benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled under the Workmen's Compensation law of that part of the Empire on the ground of his removal to or residence in any other part of the Empire."

Canadian Legislation.—In Canada, workmen's compensation is a matter for the provincial Governments, and with the exception of Saskatchewan, all the Workmen's Compensation Acts contain specific provisions discriminating against the dependents of a deceased workman who reside outside the Province.

The statutes of Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, and the ordinance of Yukon Territory provide that where a dependent is not a resident of the province he shall only be entitled to compensation if, by the law of the place or country in which he resides, the dependents of a workman to whom an accident happens in such place or country if resident in the province would be entitled to compensation, and in the large majority of cases only to the same amount as would be payable in the like case under the foreign law. An order in Council to the same effect was issued in 1919 under the New Brunswick Act. In the statute of Ontario there is a further provision by which the Board may in such cases, in lieu of the compensation prescribed by the Act, award non-resident dependents "such compensation or sum as may be deemed proper."

The Alberta Act provides that in the case of an injury to a workman after the expiry of two years from his arrival in Canada (one year if the workman is not of British nationality) "it shall be conclusively presumed that he has, at the time of such injury, no dependents other than his father and mother or either of them, save such dependents as are resident in Canada."

Under the British Columbia Act the Workmen's Compensation Board may, instead of the normal compensation, award to non-resident alien dependents such lesser sum as will maintain them in a like degree of comfort as dependents of the same class residing in Canada. The Board is required to distribute among dependents resident in Canada, the fund arising from the payment of such lesser sum.

Under the Quebec Act a foreign workman or his representatives are not entitled to compensation unless resident in Canada at the time of the accident.

United States Laws.—The *Industrial News Survey* (New York) summarizes the provisions of the various State compensation laws in regard to provision for non-resident alien dependents.

The following States provide full payment for non-resident alien dependents: Illinois; Iowa; Maryland; Michigan; Minnesota; New York (widows, children and parents only; Canadian dependents 100 per cent); Ohio; Oklahoma; Oregon (widows, children and parents only); South Dakota; Tennessee; Texas; West Virginia (limited to widow, invalid widower; child under 16, invalid child over 16 or posthumous child); Wisconsin; United States.

The following States provide partial payments for non-resident dependents: Colorado,

25 per cent; Delaware, 50 per cent (widow and children only, parents excluded); Montana, 50 per cent (widow and children only, parents excluded; none if foreign government has less favourable law to United States citizens); Georgia, 1,000 limit; Idaho, 50 per cent (other 50 per cent to State Treasury; none if foreign government has less favourable law to United States citizens; Kansas, $750 limit (held unconstitutional); Kentucky, 50 per cent (widow and children only, parents excluded); Maine, 50 per cent (Canadian dependents 100 per cent); Nevada, 60 per cent; Pennsylvania, 66⅔ per cent (widow and children only, parents excluded); Utah, 50 per cent (Canadian dependents, 100 per cent); Virginia, $1,000 limit (Canadian dependents, 100 per cent); Wyoming, 33½ per cent (widow, children and parents only).

The following States specially exclude payments to non-resident alien dependents:—

Alabama; New Mexico; Oregon; Washington (none if foreign government has less favourable law to United States citizens; except parents, 50 per cent. Widow or orphan, only if employee lived in United States 3 years).

The following States make no provision in their compensation laws for payments to non-resident alien dependents:—

Arizona; Indiana; Louisiana; Massachusetts; New Jersey; North Dakota; Vermont, and Rhode Island.

In Connecticut the compensation law leaves the question to non-residents to the discretion of the Board of Commissioners under the Act.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL COMMISSION

THE terms of reference of the Nova Scotia Coal Commission were announced by the Provincial Government at the close of October. The members of the Commission were given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as follows:

Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, K.C., designated by the British Government at the request of the Government of Nova Scotia, chairman.

The Reverend H. R. Macpherson, D.D., D.C.L., president and rector of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hume Cronyn, president of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, vice-president and general manager of the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation and general manager of the Canada Trust Corporation, London, Ontario.

The Commission opened its sessions during the present month, the miners being represented by Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The Commission's Programme

The Provincial order constituting the Commission under the Public Inquiries Act after naming the members, states that they are to inquire fully into the following public matters and to report thereon and submit all evidence taken by them to the Lieutenant-Governor:—

"1. (*a*) Income. rates of wages, hours and conditions of employment, prevailing in the various classes or occupations of mine workers above and below ground; and whether and if so to what extent, and by what means such income, wages, hours or conditions should be varied or revised, having regard to the best interests of the industry and those employed therein;

"(*b*) Any inequalities between the different classes of mine workers as regards wages, hours and conditions of employment; and whether and if so to what extent any of such inequalities are unjustifiable or unfair and what remedy or remedies should be applied;

"(*c*) Conditions affecting mine workers while in the course of their employment and whether it is practicable to improve such conditions and if so in what manner and to what extent;

"(*d*) The social and domestic conditions under which mine workers live and whether it is practicable to improve such conditions and if so to what extent and in what manner and direction;

"(*e*) The cause or causes of the constantly recurring disputes, friction and strife between the operators and their workmen.

"2 (*a*) All factors directly or indirectly entering into the cost of production, transportation, distribution and marketing of coal and its by-products by any operator and for as many past years as said commissioners deem expedient; and whether such costs have been or are excessive and if so to what extent and for what reason or reasons;

"(*b*) The capitalization, general financial organization, and cost of management of any operator or operators and whether such capitalization, general financial organization and cost of management is or has been excessive and if so to what extent and in what direction such capitalization general financial organization and cost of management should be revised or reduced in the best interests of the industry;

"(*c*) The possibilities of increasing the demand for coal including its utilization as coke.

"3. All such other conditions and matters whatsoever whether of the kind hereinbefore mentioned or not which directly or indirectly have affected or are relevant to the state or condition of the coal mining industry in the Province, as may be deemed expedient by the commissioners.

"4. The word 'operator' herein includes:

"(*a*) A company or corporation which is incorporated by or under the authority of an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia and which is directly or indirectly engaged in operating any coal mine in the Province;

"(*b*) A company or corporation by or under the authority of an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia and which is a shareholder of such first mentioned company or corporation;

"(*c*) A company or corporation which is incorporated by or under the authority of an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia and which is a shareholder of such second mentioned company or corporation;

"(*d*) A company or corporation which is incorporated by or under the authority of an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia any share of which is held or owned by any of the aforementioned companies or corporations.

"(*e*) A company or corporation which is incorporated by or under the authority of an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia and which is a constituent or a subsidiary of or is directly or indirectly controlled or influenced by, or is auxiliary or ancillary to or in any way allied, associated or connected with any of the aforementioned companies or corporations.

"And the Lieutenant Governor by and with the advice aforesaid is pleased to appoint the said Sir Andrew Rae Duncan to be the chairman of the said commissioners and to order that a commission under the Great Seal of Nova Scotia do issue accordingly."

WORK OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF LABOUR

A REPORT of the work of the British Ministry of Labour, dealing principally with the years 1923 and 1924, was received recently by the Department. This is the first complete report of the Ministry, whose work has been hitherto described in separate reports by its various branches. The functions of the Ministry are under six main heads:—(i) industrial relations (including assistance in the settlement of labour disputes, in the formation of Joint Industrial Councils, etc.); (ii) employment and unemployment insurance; (iii) Trade Boards; (iv) labour statistics; (v) matters connected with the International Labour Organization; (vi) training and financial assistance for ex-service men.

Industrial Relations.—During the last four years 794 disputes have been settled with the assistance of the Ministry, of which 415 were referred to the Industrial Court for arbitration, 49 were referred to single arbitrators, 33 to *ad hoc* boards of arbitration, 10 were settled under the Conciliation Act, 1896, in 277 cases agreement was reached with the assistance of officers of the Ministry, and Courts of Inquiry (under Part II of the Industrial Courts Act) were appointed in 10 cases. Extracts from the decisions of the Industrial Court during the years 1921-24, together with some of the arguments submitted to the court by the parties, are given in certain cases of special interest, relating to such questions as the influence of cost of living on wages claims, the wages of government industrial employees, the wages of employees of local authorities, railway shopmen, maintenance men in factories, and the definition of "area" or "district." A detailed account is also given of each of the disputes which have been referred to courts of inquiry during the last four years, and of the conclusions of the courts thereupon.

Employment.—At the end of 1924 there were 382 employment exchanges and 772 branch employment offices in Great Britain. The total number of registrations in 1924 in Great Britain (including repeated registrations of the same individual) was 11,262,887. This is the first time that the number of registrations has exceeded nine millions, the figures for the three previous years having been 8,929,483 in 1921; 8,819,523 in 1922; and 8,774,644 in 1923.

Another section of the report deals with the national scheme for the employment of disabled ex-service men, which was inaugurated by Royal Proclamation in August, 1919. Under this scheme employers were invited to join the King's National Roll, on giving a written undertaking to employ a stated percentage (normally 5 per cent) of disabled ex-service men for a period of at least twelve months. At the end of 1922 steps were taken to set up local King's Roll Committees; and in January, 1923, the King's Roll National Council was set up by the Minister of Labour, under the chairmanship of Earl Haig. At the end of 1924 there were 260 local King's Roll Committees, or other special local committees dealing with this work.

Other subjects dealt with under the heading

of employment include juvenile unemployment centres, and other matters specially relating to juveniles; apprenticeships interrupted by war service; overseas employment; duties under the Aliens Order; unemployment relief work, etc.

Unemployment Insurance.—This section describes in detail the central and local administration of the unemployment insurance scheme, with particular reference to the changes made by the new act of 1924; and gives an outline of important decisions by the Umpire on various questions in regard to disqualification, leaving employment without cause, etc.

Trade Boards.—On the 31st December, 1924, there were 43 Trade Boards in existence, with 1,659 members, viz., 129 appointed members, 765 employers' representatives, and 765 workers' representatives. The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) had recently been dissolved, and separate Boards for England and Wales and for Scotland were in process of constitution.

The Trade Boards Acts were not applied to any additional trades during 1923 and 1924. Following on consultations with representatives of employers and workers, however, investigations were undertaken into wages and conditions of employment in the light refreshments and dining room section of the catering trade; in the meat distributive trade; and in the drapery and allied distributive trades, and were in progress at the end of December, 1924.

Appendices to the report contain a list of the minimum time-rates payable on the 31st December, 1922, 1923 and 1924 in each of the trades covered by Trade Boards, and other particulars of the administration of the various Acts.

Labour Statistics.—This is the oldest of the functions of the Ministry, dating, as it does, from a resolution passed by the House of Commons on the 2nd March, 1886, which declares that "in the opinion of this House immediate steps should be taken to ensure in this country the full and accurate collection and publication of labour statistics."

Temporary Functions arising out of the War.—This section of the report deals with the administration of certain schemes of training and financial assistance designed to help in the resettlement of ex-service men after their discharge from the forces, viz., the industrial training scheme, the interrupted apprenticeship scheme, the scheme of professional and business training, and the civil liabilities (resettlement) scheme. A final chapter deals briefly with the Joint Substitution Board, established in 1920 for finding employment for ex-service men in temporary posts in the government service, and for other like purposes.

Appendices.—In addition to a large number of statistical tables in the body of the report, there are 27 appendices (mainly statistical) dealing with industrial disputes, employment exchanges, unemployment, changes in rates of wages, changes in cost of living, membership of trade unions, position of Great Britain as regards draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference, etc.

Mothers' Allowances in Toronto

The Toronto Mothers' Allowance Board, at their annual meeting in October, recommended that the Mothers' Allowances Act of Ontario, should be amended so as to include the mother of one child, as in British Columbia. Among other proposed changes the Board suggested that in reducing the flat rates and in considering the eligibility of applicants:—

(*a*) Property be estimated on its assessed value.

(*b*) Earnings be based, when possible on income tax returns.

(*c*) No wage-earning child shall be required to contribute more than one-half of its wages to its mother's support.

(*d*) All the part-time earnings of the mother or foster-mother be exempt.

(*e*) Allowances be given to mothers whose husbands have been committed to Ontario penitentiaries for at least three months.

(*f*) The present character of the mother be the essential moral qualification of an applicant whose child has been born or whose children have been born out of lawful wedlock.

The secretary's report for the twelve months ending September 30, 1925, showed that the total number of Toronto mothers who received an allowance was 961, and that 295 new applications were received. The extent to which the Act is aiding the wives of men permanently incapacitated, was shown by the figures for the four-year period: Total number of wives of incapacitated men applying 254; and of this number 221 mothers were considered eligible for an allowance by the Board.

During the same four-year period 82 wives of deserters applied and 37 were considered as eligible for an allowance.

During the past year the Board expended $376,875. The members of the Board are as follows: Miss Gertrude Lawler, chairman; Mr. Bert Merson, vice-chairman; Miss Jane Barclay, secretary; Mrs. A. D. Fisher, Miss Elsie Gordon, and Captain McIlhinney.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the 45th Annual Convention

THE forty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labour met in Atlantic City, New Jersey, from October 5 to 16. As chairman during the opening formalities, Soloman Saltzman, president of the Atlantic City Central Labour Union, welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour of the host city. Other addresses of welcome were delivered by Thomas G. Reynolds (who represented Edward L. Bader, mayor of the city), Emerson L. Richards, State senator of New Jersey, and Thomas B. Eames, second vice-president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labour. These felicitations were acknowledged by President William Green of the American Federation of Labour, who, in the course of his remarks, briefly outlined the objectives of the A. F. of L., pledging himself to the philosophy of trade unionism as expounded by the late Samuel Gompers, and written into the records of the labour movement under his long presidency. In dealing with "the struggle for the realization of that degree of social justice to which the workers of America are entitled", he declared that the A. F. of L. would continue to fight for the protection of child life in America, in spite of set-backs, and he "announced to the people of America that the American Federation of Labour had just begun to fight for the children of America."

Increase in Membership.—The report of the secretary indicated that the total paid-up membership of the organization was 2,878,297, an increase of 12,318, this being the first year since 1920 that the paid-up membership has shown an increase. However, the secretary's survey of the membership of the national and international organizations and the unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. showed that because of strikes and unemployment there were at least 500,000 members for whom *per capita* tax was not paid to the American Federation of Labour. Adding this number to the 2,878,297 paid-up membership made a grand total of 3,378,297 members. There were 388 delegates in attendance, representing 95 international and national unions, 4 departments, 25 state branches, 56 central bodies and 21 local trade and federal labour unions, and seven fraternal delegates, viz.: Ben Smith and A. A. Purcell, representing the British Trades Union Congress; Donald Dear, representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Elizabeth Christman, from the National Women's Trade Union League of America; Anna Fitzgerald, the representative of the Women's International Union Label League and Trade Union Auxiliary; Canuto A. Vargas and Roberto Haberman, representing the Mexican Federation of Labour. Besides there were present at the special invitation of President Green fifteen representatives of the German Federation of Trade Unions, who were in the United States for the purpose of studying the economic, social and industrial conditions of the country. One of these representatives addressed the delegates, bringing the felicitations of the German trade unionists.

The Auditing Committee, which examined and found correct all the financial transactions of the organizations for the period beginning September 1, 1924, and ending August 31, 1925, made a favorable report. The statement indicated that the total receipts, including the balance from the previous year, were $746,348.43, and the total expenditures amounted to $533,294.63, leaving a balance of $213,053.80. Of this balance, $202,029.27 constituted the defence fund for local trade and federal labour unions, the remaining being in the general fund.

The agenda before the convention, much of which was dealt with in the report of the Executive Council, covered a wide range of subjects, and showed the diversity of achievement attained or attempted by the organization on behalf of its membership. In addition to the recommendations contained in the report of the Executive Council, many questions were submitted for the consideration of the delegates through resolutions submitted directly to the convention. All this material, including the recommendations of the Executive, was referred to various committees for investigation and report. The following is a synopsis of the reports of these committees on the more important questions delegated to them and the subsequent action of the convention thereon.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions

Official Changes.—Under this heading in the report of the Executive Council, the committee reported favourably upon all that had been done by the Executive in connection with official matters attendant upon the death of Samuel Gompers, the election of his successor, William Green; and the election of James P. Noonan to fill the vacancy among the vice-presidents occasioned by the elevation of one of their number to the

presidency. The ideal behind the establishment of the Samuel Gompers' Memorial Committee was also commended.

New Economic Development.—This section of the Executive Council's report was divided into several parts. Referring to the clause dealing with labour banks, the committee noted with satisfaction that the A.F. of L. was gathering information on this subject. While appreciating the possibilities of labour banking and favouring its "wise development," the committee called attention to the grave responsibility assumed by those who entered into such undertakings. Another new development dealt with by the Executive concerned "union-management co-operation" as exemplified in the Baltimore and Ohio Plan, which is now being applied to the Canadian National,* the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads. The Committee recommended endorsement of the Baltimore and Ohio Plan, and further approved the recommendation of the Executive that "national headquarters keep in touch with technical experts and engineers in order that the experience of trade unions in management-co-operation may be put at the service of all concerned with production problems."

Wages.—The question of wages was examined by the Executive Council, its report declaring that "the labour movement is economically sound in its protest against wage reductions, and it is socially correct in opposing conditions that would lower the social standards of our nation." When the matter was reported upon by the committee their recommendation was an endorsement of the Executive's declaration of opposition to wage reduction. An addition to the committee's recommendation was submitted, seeking to adopt a philosophy of wages known as the productive school of wages. However, it was pointed out by the committee that the report of the Executive on the subject was not a complete statement of the wages question, but only a commentary on one phase of it (wage reduction) and consequently the committee could only base its recommendation on that angle of the problem. The committee's recommendation was finally adopted with the addition of the following clause:—

> Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production.

* LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1925, page 858, and previous issues.

Contempt of Court.—Reporting on this part of the Executive Council's report, the committee recommended that the Executive continue its efforts to secure trials by jury instead of trials by the judge in contempt cases where it was alleged that the contempt was committed outside of court.

Union Label and Organizing Campaign.—Under this caption, the Executive Council's report detailed the plans (formulated at a special conference of representatives of international and national unions, held at the A. F. of L. headquarters on May 6) for a special campaign of forty weeks, during which time, by educational effort, the manufacture, sale and demand for union-labelled goods was to be intensively promoted. Conjointly with this campaign an organization and membership drive was to be launched among the unions. At the time of the convention, the campaign had not progressed sufficiently to make a statement upon it. There was considerable discussion on the subject, the need of the campaign being emphasized by several delegates including President Green himself. The committee's recommendation, which was adopted, urged all central labour unions and their affiliated local unions to arrange for vigorous organization campaigns in accordance with the program outlined.

A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Political Campaign.—Dealing with this phase of its activities, the Executive Council in its report re-affirmed its faith in a non-partisan political policy of electing its friends and defeating its foes, and stated that "the launching of third party movements has been proved wasted effort and injurious to the desire to elect candidates with favourable records. . . . . .Experience therefore has taught labour that to be successful politically, it must continue in the future as in the past to follow its non-partisan political policy." The Executive also issued a warning against an incipient move among the influential men "in the dominant political parties to abolish the primaries." In commending the actions and the observations made by the Executive, the committee endorsed the non-partisan political policy as being "imperative as a measure of defence against the deadly menace of the present assault on representative government." This recommendation of the committee was adopted. Subsequently, the committee brought in a supplemental recommendation on this subject, the substance of which was that there was a proposal to abolish free speech in the United States Senate "by in-

troducing the closure and that therefore this proposal" should be fought as determinately as any other proposal inimical to the interests of the people has ever been fought by the American Federation of Labour." This also was adopted.

Formation of Labour Party Rejected.—A departure from the traditional non-partisan policy of the organization was advocated in a resolution which called upon the A. F. of L. to form a Labour Party. This resolution differed from others presented at previous conventions, in that there was embodied a revolutionary tendency (repeatedly repudiated by the A. F. of L.) demanding that organized labour in all its political activities associate itself with "all other political organizations of a working class nature," implying thereby co-operation with Socialist and Communist parties. There was a lengthy debate on the subject, but the committee's recommendation of non-concurrence was practically unanimously adopted. President Green registered emphatic opposition to the resolution, and in doing so made reference to the situation in Great Britain with its distinct political Labour Party. Pointing to "the difference in the social and industrial life of Great Britain as compared to the social and industrial life of America," and to the difference in peoples, in nationality, and in the formation and character of the country, he asked: "What has Great Britain done through its political party that is in advance of what the American workers have done through their trade union movement?" He contended that "we will have to change in America from an agricultural nation to a semi-industrial country before we can make a success along that line," and that "with our form of government, with the constitutional instrumentalities at our command, the voters of America can make out of this government what they wish it to be."

Conscription.—The committee's recommendation on this subject was in accordance with that contained in the Executive's report, namely, opposition to any form of conscription except during actual defensive war. This recommendation was adopted.

Warning Against Communist Activities.—Under this heading the Executive in its report listed a number of organizations and their periodicals which were designated as being engaged in promoting communism. A warning to all trade union organizations was issued by the Executive that before making commitments of co-operation with any unknown or doubtful bodies, information as to their character should be obtained from the headquarters of the A. F. of L. The committee's recommendation, which was a commendation of this warning, was adopted.

Injunction Abuses.—The Executive Council in its report on this problem outlined the struggle for remedial legislation whereby the equity courts could be "prevented from exercising powers not specifically delegated," the chief objective sought being the elimination of "the abuse and misuse of the injunction writ" as applied to industrial disputes. Trade unionists were also urged to refrain from involving themselves in legal procedure, "especially in the so-called equity monstrosity of our judicial system." The committee concurred in the Executive's action, and the recommendation was adopted.

Investigation into Charges against Public Printer.—Several resolutions, all dealing with this matter, were referred to the Committee. Briefly, these resolutions set forth a number of charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of George H. Carter, Public Printer. The committee recommended an investigation into the charges, and this was adopted.

Opposition to Individual Contracts.—The committee dealt with a resolution which proposed A. F. of L. endorsement of a standard bill (which had been introduced in the Ohio and Illinois State legislatures by the trade union movement in those states) designed to make unlawful individual contracts drawn to prevent union membership. While in accord with the principle sought in the bill, the committee believed that further research and study should be made of the proposal so that whatever final recommendation may be submitted to the state federations of labour for legislative enactment "would be as all-inclusive and fool-proof as it is possible to design." Reference of the resolution to the Executive Council was therefore recommended and adopted.

Radio Broadcasting of Labour Messages.—A resolution on this subject proposed that the Executive Council should consider the advisability of erecting a radio broadcasting station at the A. F. of L. headquarters to be used exclusively for labour's interests. The committee reported that an investigation was made into this matter by the late President Gompers and it was found to be impracticable of maintenance due to financial and other obstacles. In lieu of the resolution offered, the committee recommended that the Executive Council investigate the feasibility of entering into such arrangements with existing and future broadcasting stations, and if possible provide for the transmission of labour's message by radio through and under

the direction of organized labour. This recommendation was adopted.

Investigation of Employment of Canadian Workers in Violation of United States Immigration Laws.—A resolution, proposing such an investigation, was submitted by the Minnesota State Federation of Labour, the full text being as follows:—

Whereas, at the present time along the borders of our several states in the Province of Ontario numbers of working men and women are engaged in the arts and crafts, employed by various corporations and other employers in states adjoining; and

Whereas, the employment of these workers who are residents of the Dominion of Canada are competing with the organized and unorganized workers of our states, which we believe is in violation of the immigration law; and

Whereas, our American workers, organized or unorganized, do not enjoy these same privileges; and

Whereas, protests have been made repeatedly to the immigration authorities at Washington; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour be instructed to investigate this situation along the borders in an effort that this exploitation and unfair competition be abolished.

The committee's recommendation, which was unanimously adopted, was in the following terms:—

Your committee finds that while the purpose sought to be accomplished may be desirable there is also embraced an element of danger. Then, too, the subject is one requiring additional research into the legal as well as economic problem and consequences involved. Hence your committee recommends reference of this resolution to the Executive Council for further research and study, to take such action as the Executive Council thereafter deems best to fully safeguard and promote the best interests of all affiliated National and International Trade Unions and organized wage earners.

Disarmament to Prevent War.—The committee dealt with a resolution, which, under the caption "Favouring Disarmament to Prevent War," outlined a specific plan of disarmament as against all alternative plans, and in addition proposed a new covenant for the nations. One of the articles in the new covenant proposed that "in case of an aggressive war the resources, wealth and the industry of the nation be conscripted as well as the man power." The committee pointed that this was the first occasion upon which the conscription of man-power had ever been advanced in a convention of the American Federation of Labour. In view of its character, the committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to promote international disarmament in accord with the international principles of the American Federation of Labour, "and by the means that promise to be most effective for that purpose." This recommendation was adopted.

Industrial Unionism Defeated.—Two resolutions, having as their objective the amalgamation of unions in the same industry into one organization, were rejected by the adoption of the committee's recommendation of non-concurrence. The resolutions sought the bringing about of the so-called "United Front" by the amalgamation of the various trade or craft unions. In its recommendation of non-concurrence, re-affirming the opposition of the A. F. of L. to this form of organization, the committee's report stated that "the trade union is a development in response to specific needs and conditions which give it form and direction."

National Conference on Organization in Industry and Agriculture.—The committee recommended and the convention adopted a resolution which requested the Secretary of Commerce to call a national conference of representatives of trade associations, farmers' organizations and trade unions to consider the elimination of difficulties preventing constructive organization of all essential factors in agriculture and industry.

A. F. of L. Castigates Red Aggression

To the Committee on Resolutions were referred two resolutions, the acceptance of which would have practically implied tacit recognition in some form or other of the doctrines of Soviet Russia. The first resolution proposed that the American Federation of Labour endorse the movement for world trade union unity and "pledges its support to the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee" in efforts to convoke a world conference of trade unions. In recommending non-concurrence (which recommendation was unanimously adopted) the committee branded this resolution as an "impudent proposal" and declared that it was "merely new language for the old 'united front' propaganda by which Moscow for years sought to bring world labour under its undemocratic and destructive sway." The committee, in denouncing this proposal, expressed its feelings in part in the following explicit language:—

The American Federation of Labour is willing at all times to join with the free labour movements of other countries for the promotion and protection of the interests of the toiling masses. It will not lend its support to any movement to destroy from ambush the freedom of the workers of democratic countries. On the contrary, it will do all in its power to reveal the truth and to open the eyes of labour everywhere to the infamy of this proposed treachery. . . .

Furthermore, we convey to the world the most solemn warning of which we are capable that we will not willingly tolerate in the Western Hemisphere any old world movement which seeks to impose itself upon American peoples over the will of those peoples. What the United States government, through President Monroe, expressed to Europe as a warning against armed territorial aggression, we convey in equally emphatic terms regarding aggression by propaganda. The Americas stand for democracy. The Pan American Federation of Labour is the recognized international labour movement of the Americas.

Through it the American Republics give expression to the aspirations and ideals of their wage-earning masses and the American peoples are determined that it shall so continue.

Neither the red internationale of autocratic Moscow nor any other internationale may in complacency ignore this definition of American labour policy. American labour is friendly to all the world, in so far as the world is bent upon achievement of the aims of democracy. It will contest to the last every inch of ground whenever and wherever autocracy seeks to invade the hallowed soil of this hemisphere. And we shall accept no pretense of "world labour unity" as a mask for invading disrupters and destroyers.

The New World is dedicated to human freedom. We want all the world to be free and we shall help to that end wherever possible. But above all and beyond all we shall preserve and develop the freedom of the Americas.

The second resolution proposed that "the American Federation of Labour declare itself in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia, and for the establishment of full diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and that country." For two or three years, resolutions of a similar nature have been submitted to the annual convention, and have always been decisively repudiated. On this occasion, the committee's recommendation again was one of "emphatic non-concurrence," and was almost unanimously adopted by the delegates. Re-asserting the creed of the A. F. of L. in this matter, the committee declared, in part, that "the American Federation of Labour stands unequivocally for democracy, for the right of people to rule themselves and to control their own destinies through political machinery of their own making"; and that "the American Federation of Labour proposes to protect its own integrity against the corrupting, disintegrating, devastating preachings of communism, and to protect in like vigorous manner every democratic institution in our Republic."

The question of the attitude of the A.F. of L. towards Russia came before the delegates also on the third day of the convention when A. A. Purcell, one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, in the course of his address urged that "the organized workers of America establish the closest fraternal relations with the organized workers of Russia." Replying directly to this invitation President Green said:—

"I wish to be frank and kindly in all I say; but we in America know something about the teachings of Communism and the control the Communist Party exercises over the so-called Russian Internationale. We know that here in America that influence emanating from Moscow is seeking, as it always has sought, not to co-operate with us but to capture and control us. . . . They assert that revolution is the only way the dictatorship of the proletariat can be established and our Republic overthrown. . . .

"The Trade Union Educational League here in America, which is the creature of the Communist Party, controlled and directed by a man who at one time was active in the trades union movement, frankly announces that its policy is to bore within the labour movement, to destroy it and substitute for our philosophy the philosophy of Communism. We are not ready to accept that, and we wish that our friend who has so kindly advised us and has offered us such frank suggestions might take back to the Russian Red Internationale this message, that the American labour movement will not affiliate with an organization that preaches that doctrine or stands for that philosophy."

Report of the Committee on Executive Council's Report

Teamsters—Railway Clerks.—Under this caption of the Executive's report there was detailed the jurisdictional dispute between the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, both organizations claiming jurisdiction over drivers, chauffeurs, stablemen and garage employees who are not mechanics. This matter came before the 1924 A.F. of L. convention at El Paso, the decision then being that the jurisdiction over the men involved properly belonged to the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks was instructed to disassociate from its membership this class of employees. The Brotherhood of Teamsters claimed that the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks disregarded this decision. Finally, the Executive notified the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks that failure to comply with the decision would result in a recommendation of suspension from affiliation with the A.F. of L. There being no indication that the Railway Clerks would comply with the 1924 decision, the Committee recommended that the charter of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks be suspended if within ninety days its Grand Executive Board had not complied with the decision of the Executive Council. On a roll call vote, the committee's recommendation was sustained by 23,849 to 3,910 votes, 764 votes not being cast. Four other jurisdictional disputes were referred to this committee, in three of which satisfactory adjustments were achieved, while in the fourth progress in the direction of a settlement was reported. The committee also concurred in the action of the Executive Council in granting permission to the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers to take into membership marine engineers. This met with some opposition, but the recommendation of the committee was adopted. Another adopted recommendation from the committee was one requesting the Executive Council to promote the establishing of a suitable compensation measure, covering longshoremen and other land workers who may be employed on shipboard.

Railroad Labour Legislation.—The Executive Council's report on this topic outlined the matters contended for before the Railway Labour Board. In this respect the committee observed that the criticisms made by the American Federation of Labour with regard to the Railway Labour Board "have been thoroughly justified by the experiences of the last year." It was pointed out that "the Western Engineers and Firemen found it more convenient to exercise their economic power instead of following the tortuous and never-satisfactory course of appealing to the Railway Labour Board." The committee advised the delegates to carefully peruse this section of the Executive's report.

Compensation.—This part of the Executive Council's report urged state federations of labour to work for workmen's compensation legislation "even though all the provisions may not be satisfactory," adding that "if the principle is established through the enactment of a workmen's compensation law, the act thus passed can be perfected through amendments." The committee's recommendation was an endorsation of this statement.

Report of Committee on Education

Child Labour.—One of the chief social reforms upon which the American Federation of Labour has concentrated all its power and influence is the protection of child life. It has waged a continuous crusade for several years on behalf of this cause. Eventually it succeeded in bringing sufficient pressure to have Congress pass a resolution on June 20, 1924, which provided that "Congress shall have the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labour of persons under eighteen years of age." In order that this might become a constitutional amendment its enactment by three quarters of the States of the Union was required. The section of the Executive's report on this subject (which was referred to the Committee on Education) dealt with the campaign waged by the A. F. of L. to secure the enactment of this amendment by the necessary percentage of State legislatures. The Executive also charged that "a most stupendous publicity campaign of vilification, misrepresentation and falsehood" was launched against the amendment. Reviewing the situation up to the time of the convention, the Executive's report stated that both houses of four States and one house of two States have ratified the amendment; both houses of twenty-two States and one house of seven States have rejected the amendment; four States have indefinitely postponed action. The report further stated that "Congress cannot either withdraw or appeal the amendment; it is the property now of the State Legislatures and will remain there until ratified. States which have ratified the amendment cannot reverse their action, but States which have refused to ratify can at any time change their vote in favour of ratification." This being the situation, the Executive maintained a continuous agitation in the various States for the amendment to be made a political issue in the next election of members of the various legislatures. A whole afternoon of the convention's time was specifically devoted to discussing what further action would be best suited to promote the attainment of this objective. In concluding his address on the question, President Green made the following declaration:—

"There are over 500,000 children of tender age employed in the mills and mines and factories of our nation, children that ought to be in school, children that ought to be permitted to live their young lives in happiness, children that ought to be given a chance to develop and become sturdy American citizens. Does the prosperity of America depend upon the exploitation of our children, and are we so inhuman as to stand by and see this exploitation go on? . . . . So far as I am able to influence this great labour movement the fight will go on as long as we live and through the succeeding generations until the children of the nation are saved."

Subsequently, the committee in its recommendations suggested that each central labour body throughout the country send out trained men to effectively present the facts concerning child labour; that efforts be put forth to secure the enactment of legislation similar to the Webs-Kenyon law which would enable the States having advanced legislation on this subject to prevent shipment of goods and commodities into their territory from States which do not observe equal high standards of child life protection; and finally by renewed energy in the promotion of the purchase of union labeled articles. This recommendation was adopted.

Among the other recommendations of this committee which were adopted were:—Endorsation of the proposal that international unions assist in erecting a memorial to labour in the cathedral of St. John The Divine, New York City; support of a bill to establish a Federal Department of Education; approval of a resolution to secure legislation authorizing the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to name the first building hereafter to be erected in the District of Columbia as the Samuel Gompers School; continuation of legislative action by the A. F. of L. in suport of the registration of union trade marks and labels; in favour of a uniform compulsory education bill; urging all national and international unions to undertake active affiliation with the Workers' Education Bureau under the provisions of that plan; urging the carrying out of the Samuel Gompers' Fellow-

ship which was created at the El Paso convention as a tribute to the constructive services rendered by the late Samuel Gompers in Mexican-American relations; promotion of special effort to celebrate Labour Day as its founders intended it should be observed.

Report of the Committee on Legislation

The Committee on Legislation dealt chiefly with the legislative programme of the Executive Council as submitted in its report. A pamphlet was issued by the Executive in which were listed the legislative achievements of the A. F. of L. This record showed that since 1906, 208 laws in the interests of labour had been enacted by Congress. The report of the Executive also detailed the favourable legislation enacted during the second session of the sixty-eighth Congress, the bills favourable to Labour which failed to pass this Congress, and the hostile bills defeated during the same period. The committee commended the Executive for its vigilance in these matters. Several of the legislative proposals touched on had been before previous conventions, and in such cases the Committee in the main reaffirmed positions originally taken. The committee also dealt with a number of resolutions concerning conditions in the civil service of the United States. To the committee on state organization was referred that part of the Executive Council's report which treated of the legislation enacted and defeated in the State legislatures. This committee congratulated the State federations for their alertness and effeciency.

Report of the Committee on International Labour Relations

Two of the chief subjects with which the committee on international labour relations had to deal were the attitude of the American Federation to the world court and the question of the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China. As regards the former matter, the Executive Council reported that sentiment in the Senate appeared to be in favour of participation in the permanent court of international relations. However, a resolution was submitted to the committee disapproving of the affiliation of the United States with the World Court. The committee, recognizing "the extreme caution to be exercised in whatever decisions are reached," recommended that the matter be referred to the Executive for further research, observation and study. Under the caption, "China," the Executive Council traced the history of foreign trade relations with that country, culminating in the establishing of what became known as extra-territorial rights. The Executive Council took the ground that the time had come when these should be abolished, and in a letter to the Hon. Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, President Green urged that the United States take the initiative in calling an international conference to make plans to abolish extra-territorial rights in China, declaring that such a course was necessary to China's administrative integrity and sovereignty. A resolution along the same lines was also submitted to the committee, which recommended adoption of the same, and expressed complete accord with the aims sought.

Samuel Gompers Memorial Service

One afternoon's session of the convention was set apart for the purpose of allowing the delegates to participate in a memorial service to the late Samuel Gompers, who was termed the architect and builder of the American Federation of Labour. At this service, which was largely attended, impressive tributes were paid to the career of the late President of the Federation, his inestimable services to the labour movement being extolled by the men who were his closest associates. After the singing of the hymn "Abide With Me" the audience stood in silence until the drop of the president's gavel.

Convention Endorses Miners' Strike

By consent of the delegates, the convention gave direct consideration to a resolution presented on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America. This resolution called upon the American Federation of Labour to extend its full and complete endorsement to the 158,000 members of the United Mine Workers on strike, approving of the efforts of the mine workers in their demands for increased wages, improved working conditions and complete recognition of the union; and that the Executive of the A. F. of L. be directed to co-operate in every possible and practicable way to the end that the anthracite mine workers achieve complete success in their efforts." President John L. Lewis addressed the delegates, and in urging the adoption of the resolution he declared that "the anthracite operators are extorting from the public a sum which ranges between sixteen million and twenty million dollars annually to which they have no decent claim. When they appeal to the public for support, they come into court with unclean hands." The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

Election of Officers for 1925-1926

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, William Green.

First vice-president, James Duncan.

Second vice-president, Frank Duffy.
Third vice-president, T. A. Rickert.
Fourth vice-president, Jacob Fischer.
Fifth vice-president, Matthew Woll.
Sixth vice-president, Martin F. Ryan.
Seventh vice-president, James Wilson.
Eighth vice-president, James P. Noonan.
Treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin.
Secretary, Frank Morrison.

The two fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress are Frank Farrington, President of the Illinois Mine Workers, and William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. James B. Connors, Vice-President of the Switchmen's Union of North America, was elected fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Detroit was chosen as the convention city for 1926.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Upholsterers' International Union of North America

The fourteenth biennial convention of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America was held at Chicago in July. This organization has six local unions in Canada.

Conditions in Canada.—The upholstery craft in Canada was reported to be in an unsatisfactory state because of trade conditions and lack of interest of the members, and it was decided to send an organizer for a sufficient time to build up a strong organization. The greatest need in Canada was stated to be in Toronto and the surrounding district. A few years ago there was a strike of all but one shop in Toronto which lasted several weeks and was lost by the local. Since that time many men have dropped out. Competition from unorganized towns in the vicinity were keenly felt in Toronto. There are about 150 furniture upholsterers in Toronto and in the surrounding towns within a radius of about 100 miles there are a few hundred more men. Although the Montreal local had a better hold, organization work was needed there also. Organization work which had been done in Canada in the past had proved ineffectual because after the organizer left there was no one to look after the interests of the locals. The International will assist the Canadian locals to organize if they will make arrangements to keep an organizer in the field after the campaign is over to keep up what has been begun. A conference will be held between an International representative and the Toronto and Montreal locals to decide on a course of action.

Changing conditions.—President Kohn's biennial report showed the progress of the organization since 1923. At that time the members were still benefiting from war-time prosperity, but since then there were protracted periods of unemployment and part-time work, and work was back again on the seasonal basis. In this trying time the local unions had maintainel their solidarity, and with the foundation of a unified membership they had been able to retain what had been built up in prosperity. In 1925 they had 9,400 members, as compared with 9,000 in 1923.

Limit of strikes.—Strikes occurred in the past two years, but team work between the locals and the International was the means of keeping down their number, and of preventing useless industrial warfare. "I wish to emphasize," the President said, "that it is our established policy to seek the ways of peace and strike only when necessary and after all honorable means to settle have failed. Our local unions, except in a few instances, have implicity adhered to constitutional procedure in calling strikes and have obtained the approval of the General Executive Board in each deserving instance." Fifty-two strikes and 19 lockouts were reported in the two years, of which 34 strikes and 11 lockouts were won. The sum of $26,970 was spent in strike benefits. The organization aims at wiping out the low wage belts in the United States and Canada for the allied crafts.

Piece and time work.—The question of a maximum scale of wages was discussed at the last convention and a committee was to look into the advisability of recommending a maximum scale as well as the minimum. Nothing was done in this direction, but the president considered that action should be taken to protect the trade "against a speeding up system that destroys working conditions as well as the industry itself."

The convention was opposed to piece-work considering that it should be supplanted by the saner and more healthful system of week work. On this subject it was stated:—"It may seem peculiar to have a trade union organization go on record establishing a maximum rate. We have local unions whose minimum rate is $44 a week. We have men in that organization drawing as high as $100 a week. This $100 a week is not paid by the employer because the job is so superior; it is paid because the speed-up system is inaugurated by these men receiving this high wage. When the season is about over you know the

confusion in the shop among the men working alongside of these people in order to maintain their jobs, getting a little less, perhaps $80 or $90. They try their best to get into the employer's good graces by coming as close as they can to the man who gets $100 or $110. Then the man who gets $100 or $110 is liable to be laid off because about the same amount of work is produced by the man getting $80 or $85.

Group insurance.—In recommending union insurance the president pointed out that large employers of labour have used group insurance to keep their workers from unionizing and to deter them from demanding more wages and better conditions. These non-union workers learn to their sorrow they can easily be discharged and their insurance is lost. "By the union offering insurance, we not only remove this advantage enjoyed by the employers, but we put ourselves in a position of offering more because by receiving insurance through the union the workers will not be tied down to any job. They will be protected by the union no matter where they work." Describing the system, he said that fifty or more members are required to obtain group insurance, the premium to be paid depending on the average age of the group. In some instances a group in which ages range between 15 and 59 each member can have a $1,000 policy for 75 cents per month or $8.94 per year. As individuals, many members would be refused if applying for insurance by themselves. They can obtain it through group insurance. The premiums paid by young and old are very low and advantageous.

Apprenticeship.—It was reported that in New York City one of the union local unions, in conjunction with the employers and the city educational authorities, is conducting night classes for apprentices. Apprentices receive this training to supplement their work in the shops. Other local unions are contemplating similar schools and are studying the New York experiment.

Forty-four hour week.—The upholsterers' international union has been for the most part successful in establishing the 44-hour week for the allied crafts, and those still working 48 hours were recommended to press for the new goal on the first opportunity. The equal division of work and the shorter workday would, it was considered, be more in the direction of unemployment insurance.

Co-operative shops.—A referendum of the members will be taken on a proposal to establish co-operative shops. This policy was explained by the president as follows:— "Our local unions in making demands, whether for a shorter workday, more wages or better shop conditions must do so on the basis that the demands are just and within the power of the employers to grant. If the demands are refused and employers adopt a hostile attitude and are successful for the time in maintaining it, then we should prepare to demonstrate the feasibility of what we ask. To be prepared to do this, it is advisable to study co-operation so we may be able to establish and successfully operate co-operative shops. Such co-operative shops should be established under the supervision and permission of the International in order to protect the movement from mishaps. Co-operative shops controlled by our local unions must of course be organized on a sound basis and be given every opportunity for permanent success. I have no doubt that under proper auspices union controlled co-operatives can be successful. The success of co-operative institutions is mainly in the distribution of co-operative shares and the sales of the commodity produced. Therefore our main assets to success are the furniture store keepers and salesmen who must be made copartners of the venture."

On the general financial policy of the union the president stated "we have become shareholders in the largest labour bank in the east. As one of the labour unions that helped to form the Federation Bank of New York, the Upholsterers' International Union is helping to demonstrate the ability of workers to carry on in the field of finance heretofore monopolized by capitalists who operated with no regard or consideration of the welfare of wage earners. Banking, insurance, co-operatives, out of work benefits are lines of endeavour which will more and more engage the attention of the trade union movement. As a progressive organization of wage earners, we, of the Upholsterers' International Union should actively concern ourselves with these questions."

Union labels.—Two union labels are now used by the International, and unions were asked to use them as far as possible.

Jurisdiction.—During the past two years the International Union acquired complete jurisdiction over tent and awning work.

President William Kohn and Vice-president E. E. Graves were re-elected to office for the ensuing period.

Carpenters and Joiners of Quebec

At the sixteenth annual convention of the Provincial Council of the Carpenters and Joiners of Quebec, held recently at Sorel, P.Q., a resolution was passed protesting against the continuance of the present Workmen's Compensation Act of the province, it having been understood, that a new law would be enacted that would be more in accord

with the views held by labour men. This subject will be discussed at special conventions of the order, to be held at various points throughout the province during the next session of the provincial legislature. The grounds for desiring a change in the law were stated as follows:—The cost of living has increased considerably since 1916; the existing limit of $1,500 as the annual salary of workmen who may benefit under the act practically nullifies its usefulness; as the provincial Commission on Workmen's Compensation, in its recent report (Labour Gazette, February, 1925) failed to agree on a basis for a new act, it remained for the Provincial Government to act on the recommendations of the labour member of the Commission, which were the result of a wide study of the subject both in Europe and America.

Fair Wages.—The convention re-affirmed the opinion of the organization that the provincial order requiring the payment of fair wages for work under government contracts should contain definite schedules of the wages that are considered to be "reasonable" (an action arising out of the term "reasonable wages" was noted among the Recent Legal Decisions in the August issue of this Gazette).

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—

President: N. Arcand.
Vice-presidents: P. Blanchandin, Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; O. Bernier, Riviere-du-Loup; Jos. Chapdelaine, Sorel, and Isidore Michaud, Hull.
Secretary-Treasurer: Eudore Primeau.
Secretary: Pierre Lefevre.

The next convention will be held at Quebec.

Proposed Compensation Amendments in British Columbia

Increased compensation for workmen and their dependents in accident cases was recommended to the cabinet of British Columbia during October by a deputation representing the railroad unions of British Columbia. It was proposed to increase the compensation to injured men from 62½ per cent to 75 per cent, and to raise the allowance to widows from $35 to $40 a month and the allowance for each child from $7.50 to $10. It was further suggested that when a workingman dies without dependents the money which otherwise would have been allotted to his widow and children should go to a fund to be created to rehabilitate injured workmen. The delegation also recommended a larger exemption from income taxation on behalf of each child in the case of all taxpayers who have children.

Cigar Makers' International Union

The twenty-fifth convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union was held in Boston, Massachusetts, in August. This organization has ten local unions in Canada, including St. John, N.B., Montreal, Sherbrooke, Que., Toronto, Hamilton, London, St. Catharines, Kitchener, Ont., Stettler (Alberta), and Vancouver, B.C. The average membership of the union for the year ending July 1, 1925, was 25,119, and the total expense of the organization for the year was $68,900, making the average cost per member for maintaining the Union about $1.51.

The situation in regard to organization in Canada was discussed, and special attention is to be devoted to Montreal district in the educational "drive" that is to be carried out by the Union throughout its territory, with special reference to the union label rule.

Union Problems.—President G. W. Perkins, in his opening address, pointed out several basic facts in regard to wages and organization in the industry which must be considered in comparisons with other industries. These facts are that women have come into the cigar industry to a greater extent than in any other industry, there being 50,648 women and 28,293 men employed in all capacities making cigars; prohibition has hurt the industry; governments have interfered with it by revenue and tariff duties; and there is a growing control of it by trusts, with systems of chain factories and chain stores, which are able to buy materials in enormous quantities, giving them an advantage over independent manufacturers, the result to the employees being low wages and long hours.

Conciliation First.—The 1923 convention at Chicago amended the strike laws of the Union, but retained the right to strike as a last resort, and provided that all means having for their object the prevention of a strike should be exhausted before a strike was precipitated.

"I again strongly urge that the strike laws be maintained and if anything improved so that at all times the right to strike in a just cause and where all other efforts have failed will remain unimpaired."

Question of Insurance Group Rate.—The Chicago convention, 1923, adopted a new plan of insurance and authorized the International President to sign a contract with the International Life and Trust Company, which company under the new plan would assume payment of death benefits. The premium rate under the group insurance plan with this company as presented to the convention was $1.51 per year per $100. Later on it was learned from an actuary that there was no

such thing as an average group rate for all members. The group rate was reached by taking all of the members in the Union at the age of 21 and getting their premium rate for group insurance, then all of those of the age of 22, 23, 24, 25 and so on up to 69 years, and getting the group rate for each of these different classes and then from these different group rates the average group rate would be reached. "On investigation," the president explained," I found that the true group rate was $2.01 instead of $1.51. Since the average group rate of $1.51 per $100 as presented to the convention, which had undoubtedly influenced the delegates and the membership at large in approving the plan, was erroneous, I felt justified in refusing to sign the contract." Death benefits were subsequently handled by the International union itself, and 5 cents per week charged to each member per $100 enabled the Union to pay all demands.

Speaking of the proposal to form a trade union insurance company President Perkins said: "I have great hopes that this company will ultimately be formed and when once formed it will be in a position to insure all members of trade unions in any sums desired and to enable the unions and members thereof to come in under the group insurance plan."

The convention later adopted a resolution authorizing the Executive Board to negotiate terms with the Union Labour Life Insurance Company under which the Cigar Makers' International Union may transfer their insurance to said company. The president pointed out that the proposed new company in its plans will in no wise interfere in any way, shape or form with any national or international union on insurance plans, policies, and control: "You may insure your members under the group insurance plan and take out a blanket insurance policy in which you will have absolute say and control as to how much the group insurance shall be and whether it shall be compulsory or voluntary, or you may insure with the Union Labour Life Insurance Company on a group rate plan and premium fixed by the Union and allow the members to deal individually with the company."

The monthly system of paying membership dues was substituted for the former weekly payment system.

Union Label.—The Executive Board was instructed to investigate the feasibility of obtaining a copyright label to be used nationally by manufacturers who will subscribe to rules to be made by the International Union, to encourage co-operative buying of leaf, through a central bureau for the purpose of standardizing quality.

Industrial Programme.—The report of the committee on Officers' Reports, which was unanimously adopted by the convention, contained the following paragraph:—

"Mutually agreed upon plans having in mind co-operation and co-ordination between the wage-earners and invested capital and management will obviate the necessity of both sides remaining on a war footing, and will tend to eliminate the cost of strikes and will enable all parties at issue to devote more time, money, thought, and attention to the tasks of (*a*) eliminating waste, (*b*) standardizing, (*c*) stabilizing, (*d*) unification of wages and regulation of the hours of labour, (*e*) regulating selling prices, (*f*) necessary legislation, (*g*) publicity propaganda, (*h*) advertising, (*i*) establishment of cost study classes, and many other things that affect industry and the fundamental forces engaged therein."

The next convention will be held at Chicago, Illinois.

Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada

The Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada held their biennial convention at Edmonton, Alberta, in September. The 1924 issue of the Department's publication "Labour Organization in Canada" states that this society developed from the Amalgamated Postal Workers, which came into existence in September, 1918, as a result of dissatisfaction with the manner in which the strike of the postal employees was conducted in the east and the settlement accepted by the general officers. The original jurisdiction of the Postal Workers, membership in which was open to all post office employees under the rating of a first-class clerk, was from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to Victoria, British Columbia, and the intention of the promoters was to amalgamate the associations of postal clerks, railway mail clerks and letter carriers in the territory named. At the convention of the Amalgamated Postal Workers held in August, 1921, the name was changed to Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, membership being extended to all employees of the Dominion Government.

Twenty-seven delegates attended the convention representing about 1,400 active members. The resolutions adopted included the following:—

Employees who lost positions during the 1919 strike and who have since re-entered the service should be permitted to count this previous service towards superannuation benefits.

The Government was asked to grant concessions to civil servants on the National Railways.

The Post Office Department was requested to allow where practical parcel postmen to tender contracts for parcel delivery.

The annual leave period should be from May 1 to October 31.

Promotion to postmaster in smaller offices should be open to employees.

The Finance Department was asked to arrange for payment of retirement or other allowances within one month of resignation or dismissal.

The principle of the 44-hour week with overtime pay for any work in excess, was endorsed.

All branches of the service should be granted the privilege of drawing their salary cheques for the full period of their annual leave at the commencement of leave, and the semi-monthly pay day was approved.

In the Post Office Department, 7 hours night duty should be paid the same as 8 hour day duty.

The authorities were asked to furnish details as to the basis on which promotional examination marks are allotted.

The principle of Joint Service Councils and staff representation on Civil Service Councils was endorsed; also that money fines should be abolished and that letter carriers' helpers should be supplied with uniforms, etc., when engaged in outdoor duty.

Temporary and seasonal employees in the Public Works Department should be granted statutory leave.

Civil servants should be granted the same political rights as other citizens.

The recent salary revision was unanimously condemned.

An employee should on his request be notified of the nature of any confidential report filed against him, and an opportunity given for rebuttal.

No Customs-Excise employee should be compelled to work more than 44 hours in any one week.

Senior men, where qualified, should be allowed to fill higher positions that become vacant.

Salary revision figures should be based on those of 1922-1923 (including bonus), with no discrimination against employees without dependents and a $1,200 minimum.

All statutory increases should be at the rate of $120 per annum.

Voluntary retirement should be permitted at 55 years of age or after 30 years' service, whichever comes first.

The preferential delivery of mail should be abolished.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, F. Knowles, Vancouver; 1st Vice-president, H. Baker, British Columbia; 2nd Vice-president, S. C. Berridge, Manitoba; 3rd Vice-president, J. Horswell, Alberta; 4th Vice-president, E. Egglestone, Saskatchewan; 5th Vice-president, A. Ramsay, Ontario.

Interprovincial Association of Fire Fighters

The first convention of the Alberta and Saskatchewan Interprovincial Association of Fire Fighters was held at Calgary in August. This Association is affiliated with the International Association of Fire Fighters. The convention being the first joint meeting it was not possible to carry out much constructive work, but investigations were undertaken in various directions in which future action may be taken.

Pensions.—The convention favoured the establishment of a pension fund for the members of all paid fire departments in the two provinces. Should no such pension fund be put into effect, the Association will consider at its next convention the establishment of provincial superannuation through provincial legislatures, covering the firemen of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Weekly Rest.—The Association favoured the securing of the one day's rest in seven, and the seeking of legislation making the double-platoon system a provincial enactment.

Standard Salaries.—The convention recommended to the affiliated locals the establishment of a standard rate of salaries, and that secretaries of all locals be asked to submit any proposed change to their present agreement when same is being negotiated for 1926.

Organization.—Th convention asked that the vice-president of the International Association of Fire Fighters in Canada should be allowed to attend the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress. The convention asked that the International Association should place a paid organizer in Canada.

Officers were elected as follows:—

Executive Council.—President, T. Steele. Edmonton; Vice-president, T. Kay, Saskatoon; Secretary, L. M. Maclean, Calgary.

Board of Trustees.—W. Young, Edmonton; E. Weir, Lethbridge; P. Argue, Regina.

The next convention will be held at Lethbridge, Alberta.

Mine Workers' Union of Canada

The Mine Workers' Union of Canada held its first district convention at Calgary in September, with 35 delegates in attendance, representing coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, in the territory of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. The circumstances which led up to the formation of independent unions were noted from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE in connection with the various disputes and new agreements in District 18 (January, 1925, page 18; May,

1925, page 510; June, 1925, page 620). The various independent unions, including miners of Crowsnest Pass, Blairmore, Colman, Corbin and Bellevue, held a convention at Blairmore last June, and agreed to form a new organization under the title "Mine Workers' Union of Canada," with Frank Leary as president. The movement spread later to other mining districts, and at the Calgary convention delegates attended from several coal mining districts as follows:—Corbin, Coleman, Blairmore, Bellevue, Coalhurst, Nordegg, Fifty-two and Half Mile, Luscar, Midlandvale, Lethbridge, Edmonton District, Rosedale, Wayne, Canmore, Saunders, Foothills, Brule and Drumheller. The convention drew up a constitution for the new organization. Its policy will be to further nationalization of mines, to organize the unemployed, to take measures for labour defence, and to support the Canadian labour party.

United Mine Workers' Convention Postponed

A referendum vote on the question of postponing the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America until January, 1927, has resulted in almost unanimous approval. It was explained at headquarters of the organization that the principal business of the convention will be the formulation of a new wage scale agreement to supplant the one entered into by the operators at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1924, and which expires in 1927. The holding of a convention in 1926, the next regular year, is deemed unnecessary by union officials.

General Labour Union, Incorporated

Notice was given in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of October 17, of the issue of letters patent incorporating, under part I of the Quebec Companies Act of 1920, a new organization under the title "General Labour Union, Incorporated." Its purposes are stated as follows:—

To organize labour associations with a view to improve the social condition of workmen; to finance, aid and assist any such associations; to carry on social and economical works for the protection, maintenance and assistance of the labouring class; to make and enter into all kinds of contracts, either with existing labour associations or other associations to be organized for the above purposes; to contract with any other company for the above purposes; to act as intermediary, enter into partnership with or take over any other company or individual for the purposes of the present company; to have the right to possess movable and immovable property contract hypothecs, issue bonds or debentures and to do every thing which the company incorporated under the present act may have or has the right to do; to purchase, sell, import or manufacture all products; to act as insurance, realty or financial agent, under the name of "L'Union Ouvrière Générale, Incorporée—General Labour Union, Incorporated" with a total capital stock of $19,000, divided into 190 shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the company will be in Montreal.

Barbers' Union Prepares Old Age Pension Plan

The Journeyman Barber's Union of America is submitting an old age pension plan this month to a referendum vote of its members. The plan provides as follows: "All beneficiary active members shall pay 65 cents per month, which shall be placed in a separate pension fund, which shall accumulate for a period of five years before any pension benefits shall be paid, after which time any such beneficiary active member who is in good standing, having reached the age of 60 years, and having been a continuous contributing member for 20 years, and who finds it impossible to secure employment at the barber trade; or any member having a continuous contributing membership of 20 years, immediately prior to applying for a pension, who by reason of affliction is totally incapacitated for work, may receive the sum of $6 per week, subject to the provisions provided for in said plan.

"Any member earning more than two days' pay in any one week at the barber trade at the minimum scale of the union with which such member is affiliated, shall not be entitled to the pension for that week.

"No member shall receive sick benefit while receiving pension benefits, but in the event of death shall be entitled to such death benefits as provided for in the constitution.

Minimum Wages in State of Washington

The Industrial Welfare Committee of the Department of Labour and Industries of the State of Washington recently issued a series of orders fixing conditions under which female labour is to be employed in certain industries. These conditions include the following minimum rates of wages for experienced employees:—Public housekeeping, including chambermaids, dishwashers, waitresses, counter girls, etc., $14.50 per 48-hour week; $2.50 per 8-hour day, or 35 cents per hour; laundry, dry-cleaning or dye works, $13.20 for 6 day week; telephone or telegraph operator, $13.20 for 6 day week; mercantile industry, $13.20 for 6 day week; manufacturing establishments, $13.20.

GROUP INSURANCE FOR CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

THE Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees have arranged with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company a special group insurance contract which will give the members the privilege of securing valuable benefits without medical examination and at extremely low cost. In urging the members to adopt this plan of insurance the union officers state their belief that it will have far-reaching effects on the future of the Brotherhood. "Aside from any other consideration, it is good business," they continue; "the low cost and the absence of restrictions are features which you could not secure as individuals in the open market. These features alone make plain the wisdom of your taking advantage of this unusual opportunity immediately."

The principle of group insurance was approved by the delegates at the convention of the Brotherhood held at Toronto in September (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1925). The insurance will become effective on a date to be decided when application has been made by at least 75 per cent of the entire active membership, or by at least 75 per cent of the active members in any province, municipality, or local branch. Members will be notified by the Brotherhood the date the insurance is to go into effect.

As the Company has not yet received the required number of cards from the various locals it is unable to state the exact amount of premium, but according to preliminary estimates the present cost of the insurance will be from $1 to $1.10 per month for $1,000 of insurance, or from fifty cents to fifty-five cents for $500 of insurance. The exact cost will depend upon the ages of the members who accept the plan, and it may vary from year to year. The greater the number of members accepting and continuing the plan the lower the actual cost is likely to be. Should the present average age be 35 it is likely that the average cost may be less than $1 per month for $1,000 of insurance. It is because this group insurance is offered at wholesale rates that the cost is much less than the cost of individual insurance. Premiums will be payable monthly in advance in each local.

Some facts regarding the plan may be given as follows:—

Amounts of Insurance.—Class A—For members earning $100 or less monthly the amount of life insurance is $500, and the amount of the total and permanent disability benefits (payable for 10 months), is $50.35 per month.

Class B.—For members earning over $100 monthly, the amount of life insurance is $1,000, and for total and permanent disability benefits (payable for 20 months), the monthly payment is $51.04.

The insurance of members in Class A will be automatically increased to $1,000 when their monthly earnings exceed $100. However, should the earnings of any member insured in Class B be reduced to $100 or less, there will be no decrease made in the amounts of insurance unless upon request of the member. Members can apply only for the amounts of insurance to which their monthly earnings entitle them.

The life insurance will be payable to the beneficiary named by the insured member, in the event of death from any cause. Each member names his own beneficiary—the person to whom he desires the insurance paid in the event of his death.

Disability Benefits.—Insured members who may become totally and permanently disabled before reaching the age of 60 will receive their insurance in monthly instalments while disabled as follows:—$500 insurance, in 10 monthly payments of $50.35 each month; $1,000 insurance, in 20 monthly payments of $51.04 each month.

Should an insured member die during the period of disability, his beneficiary will receive the balance of the insurance in a lump sum.

The payment of this insurance either in the event of death or total and permanent disability in no way interferes with, or takes the place of any compensation that might be due an insured member under the various workmen's compensation acts and laws.

Who may Insure.—All present members who are in good standing and actively engaged in their regular occupations are eligible. Members who are absent from duty for any cause whatsoever, may make application for this insurance immediately upon their return to work. New members joining the Brotherhood during the insurance campaign may make immediate application for this insurance. New members joining the Brotherhood after the completion of the insurance campaign will become eligible for insurance at the end of three months of membership.

No Medical Examination.—This insurance is available to all eligible members as described above, regardless of age, and without medical examination, provided they apply for the insurance during the present campaign. It

is available without medical examination to new members who apply within thirty-one days of the date they are eligible. Present members who do not make application within 31 days after the insurance becomes effective, and new members who do not apply within 31 days after they are eligible, will be required to pass a medical examination, satisfactory to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at their own expense.

Conversion.—Should membership in the Brotherhood be discontinued, the group insurance will cease, but the insured member will have the privilege of obtaining from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, within 31 days after such termination, without medical examination, an equivalent amount of individual life insurance at rates applicable to the class of risk to which he belongs and to his age at that time.

Nursing Service.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company maintains in the larger cities and towns of Canada a visiting nursing service. Insured members who live where this service is available will be entitled to such service without charge. The nurse will call at the member's home, assist in carrying out the Doctor's instructions, advise his family regarding proper care, and do everything possible to make them comfortable.

Health Literature.—Insured members will also receive from time to time, booklets and pamphlets on health hygiene and disease prevention. This literature will be furnished by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, free of charge. Among the titles are, "First Aid in the Home," "How to be Happy and Well," "Care of the Eyes," "All about Milk," "Care of the Teeth," "Avoid Typhoid," "The Cook Book," etc.

European Labourers Flocking to France

The influx of labourers into France from other European countries, which has been in progress ever since the Armistice, continues unchecked, E. A. Masuret, office of U.S. Commercial Attache, Paris, reports to the Department of Commerce. The total foreign working population is now about 1,500,000, most of whom came from Central Europe. In 1924 the total number admitted was 239,365, while 47,752 left France, making a net addition of 191,613 workers during the year, including only those who pass the French frontier with a labour contract; many, doubtless, enter the country without such identification. Industrial labourers predominate as shown by the record of 197,196 for 1924, as against 42,189 agricultural workers.

Poles and Italians are in the majority among the foreign labourers. Work in the liberated regions, either in construction or in agriculture, has been given to 104,112 persons, of whom 46,844 were Italians, 23,217 Belgians, and 22,579 Poles. In the Nord and Pas de Calais departments, 170,000 workers are employed in the mills, of whom 35 per cent are Polish, Serbian or Hungarian. Belgians predominate in the textile industries, while Italians are engaged chiefly in agriculture.

The introduction of foreign industrial workers into France is authorized only when they have a labour contract which has been vised by the Minister of Labour for industrial or by the Minister of Agriculture for farm workers, an investigation being made in each case as to whether the admission of these workers will prejudice employment among the native labouring population.

There is employment for practically every available workman in France at the present time. On September 3, 1925, the total number of unemployed receiving either Governmental or Departmental allowances was reported as 600. In addition to this number were 9,154 who requested work which could not be obtained. The total number of unemployed may, therefore, be considered as 9,754 at this time.

Jurisdictional Disputes Between Labour Unions

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labour, announced in October, that an agreement had been reached in the outstanding jurisdictional dispute between the bricklayers and carpenters' unions. This dispute had existed since 1911, when the earlier agreement terminated. The new agreement restores the agreement of 1911, and provides that hostilities are to cease immediately and that work is to be resumed. It was estimated that construction work in the United States and Canada to the value of about $250,000,000 was delayed by the differences between the two branches of building labour.

The American Federation of Labour at its recent convention dealt also with a dispute between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters on the question of jurisdiction over chauffeurs. The former Brotherhood, with a total membership of 92,200, was suspended from membership in the Federation, unless within ninety days it should transfer to the Brotherhood of Teamsters all drivers, chauffeurs, stablemen and garage employees, hitherto under the jurisdiction of the Railway Clerks.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers are also noted. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

The Apprentice Problem

The following article is taken from the *Quebec Chronicle* of October 15, 1925:—

It is a well known fact that the evolution of modern industry toward the greater use of machinery, and the growing desire of families to commercialize their children as early as possible, have brought about a crisis of apprenticeship almost everywhere. This constitutes a very great danger which threatens production, especially in France, a country of individualistic tradition and highly finished work, little fitted for the mechanical methods of the standard system.

The Chamber of Commerce of Paris has made an interesting effort to react against these methods and to furnish the working class with modern facilities, to form apprentices. It has brought its efforts to bear, first of all on that transition period which follows elementary school and precedes the workshop. It would be undesirable both from a professional and from a moral point of view, to rush children who leave school at the age of thirteen, into workshops, without any vocational guidance. In has therefore organized workshop schools, which while continuing the teaching of French mathematics and applied design, offer the children an opportunity to try out several manual trades of one group, and to make choice. During a period of six months, they are in succession, tinmen, fitters, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc. Then they make their selection and at the end of the year, having already had some training, they can enter workshops, and be of some use. The first workshop school was established in 1921; there are now six of them, which were opened in October 1924. Although of recent creation, they have already given results.

A first group of these schools takes up the training for trades connected with the hardening of iron, bronze, sheet metal, plate iron or tinplate, malleable metal like lead and finally wood in general. They initiate the candidate to the professions of fitter, mechanic and to all the small metallurgic crafts, to tin ware, copper ware, sheet iron, wrought iron and bronze carpentry, cabinet work, modelling and timber work. Each school has its own character; one for instance is more markedly artistic, whether the work be iron or wood, the other two tend more to form applicants for the building trade. Other schools prepare for the trades which require less strength; paper trade, bookbinding, leather manufacture, shoemaking and tailoring. There are sections for young girls where are represented the linen trade, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, fur, etc., also laundry and ironing. Finally a compulsory course in domestic science prepares the pupils to take care of a family. There is besides, a commercial school, which forms salesmen and saleswomen, clerks, and window dressers.

On leaving the workshop schools, after a year of work, the young men begin their real apprenticeship. This period of their instruction is concerned more particularly with each branch of trade. But the Paris Chamber of Commerce does not lose its interest in them. It organizes associations for apprenticeships or special commissions for apprenticeships, which create corporative workshops for first year apprentices and professional courses for improvement. Finally the Chamber has created commercial schools, and subsidizes municipal vocational guidance bureaus and private institutions which give their attention to apprenticeship.

This enterprise has greatly interested the different unions which have contributed their professional experience and advice, and also financial help; while the public authorities, the Department of Technical Education and the Municipal Council of Paris, have granted subsidies and given the necessary quarters, free of charge.

Analysis of Paper Hangers' Trade

The Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D.C., has recently published a complete analysis of the paper hangers' trade together with suggestive courses of training for apprentices and journeymen workers. Bulletin No. 102, the twenty-ninth number of the Trade and Industrial Series, contains sixty-two pages of very useful, condensed information which should be in the hands of every person having anything to do with apprenticeship or the training of workers in paper-hanging.

It is divided into five parts and contains four sketchmaps of the United States showing the distribution of paper-hanging schools and of centres offering instruction in metal-working trades, wood-working trades and automotive trades. Part I deals with the requirements, training problems and methods of securing and using instructional material. Part II covers the trade analysis in all its details. It includes six charts which present, in tabulated form, all the information concerning each job in connection with preparing walls, paste-table work, hanging paper, hanging mouldings, brush work and special operations. Part III indicates the methods of using the analysis in preparing courses and gives suggestive outlines for all types of day and evening courses. Part IV givse suggestive lesson plans and information for the instructor's note book. Part V contains a list of trade terms and a bibliography on house decoration and paper-hanging. The bulletin is prepared with the usual care and thoroughness of the Federal Board's publications and is a valuable contribution to the development of vocational education.

Apprenticeship in Wisconsin

According to the biennial report of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin for the years 1922-24, the Wisconsin apprenticeship system established by law in 1915 as a result of the joint efforts of journeymen and employers has proved very successful. Under this law all minors who receive instruction in a trade as a part of their compensation for employment must be apprenticed under an indenture specifying the amount and kind of training to be given, and approved by the Industrial Commission. The Commision supervises the training of the apprentice and enforces the terms of the agreement. Practically every one of the larger manufacturing plants now employs a supervisor of apprenticeship and in Milwaukee a district director of apprenticeship has been appointed by the metal trades. The vocational (continuation) schools of the State are giving support to the scheme.

Up to June 30, 1924, nearly 1,000 apprentices had completed training periods averaging four years each and had received certificates of graduation from the industrial commission. On that date, 2,050 agreements were in force, involving about 70 occupations.

Vocational Guidance in Rome

The municipal authorities of Rome have decided to establish a vocational-guidance office with the following functions: To provide information to the children of the four higher school grades on trades and occupations, by means of pamphlets, lectures, moving pictures, and visits to factories and work places; to familiarize the children and their parents with the requirements of the various occupations; and to ascertain the physical and mental fitness of the child. Detailed records, including both mental and physical data, will be kept for each child in the four grades.

Chicago to have College to Train Chefs

Chicago is to have the first training college for chefs in the United States, if plans of the American Caterers' Association are carried out. Mr. Jacob Miller, spokesman of the Association, says "There is a serious shortage of trained continental cooks throughout the world. Emissaries who have combed the old world for trained and experienced chefs in our behalf report that Europe can no longer furnish the sort of cooking talent we require here. We must draft out own chef material from native ranks, train it ourselves and place it before our ranges at salaries ranging all the way from $10,000 to $35,000 annually."

Organization of Vocational Guidance

A new book which should be of value to every person interested in vocational education or the welfare of young people entering industrial and commercial life is Dr. A. F. Payne's "Organization of Vocational Guidance." (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. Price $3.50, 438 pages). It is divided into twenty-three chapters and contains nine appendices in the form of selected reading lists, bibliographies and special publications dealing with all phases of vocational guidance. The book presents in clear, concise form a summary of the principles, organization and application of the various kinds of guidance now in use, and concludes with an outline of some unsolved problems, the solution of which will determine the nature and extent of work in the immediate future. Separate chapters describe the functions of a director of vocational guidance and of a vocational guidance adviser, and the administration of a vocational guidance system. Considerable space is devoted to tests and measurements, and to the various methods of collecting and tabulating vocational information. While the book should be particularly valuable to school administrators, co-ordination officers, juvenile employment officers, child welfare workers and apprenticeship supervisors, it is not too technical for the lay reader and may well be given a place in any public library.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

International Conference on Accident Prevention

IN view of the interest shown on all hands in the question of industrial safety, arrangements are being made for a semi-official exchange of views on the subject among the delegates to the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference. The countries represented were: Chile, Denmark, Esthonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Irish Free State, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, and Switzerland. The discussions which took place showed, among other things, the importance of personal contact between the experts of the different countries and how progress is in certain directions dependent on international agreement.

The delegates who took part in this exchange of views held three meetings under the chairmanship of Sir Gerald Bellhouse, Chief Inspector of Factories in Great Britain. After taking note of the suggestions for the discussions which the International Labour Office had received from a number of Governments, they proceeded to deal with the following programme:

Indication of the weight on packages intended for transport by ship.

Statement of Sir Gerald Bellhouse on methods of accident prevention in Great Britain.

Measures for preventing the sale of machinery not equipped with recognized guards.

Handling of inflammable liquids.

Indication of the Weight on Packages Transported by Ship.—Before the war it was usual to mark the weight on packages transported by water. The practice has since been dropped but, as a certain number of the accidents which occur at ports are due to the overloading of hoisting gear, there are obvious reasons for returning to it.

The question having been raised by the Hamburg port inspection authorities, the German Ministry of Labour has drafted regulations prescribing that packages weighing 1,500 kilogrammes and upwards, if intended for transport by sea-going vessels, or 500 kilogrammes, if for inland shipping, shall have their weight marked on them. This measure would apply of course only to German ports. For a really effective solution of the problem it would be necessary to apply some such provisions in all countries by international agreement. The meeting was unanimous in recognizing the importance of the question and the need of common action. It therefore suggested that the International Labour Office should study the question with a view to the possible adoption by the International Labour Conference of a Recommendation on the subject.

Statement by Sir Gerald Bellhouse on Accident Prevention in Great Britain.—The speaker described the organization and work of the British "Safety First" movement, which aims at reducing the large percentage of accidents due to subjective causes by the application of educational methods. The British National Safety First Association, a purely voluntary organization of as yet only about two hundred members but including some of the most important industrial undertakings in the country, has achieved remarkable results in creating interest in the movement and showing the importance of its aims. The Government is warmly supporting the principal of voluntary effort and endeavouring to arouse the interest of industrial circles in the movement and to promote collaboration between employers. and workers in the effort to reduce the number of accidents.

Research in England into the exact causes of accidents is only in its beginnings, but the Industrial Fatigue Research Board has already reached interesting conclusions on the influence of fatigue, rate of output, and the mentality of the individual worker in causing accidents in industry, these conclusions being borne out by the result of similar work being done in the United States.

The meeting, while not adopting a formal resolution, expressed its opinion that the promotion of the safety movement was desirable and that research should be carried out into the causes of accidents.

Measures for Preventing the Sale of Machinery not Equipped with Recognized Guards.—A statement by the German delegation was the starting-point of the discussion on this subject. In Germany it has been suggested that the equipment of machines with the necessary safeguards before they are sold should be required by law. Such a measure, however, would have been premature; the law is too slow to follow the rapid progress of industrial technique. International competition is a further difficulty.

German industry has, however, recognized the need of laying down certain principles concerning the safeguarding of machines and of securing that the machines are protected before delivery, and general principles for the protection of machinery have been laid down by a joint industrial association. There is

not, however, any guarantee for the application of these principles, and unsafe-guarded machines, ostensibly destined for export, may still be seen at exhibitions, for instance. It is therefore desirable that the various countries should come to an understanding in order to secure that even machines for export are not sold until they are guarded. Such an understanding ought to be possible and a start should be made towards securing it.

The subsequent discussions brought out the great importance of this question, which is another instance of a problem only soluble by international agreement. It was pointed out in particular that the maker of a machine is in a much better position to protect it as it should be protected than the employer who purchases it. There is difficulty, however, in laying down general principles for the protection of machinery. Moreover, it is hardly possible to compel an employer who prefers a certain make of machine to purchase at the same time the guards supplied by another maker. The question is, therefore, a particularly delicate one and it will be necessary to prepare the way by careful preliminary investigations. The meeting accordingly suggested that the International Labour Office should submit the question to the Safety Sub-Committee of the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.

Handling of Inflammable Liquids.—It was decided that this question should be dealt with by means of studies in the "Industrial Safety Survey." (Labour Gazette, May, 1925, page 482.)

Third International Congress for Life Saving and First Aid to the Injured

The Government has been invited to send delegates and to lend its support to the Third International Congress for Life-Saving and First Aid to the Injured, which is to be held at Amsterdam, September 7-11, 1926. The Congress is intended to provide a meeting-ground for all who, either professionally or otherwise, are interested in first-aid and life-saving work or in the prevention of accidents. The special purpose and object of the Congress is, by personal exchange of experiences and mutual encouragement, to further the benevolent objects in view.

The proceedings of the Congress will consist of: (a) lectures on subjects of general interest, to be delivered by prominent experts in general sessions; and (b) discussions, which will take place in special sectional sessions and arranged in connection with lectures, reports and demonstrations. It is intended to have sections for the following branches: medical first-aid in accidents; instruction of non-professionals in first-aid; first-aid and ambulance work in towns and in the country; first-aid and ambulance work in land traffic (railway, motor car traffic, etc.); life-saving and ambulance work at sea, on coasts and on inland waters; first-aid and ambulance work in air-traffic; rescue and ambulance work in mines and industries connected therewith; first-aid and ambulance work in the fire-services; first-aid and ambulance work in mountains; first-aid and ambulance work in sport; the prevention of accidents in direct connection to life-saving and first-aid to the injured.

The Dominion Government has been requested to appoint one or more persons willing to communicate with the Netherland Committee with a view to creating a National Canadian Committee in support of the forthcoming Congress in Amsterdam. The leading organizations concerned with the promotion of safety work in Canada have been invited to advise the Government on the proposal that the Dominion should participate in the forthcoming convention.

Value of Organized Accident Prevention

The Canadian Mining Journal, in its issue of October 23, quotes a paper read by Mr. William Conibear at a recent meeting of the Lake Superior Mining section of the National Safety Council. Of particular interest are the references to the improved record made after 1911, when safety departments were organized at several mines:—

"The mines of the Lake Superior district from 1911 to 1923, inclusive, employed 563,134 men and reported 1,742 men killed. The fatality rate therefore was 3.09 per thousand. This is 17 per cent less than the rate for the metal mines and 23 per cent less than the rate for the coal mines in the United States, as reported for the same period. If the average fatality rate which occurred at the iron mines of Michigan from 1901 to 1910, had prevailed throughout the entire district from 1911 to 1923, we would have sustained an additional loss of 899 men.

"The value of this conservation of life cannot be measured in dollars and cents—it is inestimable. It is this evidence, however, that proves that accident prevention is possible. While it is a slow process, we may reasonably expect that our record in the future will be better than that of the past."

While the comparison here made is not, owing to the poor records of accidents prior to 1911, a perfectly fair one, it illustrates very well the effect of organized effort to decrease the accident rate. For the period since 1911 more fairly comparable records have been kept and it is pleasing to learn that: "The average fatality rate for all mines of the district during the second period (1917-1923) was 15½ per cent less than the rate for the first period (1911-1916), based on the number of men employed.

Accident Risks in Ontario Lumber Industry

The Hon. Dr. Godfrey, minister of Labour and Health in Ontario, recently called attention

to the excessive number of accidents in the lumbering camps in Northern Ontario. Last year this industry employed approximately 30,000 men and of this number 4,724 were injured. The provincial administration has secured the co-operation of practically all the services in the Department of Health in an endeavor to reduce the number of accidents, and the number of cases of infection following accidents. Dr. Godfrey intimated that if lumbermen did not take precautions, it was the intention of the Department to take some compulsory action to bring about a more favourable showing in the matter of decreasing the frequency and severity of casualties. It is asserted that the accident experience and accident cost in the lumber industry in Ontario is so heavy that 50 cents is added to the cost of each thousand feet of sawn lumber and 30 cents to the cost of each cord of pulpwood.

Referring to the minister's statement the *Canada Lumberman* quotes from an article contributed to one of its recent issues by Mr. Samuel Price, the former chairman of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Board. Mr. Price states that the experience and accident cost in the Ontario lumbering industry in 1924 had been the worst in its history and that the total outlay had been growing during the last few years. In 1924 the figures were not only considerably the highest in the actual amount that the Workmen's Compensation Board ever had, but in view of the fact that there had been a general decline in wages as compared with the earlier years, for which figures are given, and that compensation should naturally decrease with the decrease of wages (being for the most part a percentage of wages), the showing was particularly bad.

While both logging and saw mill operations present a bad experience, the logging or woods operations compared with prior experience are much worse. The number and the seriousness of the accidents that have happened in the falling of trees is especially startling. Another outstanding fact is that the smaller operators both for logging and saw mills have a considerably larger accident cost proportionately than the larger ones.

Accident Prevention in Steel Industry

Mr. J. E. Culliney, safety engineer of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, states in *Safety Engineering* that the Corporation, which is one of the large employers of labour in the State of Pennsylvania, with from 60,000 to 70,000 operatives on its payroll, in steel mills, shipyards, and mines, has been able to greatly reduce the number of accidents through a well-organized educational programme.

The problem of educating the workers in accident prevention has been handled in several ways. Accident prevention campaigns are conducted, instruction in first aid is given, and live safety committees are functioning in each plant. These latter are made up of workers in the plants, who are selected because of their interest in, and knowledge of safety work. In addition to performing their regular tasks, these men are safety inspectors who spread the gospel of accident prevention in their departments.

When the steel plant at Lackawanna was taken over by Bethlehem a couple of years ago, the manager appointed a safety committee of thirty employees to assist him and his staff in preventing accidents. In eighteen months the number of "lost time" accidents has been reduced 20 per cent. In the Bethlehem plants as a whole the time lost on account of accidents has been reduced 40 per cent in the last eight years. During the same period the number of fatal accidents has decreased 25 per cent.

Eight years of this safety work have borne fruits for Bethlehem that give the corporation high hopes of what it may expect to accomplish in the future. The number of accidents today is only about half what it was when the work started eight years ago. Certain types of severe injury that once were common—for example accidents to the eyes of the workmen—are now practically unknown. Of accidents that still occur, the largest number are the result of handling material or tools, and of tripping or falling. Such casualties are now most often due to someone's thoughtlessness, and it is believed that the continuance of the present educational program will mean the reduction of accidents in the Bethleham plants to a point where iron and steel work will be as safe as work in less hazardous occupations.

Limiting Use of Lead Paints

The British Home Secretary recently gave notice that he has certified the painting of vehicles with lead paints to be dangerous, and that he will make regulations to apply to all factories and workshops in which such painting is carried on. This regulation is in accordance with the recommendations made in 1923 by a departmental committee on industrial paints. Some of these recommendations may be quoted from the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for April, 1923 as follows:—

The committee "do not support the recommendation that the use of lead paint for the painting of buildings should be entirely prohibited. They are satisfied that there is at present no efficient substitute for lead paint

for outside painting and for certain kinds of internal painting. At the same time they hold that the statistics of lead poisoning, arising from the use of lead paint, are sufficiently serious to make it most desirable to limit its use as far as practicable, and, where it is used, to make its use subject to statutory regulations. They accordingly recommend that legislation should be passed to give effect to the principles contained in the Geneva Convention, 1921, and that regulations to deal with the continued use of lead paint should be brought into force at the earliest possible moment.

"As regards the use of paints in other industries (e.g., coach and wagon painting, preparatory priming work in joinery establishments, ship painting, and the like), the Committee recommend that the use of paints should be made subject to regulations (power to make which already exists); and that in particular the dry rubbing down of lead paint should be made illegal. As regards internal painting on shipboard, they recommend that the regulations should make provision for adequate ventilation, whether lead paints are used or not, to counteract the effect of the fumes of paint thinners (turpentine, etc.)"

FIRST AID CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITION ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SYSTEM

COMPETITIONS in First Aid to the Injured for Canadian Pacific Railway trophies, representing the championships of the various districts of the system, eastern lines, western lines and all-lines, among employees of the Company, are annually conducted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Council of the St. John Ambulance Association. Each team taking part in the contests is composed of five men who hold First Aid certificates or higher awards.

The first series of competitions held are those to decide the championship team of each District. There is no limit to the number of competing teams in these competitions, but the men composing them must be employed in the District represented by the trophy for which they compete. The winning team in these competitions then compete for the trophies representing the championship of Eastern or Western Lines, as the case may be.

When the Eastern and Western Lines champions have been established, these two teams meet to compete for the Grand Challenge Cup, a beautiful trophy representing the All-Lines championship.

The tests given this year dealt with—

Spinal injury in roundhouse pits.
Injuries resulting from aeroplane accidents.
Men falling through glass roofs of railway station concourses.
Asphyxiation from gases in garages—and other forms of accidents which might at any time occur at work, at home or in sport.

The Eastern Lines Districts of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the First Aid trophies donated for competition on them, are as follows:—

New Brunswick District, Downie Cup.
Quebec District, Gutelius Cup.
Ontario District, Oborne Cup.
Algoma District, Scully Cup and Taylor Shield.
Angus Works, Montreal, which for First Aid purposes is a District in itself, Johnson Cup.

The Western Lines Districts and trophies are—

Manitoba District, Hall Cup.
Saskatchewan District, Scully Cup.
Alberta District, Price Cup.
British Columbia, Busteed Cup.

In the 1925 District competitions the Canadian Pacific Railway McAdam, N.B. team, composed of the undermentioned persons, won the Downie Cup, gaining 420 points out of a possible 450. Two other teams took part in the competition:—W. F. Bailey (Captain), William Dawson, Cameron Bogart, G. W. Gehan, Chas. W. Lee.

The Windsor Street Station, Montreal, police team, made up of the members mentioned below, carried off the Gutelius Cup with 385 marks out of a possible 450. (Two other teams competed):—H. W. Bailey (Captain), T. A. Griffiths, P. J. Keogh, E. G. Wykes, E. C. Hibbert.

The Toronto General Freight Office team, made up of the following persons, won the Oborne Cup, taking 356 marks out of a possible 450. One other team was entered in the contest:—Alfred T. Curle (Captain), C. W. Sellen, W. T. Warren, W. J. Turk, H. H. Braid.

The Chapleau, Ontario team, whose personnel is given below, won the Scully Cup and the Taylor Shield by obtaining 333 points out of 450. One other team competed:—A. L. Smith (Captain), R. K. Smith, E. R. Moncrieff, H. Searle, V. Goldstein.

Although no competition was held at Angus Works this year, an excellent team is maintained among the constables at that point. Its members are:—Geo. Curtis (Captain), Francis Pettit, Thomas O'Neill, Alfred Edes, Jesse Holmes.

Despite the fact that no "District" competition was held at Angus Works, it was felt that this team should not be debarred from taking part in the Eastern Lines competition.

The five teams above-mentioned competed for the championship of Eastern Lines, represented by the Lord Shaughnessy (Eastern Lines) Shield. The McAdam team won this competition by obtaining 478½ marks out of a possible 565.

On October 15 the McAdam team competed against the Western Lines champions—the Winnipeg, Weston Shops No. 2 team, winners of the Lord Shaughnessy (Western Lines) Shield—for the All-Lines trophy, but lost to the Westerners by a margin of 8 points, gaining 499 marks out of a possible 672 whereas the Winnipeg team made 507. The McAdam team were the 1924 All-Lines champions.

The Winnipeg team, the new holders of the Grand Championship Challenge Cup was as follows:—T. Mansbridge, H. Shaw, E. J. Bull, W. Reynolds (Captain), F. Perkins, and T. R. Miller (Reserve). Ten teams took part in the Western lines competition, representing Winnipeg, Man., Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Sutherland, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Lethbridge, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Strathcona, Alta., Nelson, B.C., and Vancouver, B.C. The Winnipeg team had already won several other First Aid trophies in Manitoba this year.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Meeting of the Governing Body

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its twenty-ninth session in Geneva from October 15 to 17. Dr. W. A. Riddell, Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer in Geneva, attended on behalf of the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour. Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, who was chosen in June last as one of the six workers' delegates on the Governing Body, was also present.

A list was prepared of subjects which might be placed on the agenda of the tenth session of the International Labour Conference, which is to meet in 1927, as follows: sickness insurance; annual holidays with pay for workers; the enforcement of the principle of freedom of association; methods of fixing a minimum wage in certain industries which are insufficiently protected from the occupational point of view; and accident prevention. The Governing Body will in January next choose from this list the subjects which are to be finally maintained on the agenda.

The International Labour Office was instructed to make a general survey of conditions of life and work in the various ocuntries of Asia from the point of view both of hours of work and of wages levels. The Office was also instructed to prepare a report describing the various classes of agricultural workers in each country and the principles upon which they are organized and, where this is the case, represented in national institutions. An enquiry was also authorized into conditions of work in the coal-mining industry with the aim of making an explanatory and comparative study of all available information concerning hours of work, wages and annual holidays in this industry in the various countries in which coal mining is carried on.

The Governing Body appointed May 25, 1926, as the date of the opening of the next Session of the International Labour Conference, which is to be held in Geneva.

In response to an invitation from the Polish Government, the Governing Body decided to hold its next session in Warsaw on January 26, 1926.

Australia and the Conventions

In reply to a question in the Australian House of Representatives, the Prime Minister gave the following information:—

Of the decisions adopted by the International Labour Conference, five of the Conventions and five of the Recommendations come within federal jurisdiction. These are as follows: the three Genoa Conventions (1920); the two Geneva Maritime Conventions (1921); the Genoa Recommendations (1920); and the Fourth Session Recommendation (1922) concerning migration statistics.

One Convention, namely, the Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen (Genoa, 1920), the provisions of which are covered by existing legislation, has been ratified. The question of the ratification of the other four is still under consideration. As regards the Recommendations, one of these, the Fourth Session (1922) Recommendation concerning communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of emigrants, is being complied with by the Commonwealth; the other four are inapplicable or are unnecessary under Australian conditions, and the League of Nations has been advised accordingly.

Eleven Conventions and sixteen Recommendations have been sent to the State Governments for any

legislative or other action they might see fit to take. The States were requested to inform the Commonwealth Government of what action they have taken to give effect to the different instruments adopted by the International Labour Organization. This request has been complied with in respect of most of the Conventions and Recommendations and the information so received has been duly communicated to the League of Nations.

The Prime Minister also answered a question concerning the ratification of the White Lead Convention. After explaining that Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles allows a federal State to treat a Convention as a Recommendation, he added:—

The Convention dealing with the use of white lead in paint is one which comes within the jurisdiction of the States, and the question of its ratification does not therefore arise.

Decisions of League of Nations Assembly Affecting Labour

The Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations which was held in Geneva during September, took several decisions of interest to the International Labour Organization.

In the first place, the Assembly adopted, at the instance of the French delegation, a resolution in favour of the holding of an international conference to investigate the economic difficulties which stand in the way of the revival of general prosperity, and to ascertain the best means of overcoming these difficulties and preventing disputes. The Council of the League was invited to set up a Committee which, with the assistance of the technical organizations of the League and the International Labour Office, would prepare for such a Conference to be held under the auspices of the League.

In the second place, the Assembly received a report of the International Labour Office on the work accomplished for refugees since the beginning of 1925, expressed its great appreciation of this work, and recommended that, subject to the approval of the Governing Body of the Office, provision sould be made for the establishment of additional agencies for the Refugees Service in South America. In supporting this decision, the Duchess of Atholl (Great Britain) spoke in cordial terms of the results already achieved by the Office in placing 18,000 refugees in nine months. Measures were also approved for giving effect to proposals arising out of the mission of Dr. Nansen to Armenia in connection with the settlement of refugees there.

Finally, after careful examination by the Fourth (Financial) Committee, the Assembly adopted without change the budget estimates for the International Labour Office for 1926, viz., 6,780,838 francs.

Recent Ratifications

The total number of ratifications of Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference registered with the League of Nations is now 182. This figure includes two conditional ratifications of the Eight-Hour Day Convention by Austria and Italy respectively, and shows an increase in five months of 36.

The Government of Finland has recently communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations its ratification of three Draft Conventions as follows:—

1. Fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea;
2. Fixing the minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers;
3. Concerning compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

These three Conventions have now been ratified, respectively, by 13 States, 11 States and 11 States. In addition, three ratifications of the first Convention and two each of the second and third have been authorized and are pending.

Eight-Hour Day Convention

An important step in connection with the ratification of the Eight-hour Day Convention of the International Labour Conference (1919) is marked by the submission to the Belgian Parliament of a Government bill providing that the Convention "shall have full and complete effect in Belgium." In an explanatory memorandum the Belgian Government recommends the unconditional ratification of this Convention and adds that "those who in other countries are striving for this great reform (the eight-hour day) will find in Belgium's action a fresh and important argument to support their cause".

While the Belgian Government has thus recommended unconditional ratification, the French Government has secured unanimous consent of the Chamber of Deputies to a bill for ratification of this same Convention, subject to the reservation that the obligations which it entails for France shall take effect only when it has been ratified also by Germany.

The subject matter of this Convention was debated exhaustively by the British Parliament at the last session and the Minister of Labour announced later that he was in informal communication with other ministers of labour with a view to seeing what can be done "in order to go forward". It is understood that preliminary steps are being taken

towards arranging for a conference between five of the principal industrial states of Europe, namely, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany, looking to a common understanding on this subject.

Migration Movements, 1920-1923

The International Labour Office, Geneva, has just published a study of international statistics of world migration movements, 1920-1923. This study is a first attempt at international statistics, and improvements are no doubt possible and will be sought in future, yet it is felt that this general survey contains new information on the various currents of migration and the composition of the groups of persons of which they are made up, and that it should serve as a serious scientific basis for the future extension of migration statistics. Its preparation has already had the useful result of inducing several states to make or contemplate important improvements in their methods. They have tried, or propose, to bring these into closer conformity with the provisions of the Recommendation concerning information on migration adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1922, and thus to effect a greater uniformity. The study should also be of immediate practical value. It throws light on the development of migration after the war, and offers a basis for that research into causes and effects which is essential for the adoption of a more systematic policy, whether international or national in scope. In addition, countries of emigration and of immigration alike will find information on the origin, destination, and composition of the groups of migrants, and thus obtain material for a policy of effective rivalry or useful collaboration, as the case may be, with other states. Finally, there is scarcely any need to draw attention to the interest of such statistics to employers, workers, transport undertakings, private organisations for protecting migrants, etc., particularly at a time of world economic disturbance.

The information obtained was centralised by the Migration Section of the International Labour Office of which Professor Louis Varlez is the head. The work of examining the data received, interpreting, completing and co-ordinating them, was entrusted to Dr. Imre Ferenczi, the author of the report under discussion.

Co-operative Coal Mine at Shilbottle, Northumberland

A recent issue of the *Co-operative News* (Manchester) gives an account of the Shilbottle Colliery, lately acquired by the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Great Britain. "Since the Co-operative Wholesale Society purchased Shilbottle an entirely new colliery has been created, and the three-and-a-half million co-operators in England and Wales are now not only colliery owners on a very considerable scale, but the owners of an up-to-date model colliery. For the next hundred years at least the co-operative democracy holds the mining rights over more than 3,000 acres, giving a hold on an estimated total of something like nine million tons of coal. The quality of this coal is famous. Independent analysis shows less than 4 per cent of ash as against an average residue of 10 per cent. The difference means more burning quality, more heat and power in Shilbottle coal. The new mine, unlike the old, goes down to the centre of this coal area, 1,000 feet deep. From the shaft bottom, a double roadway 12 feet wide and 9 feet high, bricked and steel-supported leads to single roads, 6 feet 6 inches high, when the face of the main 2 feet 6 inches seam is gained. Not, only is the pit kept dry, but, thanks to abundant ventilation and general care, naked lights can be used at the face, and even flashlight photographs taken.

"Besides creating a model mine, the Co-operative Wholesale Society has built a new village, most pleasantly situated in undulating fertile country, having sea views towards Alnmouth Bay. These new houses are only eight to the acre; each has three bedrooms and bath; and in accordance with the county custom they are occupied by married Shilbottle colliers rent free. Free coal is also supplied the Co-operative Wholesale Society. The colliery is a great asset for the co-operative movement especially in the Newcastle district. The realization of that asset by means of a full daily output is the big further essential to success. The co-operative movement, and particularly the miners in it, have it in their power to give the answer. Years past co-operative coal mining failed. Trade union coal mining also failed. Numbers of interested persons evidently expect it to fail again. But given a reasonable freedom for the Co-operative Wholesale Society to work in relation to whatever trade union conditions exist for the pits of the county, the critics of co-operation will receive a reply that should be complete, with success for its last work."

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1925, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

CONTINUED improvement in the employment situation was indicated by the firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of October, when the staffs of the 5,923 firms making returns were increased by 13,315 persons to 809,072. This is the largest absolute increase recorded on October 1 of any year since 1920, adding over twice as many workers to payrolls as did the gain shown on the same date of 1924. The index number of employment stands at 98.3 as compared with 96.6 on September 1, 1925; and with 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2 at the beginning of October, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and trade were more active, but employment in construction and services showed a seasonal falling-off on the date under review.

The accompanying chart illustrates the course of employment since 1923; the curve, it will be noted, is higher than at the same time last year, although it continues to be a little lower than in 1923, when the trend was downward.

Employment by Provinces

Activity increased in all except the Maritime Provinces, the largest gain being recorded in Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.—Considerable losses in highway construction, together with comparatively small reductions in summer hotels and steam railway operation, caused a decline in the Maritime Provinces that was partly offset by improvement in iron and steel and food factories, logging camps, and coal mines. The result was a decrease of 713 persons in the payrolls of the 513 firms making returns, who employed 65,247 workers on October 1. At the same time last year, additions to staffs were noted, but the index number was practically the same as on the date under review.

Quebec.—Further improvement was registered in Quebec, where employment has increased steadily since the beginning of the year. The situation is more favourable than on October 1, 1924, when slight declines were indicated. Statements tabulated from 1,270 employers showed that they had 225,601 workers as against 222,896 at the beginning of September, 1925. Manufacturing, logging, mining, shipping and stevedoring, building construction and trade reported the largest gains. Within the manufacturing division, the boot, shoe, textile, electrical apparatus, food, musical instruments, rubber and building material industries increased their staffs most extensively, while sawmills recorded the only noteworthy losses, which were of a seasonal character.

Ontario.—Manufacturing and logging showed substantial increases, but there were decreases in metallic ore mining, transportation and construction. Of the gains in the manufacturing industries, those in iron and steel, vegetable foods, and textiles were especially pronounced, but improvement was also indicated in boots and shoes, musical instruments, rubber, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals. Lumber mills, on the other hand, registered seasonal curtailment. The working force of the 2,720 firms reporting aggregated 335,061 persons, or 7,218 more than on September 1. Although somewhat greater expansion was indicated at the beginning of October last year, the index number then was lower.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed an upward movement, according to 765 firms whose payrolls included 105,966 workers, as compared with 102,263 in the preceding month. Activity had diminished at the same time in 1924, and the index number then was more than eight points below its present level. Iron and steel plants, coal mines, transportation and trade were decidedly busier. Summer hotels, saw-mills, highway and railway construction, on the other hand, were seasonally slacker.

British Columbia.—Continued though smaller increases were noted in British Columbia, where 402 persons were added to the staffs of the 655 reporting firms, whose returns showed 77,197 workers. Logging camps made the most noteworthy gains, but the lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metal industries were also more fully engaged. Food and electric current plants, construction and services however, showed seasonal reductions in personnel. A distinctly downward tendency was indicated on October 1 of last year, when the index number was over 10 points lower.

The accompanying table gives index numbers of employment in the five economic areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

Employment by Cities

The situation in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made was better than at the beginning of September.

Montreal.—The trend of employment in Montreal continued to be upward; manufac-

turing generally, construction, transportation and trade recorded heightened activity, while the only reductions of any size were in communication. Within the manufacturing group, boot and shoe, musical instrument, food and electrical apparatus plants recorded the greatest gains. The working force of the 689 firms making returns aggregated 112,881 persons, as compared with 110,771 on September 1. The gains noted at the same time last year were on a smaller scale, and the index number on October 1, 1925, was higher than at any time since the record for the city began in 1922

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100)

District	Relative Weight	Oct. 1, 1925	Sept. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1923	Oct. 1, 1922	Oct. 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces.	8·1	88·1	88·4	88·3	97·0	91·8	93·1
Quebec	27·9	102·7	101·3	97·6	104·0	92·0	89·2
Ontario	41·4	94·7	92·7	91·6	96·0	93·6	85·9
Prairie Provinces....	13·1	99·8	96·0	91·4	100·7	101·9	100·0
British Columbia...	9·5	114·8	114·2	104·0	104·2	100·1	96·4
Canada	100·0	98·3	96·6	93·9	99·5	94·6	90·2

Quebec.—Manufacturing and shipping afforded more employment; the 90 Quebec employers whose statistics were received had 8,898 workers, or 312 more than in the preceding month. Improvement was also recorded at the same time last year, but the index number then was slightly lower.

Toronto.—Further expansion in employment was indicated in Toronto; textile, electrical apparatus, vegetable food, and musical instrument factories, telephones, local transportation and services reported gains, but construction work was slightly curtailed. Statements were tabulated from 784 firms having 97,031 employees, as compared with 95,641 on September 1. The situation was more favourable than at the beginning of October, 1924, when there were additions to staffs on a slightly smaller scale.

Ottawa.—there was an increase of 281 persons in the payrolls of the 127 firms making returns in Ottawa, who employed 10,703 workers. The gains took place chiefly in the construction industries, while lumber mills showed a seasonal reduction. Activity was somewhat greater on October 1, 1925, than at the same time last year, when no change was reported.

Hamilton.—Continued improvement was registered in Hamilton; iron and steel and food factories absorbed most of the additionally employed workers, but there were minor gains in a large number of industries. Returns were complied from 197 employers having 26,805 persons on their pay rolls as compared with 26,318 on September 1. Employement was in greater volume than at the beginning of October, 1924, when the tendency was also upward.

Windsor.—Automobile factories recorded further gains in employment, while little change was shown in other groups. A combined staff of 10,382 workers was employed by the 79 firms reporting; they had 9,535 employees in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.—Trade and manufacturing were brisker, while there were rather slight contractions in construction. The working force of the 288 reporting employers included 25,050 persons, a gain of 212 as compared with their September report. Employment was on a higher level than on October 1 a year ago, when there was also a favourable movement.

Vancouver.—Another moderate increase was shown in Vancouver, 232 firms having 24,820 employees, as against 24,681 in the preceding month. The situation was very much better than on the same date of last year; it was in fact, more favourable than at any time since the record for the city began in 1922. Tin can and lumber factories and construction afforded more employment on October 1, 1925, than on September 1, but canneries were rather slacker.

The following table gives index numbers of employment by cities. The column headed "Relative Weight" in this table shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in each of the indicated cities bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on October 1, 1925.

TABLE II—EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

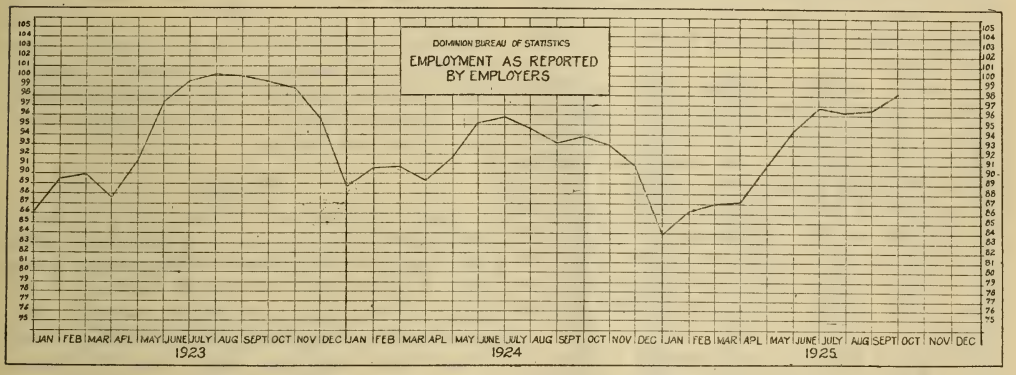
(Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1925=100)

City	Relative Weight	Oct. 1, 1925	Sept. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1923	Oct. 1, 1922
Montreal	14·0	99·4	97·3	93·7	98·7	92·3
Quebec	1·1	100·3	97·4	98·8	.....	.....
Toronto	12·0	89·8	88·5	86·4	90·1	90·9
Ottawa	1·3	101·8	98·5	100·8	105·5	.....
Hamilton	3·3	88·3	86·9	80·4	91·1	.....
Windsor	1·3	94·8	85·6	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	3·1	89·4	88·0	86·1	89·4	98·8
Vancouver	3·1	113·9	113·9	104·0	101·6	100·7

Manufacturing Industries

Employment in manufacturing showed a further upward movement, the gain of 8,778 persons being the largest increase this division has recorded on October 1 of any year since

1920. The 3,828 manufacturers reporting had 449,016 operatives, as compared with 440,238 on September 1. Iron and steel registered very marked improvement, especially in rolling mills, automobile and railwary car plants; the textile, edible plant products, boot, shoe, musical instrument, rubber, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal industries were also much more active. On the other hand, fish canning and preserving, lumber and electric current works released employees, the declines in the two industries first named being of a seasonal character. The index number was higer by nearly six points than on October 1, 1924, when considerable additions to staffs were also noted.



Animal Products, Edible.—Dairies and fish preserving establishments were slacker, while meat packing plants afforded increased employment. The net contraction affected approximately the same number of workers as that registered on the same date of last year, when the index number was lower. Statements were tabulated from 176 firms whose payrolls declined from 16,169 persons on September 1, to 15,527 at the beginning of October. A large number of the workers released were in British Columbia.

Leather Products.—Continued improvement, exceeding that recorded at the same time last year, took place in the leather industries, mainly in boot and shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. According to turns from 195 manufacturers, they employed 16,424 workers, or 485 less than in the preceding month.

Lumber and Products.—Pronounced seasonal curtailment of operations was indicated in lumber mills in all provinces except British Columbia. Furniture factories, however, were busier. A combined working force of 56,307 persons was reported by the 728 manufacturers making returns, who had 57,954 employees on September 1. This reduction was rather larger than the decrease recorded at the beginning of October of a year ago, but employment was on a higher level than at that time.

Musical Instruments.—Further additions to staffs, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, were made by the 39 establishments reporting in this division. They had 2,954 workers, or 338 more than in the preceding month. This increase is greater than was the gain registered on October 1, 1924, when the index number was slightly lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—Continued expansion on a large scale was recorded in these industries at the beginning of October, fruit and vegetable canneries, chocolate, confectionery and biscut factories, flour and cereal mills reporting the greatest gains. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the improvement, which was most noteworthy in Ontario. The payrolls of the 317 firms reporting in this group rose from 29,097 on September 1 to 31,753 at the beginning of October. The additions to staffs made at the same time last year affected only about half as many workers, and the situation then was much less favourable.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Varying conditions in different divisions of the pulp and paper industry produced a net decline of 53 persons in the working force of the 466 firms making returns, these firms employing 52,746 workers. Pulp and paper mills were slacker, but printing, publishing and paper goods afforded increased employment. Curtailment was noted in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, while elsewhere there was a favourable tendency. Although expansion was indicated on October 1, 1924, the index number then was slightly lower than at the present time.

Rubber Products.—Continuing the improvement that began in January and has recorded uninterruptedly since then, employment in rubber factories increased on October 1. Reductions in personnel were noted at the beginning

of October of last year, and the index number was higher than at anytime in the last four years. Returns were compiled from 30 manufacturers of rubber products employing 13,139 hands, as compared with 12,829 on September 1. The gain was largely confined to Quebec and Ontario.

Textile Products.—There was a substantial increase in the number of persons employed in the textile industries at the beginning of October, but the expansion was considerably smaller than that indicated at the same time in 1924. Nevertheless, the situation this year was better than it was then. According to statistics received from 511 establishments, they employed 68,424 workers, or 1,432 more than in the preceding month. Cotton, thread, hosiery, knitting, garment and other factories afforded greater employment chiefly in Ontario and Quebec.

Electric current.—Further and somewhat greater declines were recorded in plants producing electric current in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario. An aggregate working force of 12,246 persons was employed by the 86 companies making returns; they had 12,756 employees at the beginning of September. Curtailment on a smaller scale was indicated on October 1, 1924, but the index number then was a few points lower than at the present time.

Electrical apparatus.—Repeating the movement noted at the same time last year, electrical apparatus works increased their payrolls on October 1; the gain this year was, however, considerably larger than it was then, the index number standing this year at 117.3, as compared with 112.1 on October 1, 1924. Thirty-six employers reported 9,320 workers, as against 8,669 in the preceding month. Factories in Quebec and Ontario absorbed practically all the additionally employed workers.

Iron and steel products.—Continued improvement was reported in this division, rolling mills, automobile and railway cars shops, in particular, showing important gains. Agricultural implements, machinery, heating appliance, iron pipe and hardware factories were also busier. Statements were tabulated from 642 manufacturers having 115,560 workers in their employ as against 110,286 on September 1. All provinces except Quebec shared in the expansion, which was, however, most noteworthy in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Smaller increases took place at the beginning of October a year ago; the index this year was several points higher than it was then.

Non-ferrous metal products.—Lead, tin, zinc, copper and other divisions of the non-ferrous metal group afforded greater employment, mainly in Ontario and British Columbia. Very little change in the situation was recorded on October 1, 1924, when employment was on a lower level. The working force of the 102 manufacturers making returns aggregated 11,761, as compared with 11,342 at the beginning of September, 1925.

Mineral products.—Contrary to the upward tendency indicated on October 1, 1924, there was a decline in employment in this group on the date under review; 103 persons were released from the payrolls of the 74 reporting firms, whose staffs included 10,032 workers. Ontario registered the contraction. Conditions were very slightly better than at the same time last year.

Logging

Further seasonal gains were noted in all provinces in logging; 207 firms enlarged their working force from 15,128 on September 1 to 19,434 at the beginning of October. Although this increase exceeded that which took place on the same date last year, the index number then was higher.

Mining

Coal.—Considerable recovery from the losses registered in the preceding month were noted in logging on October 1, 1,600 persons being added to the staffs of the 91 reporting operators. They employed 24,573 workers. Employment on October 1, 1924, showed a downward trend, but the index then was above the level of this year.

Metallic ores.—There was a large decline in employment in metallic ore mines in Ontario. Statements received from 45 firms showed that they employed 13,126 persons, as compared with 13,993 at the beginning of September. Moderate improvement was indicated at the same time last year, and the index number was somewhat higher.

Non-metallic Minerals other than Coal.—According to 74 employers in this division, they enlarged their working forces by 148 persons to 6,833 on October 1. The gain took place almost entirely in asbestos mines and quarries in Quebec. A minor increase in employment was also noted at the beginning of October a year ago, but the situation then was less favourable.

Communication

Employment on telephones showed a slight gain, but there were larger reductions on telegraphs, with the result that there was a net decline of 101 persons in the working forces of the 186 companies reporting; they employed 23,786 persons. Somewhat more extensive losses were indicated on October 1, 1924, but the index number then was not quite as high as at the same date this year.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Seasonal activity on a rather larger scale than on the same date last year was indicated by cartage companies generally and in grain elevators, in the Prairie Provinces. Reports were received from 109 firms in this group, whose staffs aggregated 20,020 persons, or 715 more than in the preceding month. This increase was much larger than the gain recorded at the beginning of October last year, and the index number in 1925 was somewhat higher.

Steam Railway Operation.—Continued expansion was noted in railway operation, mainly in the Prairie Provinces, where the movement of the harvest had commenced. The payrolls of the 102 employers whose statistics were received aggregated 77,586 persons, as compared with 76,071 in the preceding month. Curtailment of operations was shown on October 1 a year ago, and the index then was about two points below its level in 1925.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Sixty firms in this division increased their working forces

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES

(Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920 = 100)

Industry	* Relative weight	Oct. 1, 1925	Sept. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1923	Oct. 1, 1922	Oct. 1, 1921
Manufacturing	55·5	91·3	89·4	85·7	91·8	86·7	81·3
Animal products—edible	1·9	100·5	104·2	97·0	88·6	92·4	91·2
Fur and products	·1	90·8	84·0	88·3	100·2	99·1	97·3
Leather and products	2·0	75·2	72·3	74·4	78·9	79·1	81·0
Lumber and products	7·0	113·4	115·1	107·9	116·4	108·3	91·9
Rough and dressed lumber	4·9	142·1	145·5	137·7	146·4	129·1	104·9
Lumber products	2·1	77·1	76·2	70·0	76·6	80·2	75·5
Musical instruments	·4	67·8	62·5	65·3	66·6	66·7	62·0
Plant products—edible	3·9	113·9	104·4	106·5	103·9	103·8	104·0
Pulp and paper products	6·5	102·8	102·9	101·1	104·7	96·9	86·7
Pulp and paper	3·2	110·2	111·4	105·2	115·1	101·0	85·7
Paper products	·8	91·7	88·8	91·8	91·0	87·7	79·0
Printing and publishing	2·5	98·0	97·6	99·5	97·1	95·1	91·0
Rubber products	1·6	92·1	89·9	66·5	67·4	74·6	65·1
Textile products	8·4	89·6	88·0	85·4	86·9	88·7	84·8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·2	103·0	100·9	91·9	93·6	100·4	93·0
Hosiery and knit goods	1·5	93·9	92·4	86·2	93·1	91·5	80·7
Garments and personal furnishings	2·6	74·1	72·3	76·4	77·0	77·8	80·2
Others	1·1	94·7	94·6	94·6	91·8	88·5	83·8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	103·6	103·9	101·5	101·1	100·9	102·7
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	81·7	73·6	112·0	104·2	80·5	80·1
Chemicals and allied products	·8	80·1	79·6	82·6	88·5	89·0	80·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	90·0	90·0	87·0	99·8	92·8	83·4
Electric current	1·5	134·3	138·3	131·5	122·1	122·9	105·3
Electrical apparatus	1·2	117·3	109·2	112·1	104·3	81·9	78·7
Iron and steel products	14·3	74·5	71·0	66·6	81·3	72·1	70·0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	61·2	49·8	47·3	69·2	60·4	62·5
Machinery other than vehicles	1·2	72·8	71·2	66·1	76·8	63·6	64·5
Agricultural implements	·8	59·6	57·2	35·3	60·0	53·3	42·5
Land vehicles	6·7	89·8	86·1	81·8	97·4	86·1	82·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	28·5	30·0	30·4	31·0	22·1	43·0
Heating appliances	·6	87·0	83·8	83·2	92·2	89·0	84·4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·6	76·5	75·7	76·1	115·6	88·1	82·2
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	74·3	73·4	67·4	82·0	73·4	64·1
Others	1·8	73·1	71·1	69·1	76·9	73·4	66·0
Non-ferrous metal products	1·5	86·6	83·8	77·8	89·7	74·8	63·1
Mineral products	1·2	109·5	110·9	108·1	100·3	97·3	87·7
Miscellaneous	·5	84·3	82·5	82·5	82·1	83·9	82·3
Logging	2·4	49·5	38·5	53·4	51·7	42·1	48·1
Mining	5·5	96·2	93·7	99·0	104·9	101·1	96·4
Coal	3·0	78·8	73·0	83·8	95·2	99·4	102·3
Metallic ores	1·6	147·1	157·0	151·5	138·5	103·7	85·3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·9	109·9	107·1	99·9	111·6	106·2	81·4
Communication	3·0	114·2	114·8	111·2	106·6	102·8	105·1
Telegraphs	·6	115·3	119·1	108·4	109·3	102·2	98·3
Telephones	2·4	113·9	113·6	112·0	105·9	103·0	106·8
Transportation	13·9	111·3	108·7	109·0	116·2	114·0	109·6
Street railways and cartage	2·5	119·4	115·1	117·2	122·4	130·4	119·7
Railways	9·6	100·1	98·4	98·0	106·9	100·2	99·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·8	215·5	208·3	211·3	204·5	241·5	218·5
Construction and Maintenance	10·8	169·7	175·5	157·5	171·8	166·2	142·5
Building	3·5	148·7	147·2	135·4	144·5	128·1	102·9
Highway	2·3	2,204·8	2,523·4	1,828·4	2,499·5	4,233·8	2,365·1
Railway	5·0	128·4	130·1	126·0	140·2	137·6	143·0
Services	1·8	120·5	125·9	115·0	113·7	102·0	104·5
Hotel and restaurant	1·0	130·4	142·7	122·1	123·4	106·8	110·6
Professional	·2	113·3	108·9	111·5	113·0	96·9	92·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	108·5	106·6	105·9	101·0	96·0	98·7
Trade	7·1	96·7	95·6	93·1	93·2	91·9	92·4
Retail	4·6	95·4	94·9	91·1	90·5	88·8	88·5
Wholesale	2·5	99·1	96·8	97·0	98·2	97·4	99·4
All industries	100·0	98·3	96·6	93·9	99·5	94·6	90·2

* For explanation of the term "relative weight see note on page 4.

from 14,461 persons on September 1 to 15,017 at the beginning of October. There was greater activity in shipping in Quebec, while in Ontario employment declined. Very much larger gains were reported on the same date of 1924, but the index numbers for the two periods were practically the same.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—For the eighth consecutive month, employment in building construction expanded, 247 persons being added to the staffs of the 314 contractors making returns, who employed 28,451 workers. Firms in Ontario and British Columbia released employees, but elsewhere improvement was indicated. Activity had declined on October 1 last year, when the index number stood at 135.4 as compared with 148.6 on the date under review.

Highway.—Continued curtailment of operations on highway construction and maintenance was registered by the 121 employers reporting. Their staffs fell off by 2,907 persons to 18,476 at the beginning of October. A very large share of this reduction took place in the Maritime Provinces. The number released on October 1, 1924, was much smaller than this, but employment then was in less volume.

Railway.—Statements compiled from 37 companies and divisional superintendents in the railway construction division showed that they employed 40,460 persons as compared with 40,953 in the preceding month. There were moderate declines in all except the Maritime Provinces. Very much more pronounced contractions were made on the same date of last year, when the index number was slightly lower.

Services

Summer hotels continued to release employees, causing losses in employment that were not counterbalanced by increases in other branches of the service group. In this division, 172 firms reported 14,836 employees, as against 15,512 in the preceding month. The largest decreases were in the Prairie Provinces, but summer hotels everywhere were seasonally slacker. The reductions in payroll indicated at this time last year were somewhat greater, and the index number was over five points below its level in 1925.

Trade

Further improvement was noted in trading establishments, 577 of which increased their working forces from 56,964 on September 1 to 57,458 at the beginning of October. A large share of the expansion took place in wholesale trade in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The additions to staffs reported on October 1 of a year ago were somewhat larger, but employment then was in smaller volume.

The accompanying table gives index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of October and September, 1925, as compared with October 1 of the last four years. The columns headed "Relative Weight" in the tables in this article show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area of industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on October 1, 1925.

Increased Mineral Production in Canada

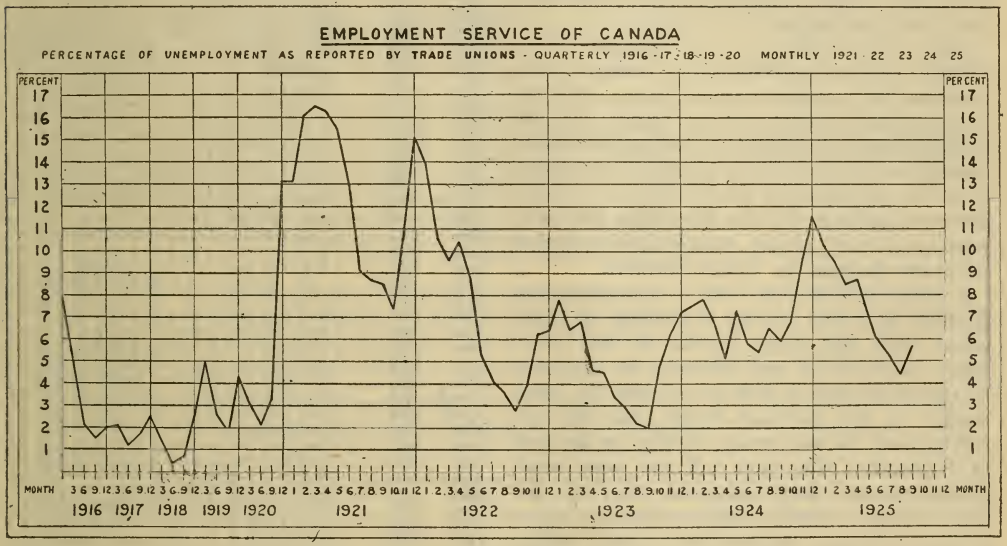
The *Canadian Mining Journal* for October 30 notes that recently issued summary reports on mineral production in Canada all show that substantial increases are being made. "The Department of Mines of British Columbia estimates the value of the Province's mineral production for the first eight months of the year at $41,000,000. At this rate the total for 1925 will be over twenty per cent higher than that for 1924. The Ontario Department of Mines has just issued a report on the gold output of the Province during the same eight months, which shows a total of $19,966,279 or at the rate of $30,000,000 for the year. The nickel and copper production of the Sudbury mines is also large this year and nickel producing companies have had much success in finding new outlets for the metal.

"An outstanding feature this year is the very large production of lead and zinc in British Columbia. The output for eight months by the lead-zinc mines in the Western Province was 142,000,000 pounds of lead and 75,850,000 pounds of zinc. These figures illustrate what is going on at the Sullivan mine and the Trail smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada. British Columbia can justly claim to have in the Sullivan the greatest lead-zinc mine in the world and at Trail one of the finest metallurgical works. The products of the Trail works are refined metals ready for the manufacturer. Less spectacular are the increases in production of copper by the Granby and Britannia mining companies."

The production of non-metallic minerals will not show a corresponding increase this year, but it is expected that in spite of the recent strike in Nova Scotia, the output of non-metals will probably be equal to that of last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30, 1925, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.



The present article on unemployment among members of local trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending September 30, 1925. At the close of July the unemployment percentage was 5.2 as compared with 6.1 per cent at the end of June. Improvement continued until the end of August but a less favourable situation was reported for September, the percentage of unemployment standing at 5.7 for the last day of that month. Conditions throughout the quarter were somewhat more favourable each month than during the corresponding months of last year, the percentage out of work at the end of September being only .2 per cent lower than on September 30, 1924.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters from 1916-1920 inclusive and by months from 1921 to date. The curve which had shown a downward tendency since April continued in this manner until September, when owing to slightly less favourable conditions the trend was in the opposite direction.

In July slightly less activity than in June was reported in Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, while in the remaining provinces the situation was more favourable. The improvement in Quebec was especially marked owing to greater activity in the garment trades. Lumber workers and loggers registered considerable unemployment but the mining, manufacturing, building and transportation groups all reflected better conditions.

Unions in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were better employed during August than in the previous month. Alberta showed the most substantial gain due to greater employment in the coal mines and in the remaining provinces the improvement was slight. Workers in the manufacturing, logging, mining, building and transportation divisions were all more fully engaged.

During September employment was on a higher level than in August in all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia, but the declines in these two provinces more than offset the other gains. Quebec reported the most substantial decline due to between season

inactivity in the garment trades. Less employment was afforded in the manufacturing division as a whole and also in the building trades and mining industry, but transportation workers were more active.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces and Table II on page 1111 shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries.

The lumbering and mining industries reported considerable unemployment during July as compared with the same month of last year. Building tradesmen were more active as were also transportation workers. Employment in the manufacturing industries declined slightly but there were fluctuations within the group. Pulp and paper makers and garment workers were slightly more active, but textile, iron and steel and glass workers were slacker.

In August unions in the manufacturing, logging, mining, building and transportation divisions all registered improvement over the corresponding month of last year. In the manufacturing division paper makers reported considerable gains, while printing tradesmen, garment and iron and steel workers also were better employed. Of the reductions the most substantial were among glass workers followed by lesser declines for textile workers.

Unemployment in the manufacturing division increased during September as compared with the same month of last year. More employment was afforded the majority of the tradesmen in this group, but the large decline in the garment trades was the opposing force for the group, so that at the end of September this year 1.9 per cent more unemployment was registered than in the same month of 1924. Improvement was noted in the building, transportation and mining groups but employment for lumber workers and loggers declined.

Table III which accompanies this article shows the percentage of unemployment for the months of July, August and September for all Canada and also by provinces for the month of September. For this month reports were received from 1,517 locals with an aggregate membership of 148,161 persons, of whom 8,374 or a percentage of 5.7 were unemployed.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
July 1921	12·2	10·9	8·7	7·8	6·6	4·9	6·3	16·7	**9·1**
Aug. 1921	7·4	8·3	11·5	8·0	3·5	3·1	4·8	12·7	**8·7**
Sept. 1921	8·7	7·0	13·8	6·2	3·9	2·5	3·0	12·5	**8·5**
Oct. 1921	2·8	5·6	10·7	5·7	4·2	3·3	4·0	14·8	**7·4**
Nov. 1921	6·9	5·7	20·8	6·1	8·5	5·5	5·9	18·0	**11·1**
Dec. 1921	5·9	6·9	26·8	9·7	15·5	10·4	6·8	24·7	**15·1**
Jan. 1922	18·4	8·6	14·7	11·1	19·8	13·3	9·5	22·7	**13·9**
Feb. 1922	11·0	7·4	7·5	10·1	17·0	9·9	8·5	20·1	**10·6**
March 1922	9·5	7·1	7·7	8·3	14·1	11·0	10·1	17·7	**9·6**
April 1922	20·0	3·5	10·6	5·9	14·9	8·7	12·3	19·5	**10·4**
May 1922	12·1	3·1	11·4	3·9	7·1	6·4	5·9	10·9	**8·7**
June 1922	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	**5·3**
July 1922	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	**4·1**
Aug. 1922	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	**3·6**
Sept. 1922	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	**2·8**
Oct. 1922	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	**3·9**
Nov. 1922	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	**6·2**
Dec. 1922	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	**6·4**
Jan. 1923	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	**7·8**
Feb. 1923	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	**6·4**
March 1923	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	**6·8**
April 1923	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	**4·6**
May 1923	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	**4·5**
June 1923	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	**3·4**
July 1923	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	**2·9**
Aug. 1923	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	**2·2**
Sept. 1923	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	**2·0**
Oct. 1923	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	**4·8**
Nov. 1923	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	**6·2**
Dec. 1923	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	**7·2**
Jan. 1924	9·5	3·0	9·0	7·5	7·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	**7·5**
Feb. 1924	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	**7·8**
March 1924	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	**6·7**
April 1924	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·2	**5·1**
May 1924	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	**7·2**
June 1924	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	**5·8**
July 1924	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	**5·4**
Aug. 1924	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	**6·5**
Sept. 1924	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·0	4·7	4·3	**5·9**
Oct. 1924	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	**6·8**
Nov. 1924	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	**9·7**
Dec. 1924	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	**11·6**
Jan. 1925	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	**10·2**
Feb. 1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	**9·5**
March 1925	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	**8·5**
April 1925	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	**8·7**
May 1925	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	**7·9**
June 1925	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	**6·1**
July 1925	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	**5·2**
Aug. 1925	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	**4·4**
Sept. 1925	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	0·8	2·6	5·2	**5·7**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Iron and its products	Animal products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Transportation	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail) shop clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
July 1921	18·6	35·7	11·2	22·9	3·2	2·1	2·8	9·9	7·3	4·1	8·6	....	....	2·7	13·2	30·9	19·9	31·9	3·8	18·7	4·5	7·2	5·2	·5	·1	....	·8	6·7	....	·9	9·1
August 1921	14·5	22·6	7·9	11·3	8·4	6·0	9·3	8·3	2·4	3·0	8·6	....	....	3·5	16·1	12·1	35·5	....	10·2	18·2	3·5	6·1	4·1	·3	.2	....	·7	5·0	3·3	1·1	8·7
September 1921	20·2	22·8	9·1	13·9	11·4	7·7	6·3	8·3	2·4	13·8	3·7	17·5	....	6·4	19·1	16·4	59·8	....	3·4	11·7	2·6	7·9	2·3	2·9	.4	....	·5	3·3	1·1	6·4	8·5
October 1921	25·6	32·0	13·4	10·9	11·2	6·0	7·1	6·8	14·2	4·2	17·9	....	....	9·6	12·0	13·0	33·5	....	3·7	12·7	3·6	3·0	3·0	4·7	.3	....	·1	5·3	2·7	3·7	7·4
November 1921	61·6	18·6	8·7	17·7	8·0	3·1	4·0	2·6	11·8	44·0	4·7	59·8	....	14·0	10·1	9·5	35·7	....	3·5	17·8	4·3	29·0	8·0	.4	.3	....	·8	5·7	5·1	7·2	11·1
December 1921	70·6	45·0	18·5	24·7	21·6	3·9	3·5	4·1	12·3	45·8	4·4	60·8	....	9·6	12·0	13·0	33·5	....	5·2	25·9	9·6	24·2	6·6	6·5	1·0	1·0	.2	7·5	6·0	10·6	13·9
January 1922	73·1	6·5	11·1	15·8	10·1	6·0	7·0	5·6	37·3	13·9	4·2	17·9	....	0	2·3	25·8	9·6	24·3	2·2	32·8	7·9	10·0	8·0	4·7	.5	....	0	7·5	6·0	10·6	13·9
February 1922	63·5	9·2	7·9	11·4	5·7	2·6	5·4	3·6	12·9	2·3	5·1	1·3	....	0	12·4	29·2	6·6	13·5	23·4	7·2	12·6	7·9	3·6	6·5	1·0	.2	7·0	5·5	10·1	10·6
March 1922	58·2	7·0	5·8	8·1	11·4	4·6	5·1	4·3	30·9	1·9	5·1	1·3	....	0	13·5	23·4	7·6	13·5	23·4	9·2	19·4	7·1	3·9	7·5	.5	....	1·0	5·0	3·0	9·5	10·4
April 1922	55·8	38·7	23·6	10·8	10·0	3·3	4·0	3·0	18·2	10·5	4·6	18·6	....	16·6	8·6	9·4	8·7	0	18·6	15·5	6·5	19·4	7·9	3·6	.5	....	.5	3·7	2·6	6·7	5·3
May 1922	37·7	27·7	11·0	15·0	8·2	2·7	3·5	4·3	10·4	41·5	5·0	34·5	....	15·6	5·9	10·5	24·4	0	1·6	8·5	5·4	13·7	5·6	3·1	.4	....	.5	3·4	2·0	6·5	3·6
June 1922	25·7	.8	7·9	6·5	13·0	4·3	2·3	4·3	4·4	5·3	5·6	5·1	....	13·0	7·7	13·3	20·9	0	3·5	5·2	4·3	5·2	4·7	.4	.4	....	.5	2·1	6·5	4·3	4·1
July 1922	17·5	2·7	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	4·4	8·7	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	....	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	2·0	3·7	2·1	5·5	2·3	.5	.4	....	1·5	2·5	1·7	4·3	3·6
August 1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	.4	8·7	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	....	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	11·2	7·4	1·8	.4	....	1·5	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
September 1922	16·1	....	.7	4·5	13·4	2·8	.2	3·6	4·7	3·0	3·2	4·6	....	12·6	.7	7·2	27·9	15·1	.3	4·4	10·4	18·6	10·1	1·8	.4	....	.8	3·0	2·7	1·4	6·1
October 1922	38·8	....	3·1	1·7	10·6	7·9	2·6	4·6	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	3·9	6·5	15·8	4·0	3·6	4·4	10·4	2·4	10·0	2·4	.5	.5	....	.4	3·0	2·7	1·5	6·4
November 1922	64·8	3·8	1·5	8·5	7·9	2·6	.9	4·6	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	3·9	6·5	15·8	4·0	3·6	4·4	10·4	2·4	10·0	2·4	.5	.5	....	.4	3·0	2·7	1·5	6·4
December 1922	55·5	3·8	1·5	6·4	6·7	4·2	1·1	5·6	27·4	4·4	3·8	4·6	....	21·6	4·1	6·2	7·6	25·3	0	8·0	24·6	5·9	30·0	4·4	.5	....	.5	3·5	2·6	1·7	7·8
January 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	....	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	....	.5	3·9	2·6	1·2	7·0
February 1923	54·1	....	.5	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	0	3·5	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·9	43·1	3·2	1·4	....	.5	4·8	2·6	1·7	6·8
March 1923	20·2	0	.6	3·8	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	10·4	1·5	3·2	6·0	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	1·4	....	.5	2·3	2·7	1·4	4·3
April 1923	0	5·2	5·2	5·4	3·9	2·8	0	1·4	3·5	2·5	2·7	2·7	0	0	10·4	1·6	3·8	6·0	0	1·4	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	....	.4	2·3	2·7	1·4	4·5
May 1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·5	2·6	.1	5·2	9·4	7·0	3·5	9·4	0	0	9·5	6·0	3·2	0	0	4·0	3·1	2·0	3·5	1·1	.4	....	.4	2·1	1·4	.4	3·4
June 1923	0	....	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	.1	5·2	9·4	7·0	3·5	9·4	0	0	9·5	6·0	3·2	0	0	4·0	3·1	2·0	3·5	1·1	.4	....	.4	2·1	1·4	.4	3·4
July 1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	.9	3·2	.4	4·8	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	....	....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	.4	....	.4	2·1	1·4	.4	2·2
August 1923	0	....	2·4	2·9	2·5	3·0	.1	4·6	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·6	3·0	1·1	.4	....	.4	2·1	1·4	.4	2·2
September 1923	0	0	2·9	3·0	2·6	.1	4·6	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·6	3·0	1·4	.5	.4	....	.5	1·8	1·2	3·5	4·8
October 1923	0	0	4·0	9·6	3·6	3·1	.5	4·5	9·4	2·3	3·6	30·1	0	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·8	.5	....	.6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
November 1923	3·1	....	4·8	10·4	1·9	2·3	.3	3·4	12·0	32·7	4·5	31·8	1·3	2·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·3	.6	....	.6	2·2	2·1	1·3	4·7
December 1923	19·4	....	8·1	6·7	7·0	5·4	1·8	3·8	14·9	13·0	7·1	10·2	.4	13·7	5·0	4·6	23·3	0	1·9	28·3	4·5	7·3	4·0	2·5	.4	....	.5	3·3	2·0	1·7	5·2
January 1924	41·9	....	8·8	6·7	1·4	3·1	1·8	3·8	14·9	13·0	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	9·6	8·0	26·0	0	18·6	26·4	3·5	61·6	4·2	.6	....	.1	4·7	2·9	1·5	5·4
February 1924	38·0	....	6·2	7·0	5·4	4·6	1·0	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	....	2·8	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	0	1·5	19·1	3·5	5·5	3·3	1·8	.1	....	.1	2·2	1·2	1·2	5·4
March 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	1·0	4·0	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	4·7	22·5	0	1·7	15·5	3·1	5·5	3·3	.1	....	.0	2·2	1·0	1·6	6·7
April 1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	5·2	1·0	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	....	2·8	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	0	1·5	19·1	3·5	5·5	3·3	1·8	.0	....	.0	2·2	1·0	1·2	5·4
May 1924	0	0	1·3	2·9	3·1	5·2	1·0	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	....	2·8	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	0	1·5	19·1	3·5	5·5	3·3	1·8	.0	....	.0	2·2	1·0	1·2	5·4
June 1924	0	0	0	6·6	5·8	6·2	3·0	3·6	4·7	2·2	7·4	10·6	3·6	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	29·7	2·9	.5	....	.1	2·2	1·7	.0	6·4
July 1924	0	0	0	6·6	10·3	6·2	3·0	4·9	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·6	4·9	8·4	16·4	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	15·5	2·6	29·7	2·9	.5	....	.1	2·2	1·7	.0	6·3
August 1924	0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·6	4·9	8·4	16·4	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	15·5	2·6	29·7	2·9	.5	....	.1	2·2	1·7	.0	6·3
September 1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	.5	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	11·9	3·8	3·8	6·0	4·6	.4	....	.1	1·6	2·1	1·6	4·5
October 1924	0	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·3	5·9	9·7	6·7	17·2	31·3	16·0	1·9	7·4	12·1	26·4	25·0	0	2·0	13·1	2·9	5·2	3·4	2·2	.4	....	.1	1·6	2·1	1·7	5·3
November 1924	0	57·7	15·5	11·0	2·1	6·7	7·2	8·6	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	....	17·2	14·2	5·4	8·9	4·2	4·5	1·1	1·1	.4	....	.9	2·9	6·5
December 1924	6	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	....	10·0	24·9	5·4	12·3	5·5	4·5	2·8	2·0	.6	3·0	1·2	3·8	7·4
January 1925	11·1	....	0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	....	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	6·4	5·7	1·6	2·4	.6	3·0	1·3	1·4	6·6
February 1925	6·5	53·4	19·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	3·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	....	10·3	28·6	12·5	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	.2	5·3	3·3	1·6	7·0
March 1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	....	13·5	22·5	5·4	5·9	3·3	3·3	1·3	1·3	.6	7·0	3·8	.6	8·5
April 1925	3·1	63·3	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	5·4	7·9	8·6	7·8	6·7	....	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	2·6	.1	4·4	2·0	.1	7·0
May 1925	0	17·3	3·8	11·6	7·2	5·2	2·1	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	....	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	2·1	2·1	....	.1	3·2	1·9	.2	5·1
June 1925	0	25·0	9·9	10·2	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	....	2·3	8·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	....	....	....	.1	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0
July 1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·1	....	4·8	7·4	2·3	6·8	3·7	....	....	....	.1	1·2	1·6	.6	5·1
August 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	.3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	....	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	.1	0	0	.1	1·9	1·6	.6	4·4
September 1925	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·4	3·0	1·5	5·9	2·0	.2	.1	0	.1	0	.5	0	4·9

TABLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1925,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Fishing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**25**	**0**	**0**
Lumber Workers and Loggers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mining	**12**	**3830**	**378**	**9·9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**100**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal Miners	11	3530	378	10·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores)	1	300	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturing Industries	**9**	**281**	**5**	**1·8**	**14**	**1357**	**39**	**2·9**	**72**	**15895**	**3736**	**23·5**	**180**	**15490**	**635**	**4·1**
Vegetable Products (except textiles, fibres and woods)	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**5**	**0**	.....	**6**	**939**	**36**	**3·8**	**9**	**431**	**49**	**11·4**
Soft drink workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	90	0	.....	2	158	0	.....
Cigar and tobacco workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	0	.....	2	339	20	.....	5	183	35	.....
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	510	16	.....	2	90	14	.....
Pulp and paper products	**2**	**116**	**3**	**2·6**	**2**	**106**	**2**	**1·9**	**13**	**1531**	**77**	**5·0**	**43**	**5059**	**120**	**2·4**
(*a*) Pulp and paper mill workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**344**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**2558**	**8**	**·3**
(*b*) Printing, publishing and lithographing	**2**	**116**	**3**	**2·6**	**2**	**106**	**2**	**1·9**	8	1187	77	6·5	**26**	**2501**	**112**	**4·5**
Compositors	2	116	3	.....	1	80	2	.....	3	639	16	.....	14	1456	85	.....
Pressmen and assistants	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26	0	.....	2	387	15	.....	5	440	13	.....
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42	42	.....	1	46	0	.....
Stereotypers and electrotypers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	117	0	.....
Engravers and lithographers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	119	4	.....	3	373	14	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	69	0	.....
Wood products (except paper)	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**28**	**24**	**85·7**	**3**	**412**	**0**	**0**	8	**235**	**10**	**4·3**
Fibres, textiles and textile products	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**76**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**4932**	**2691**	**54·6**	**16**	**2457**	**60**	**2·4**
(*a*) Textile and carpet workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	76	0	0	**2**	**543**	**164**	**30·2**	**4**	**133**	**30**	**22·6**
(*b*) Garment workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**4363**	**2525**	**57·9**	**11**	**2203**	**25**	**1·1**
Tailors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90	0	.....
Garment workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4363	2525	.....	8	2,113	25	.....
(*c*) Hat, cap and glove workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**26**	**2**	**7·7**	**1**	**121**	**5**	**4·1**
Animal products (except textile fibres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**620**	**22**	**3·5**	**6**	**639**	**15**	**2·3**
Butchers, meat and fish packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	564	22	.....	6	639	15	.....
Iron and its products	**7**	**165**	**2**	**1·2**	8	**1132**	**13**	**1·1**	**34**	**6512**	**775**	**11·9**	**89**	**6391**	**365**	**5·7**
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	112	0	.....	3	181	2	.....	5	235	37	.....
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders	1	12	1	.....	1	20	0	.....	3	171	20	.....	11	776	71	.....
Machinists	1	44	1	.....	2	484	13	.....	5	225	8	.....	21	1707	151	.....
Moulders	2	34	0	.....	1	52	0	.....	2	763	34	.....	14	635	91	.....
Patternmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	90	23	.....	3	176	1	.....
Railway carmen	3	75	0	.....	2	464	0	.....	17	4852	682	.....	35	2862	14	.....
Sheet metal workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	230	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-ferrous metals	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**149**	**70**	**47·0**	**4**	**105**	**8**	**7·6**
Metal polishers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	0	.....	1	149	70	.....	3	39	6	.....
Jewelry workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	66	2	.....
Mill and smeltermen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, glass and stone products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**74**	**30**	**40·5**	**2**	**80**	**8**	**10·0**
Mineral products (gas, oil, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (unclassified workers)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3**	**726**	**35**	**4·8**	**3**	**93**	**0**	**0**

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent		
																			July 1925	Aug. 1925	Sept. 1925
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**150**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**175**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**440**	**200**	**45·5**	**2**	**440**	**200**	**39·4**	**0**	**45·5**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**12**	**2416**	**110**	**4·6**	**3**	**1287**	**0**	**0**	**23**	**7633**	**488**	**9·4**	**5·8**	**6·4**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2416	110	.....	3	1287	0	.....	26	7233	488	9·8	6·0	6·7
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	400	0	0	0	0
23	**2585**	**61**	**2·4**	**21**	**1711**	**4**	**·2**	**32**	**2003**	**37**	**1·8**	**47**	**3564**	**215**	**6·0**	**398**	**42886**	**4732**	**8·5**	**8·0**	**11·0**
.....	....	....	....	**1**	**1089**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**217**	**1**	**·5**	**3**	**95**	**6**	**6·3**	**24**	**2776**	**92**	**3·6**	**2·9**	**3·3**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	177	0	.....	2	62	0	.....	7	487		0	0	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	0	.....	1	33	6	.....	10	564	61	13·1	8·3	10·8
.....	....	....	....	1	1089	0	.....	1	36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1725	31	1·5	1·9	1·8
6	**481**	**14**	**2·9**	**8**	**249**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**374**	**19**	**5·1**	**11**	**577**	**16**	**2·8**	**93**	**8493**	**251**	**4·6**	**3·8**	**3·0**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**22**	**2902**	8	**1·4**	**1·5**	**·3**
6	**481**	**14**	**2·9**	**8**	**249**	**0**	**0**	8	**374**	**19**	**5·1**	**11**	**577**	**16**	**2·8**	**71**	**5591**	**243**	**6·0**	**5·1**	**4·3**
2	356	10	....	4	156	0	.....	3	214	13	.....	7	452	15	.....	36	3469	144	6·1	5·8	4·2
2	75	4	....	2	48	0	.....	2	89	6	.....	1	32	1	.....	15	1097	39	8·2	5·7	3·6
.....	....	....	....	1	29	0	.....	2	64	0	.....	2	70	0	.....	7	251	42	3·2	·9	16·7
1	25	0	....	1	16	0	.....	1	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	165	0	1·1	0	0
1	25	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	0	.....	7	540	18	3·8	3·0	3·3
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	69	0	....	....	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**1720**	**136**	**7·9**	**18**	**2395**	**170**	**7·2**	**4·6**	**7·1**
1	**503**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**241**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**169**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**8378**	**2751**	**16·1**	**14·1**	**32·8**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7**	**752**	**194**	**20·5**	**23·0**	**25·8**
1	**503**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**241**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**169**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**7479**	**2550**	**16·2**	**13·6**	**34·1**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	169	0	.....	5	259	0	6·1	1·4	0
1	503	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	241	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7220	2550	16·5	13·9	35·4
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**147**	**7**	**1·8**	**4·4**	**4·8**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**60**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**1319**	**37**	**3·8**	**2·9**	**2·8**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56	0	3·1	0	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	0	.....	10	1263	37	3·8	3·0	2·9
15	**1577**	**47**	**3·0**	**12**	**373**	**4**	**1·1**	**17**	**1149**	**17**	**1·5**	**22**	**890**	**57**	**6·4**	**204**	**18189**	**1280**	**7·0**	**7·9**	**7·0**
1	16	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	0	.....	2	18	1	.....	14	586	40	7·2	7·8	6·8
.....	....	....	....	2	36	0	.....	2	108	5	.....	1	150	25	.....	21	1273	122	4·1	6·4	9·6
4	480	31	....	3	123	4	.....	3	255	12	.....	5	113	8	.....	44	3431	228	9·2	4·2	6·6
1	46	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	120	15	.....	22	1650	147	21·2	19·3	8·9
1	48	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1	.....	6	323	30	8·3	7·2	9·3
8	987	4	....	6	208	0	.....	10	745	0	.....	10	473	7	.....	91	10666	707	4·7	7·9	6·6
.....	....	....	....	1	6	0	.....	1	17	0	.....	1	7	0	.....	6	260	6	3·4	3·3	2·3
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**53**	**0**	**0**	8	**317**	**78**	**27·0**	**32·8**	**24·6**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	198	76	50·3	42·0	38·4
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	0	.....	2	81	2	12·1	0	2·5
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38	0	.....	1	38	0	0	0	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**22**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**176**	**38**	**44·4**	**51·2**	**21·6**
1	**24**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**819**	**35**	**4·8**	**2·4**	**4·3**

TABLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Building and Construction	5	178	18	10·1	4	115	0	0	31	7307	398	5·4	78	6024	969	16·1
Steam shovel and dredgemen													1	212	0	
Bridge and structural iron workers																
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	1	46	2		1	19	0		5	1454	113		28	1740	645	
Carpenters and joiners	1	85	0		2	48	0		13	4281	121		23	2783	267	
Electrical workers									3	823	2		4	124	2	
Granite and stone cutters	1	18	15						2	345	75		7	194	15	
Painters, decorators and paper hangers	2	29	1						3	284	85		4	80	10	
Plumbers and steamfitters					1	48	0		4	106	0		9	705	10	
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers									1	14	2					
Hod-carriers and building labourers													2	186	20	
Transportation	43	2276	76	3·3	37	2398	87	3·6	95	11653	327	2·8	215	20196	192	·9
(*a*) Shipping and stevedoring	1	100	21	21·0					3	836	13	1·6	1	22	2	9·1
(*b*) Steam railway operation	41	2018	55	2·7	37	2398	87	3·6	90	8090	306	3·8	203	16524	190	1·1
Conductors	3	117	0		2	181	0		9	538	0		24	1271	2	
Locomotive engineers	6	222	5		4	325	0		9	583	0		32	2187	2	
Locomotive firemen	7	385	27		3	124	13		11	812	69		27	2266	47	
Trainmen	4	365	8		7	817	35		10	2187	107		24	4365	110	
Railway employees, n.e.s.	14	428	15		14	460	10		28	2042	36		50	2671	7	
Express employees	1	12	0						2	43	0		6	154	0	
Maintenance of way and railway shop labourers	6	489	0		7	491	29		21	1885	94		40	3610	22	
(*c*) Local transportation	1	158	0	0					2	2727	8	·3	11	3950	0	0
Street and electric railway employees	1	158	0						2	2727	8		11	3950	0	
Teamsters and chauffeurs																
Communication	9	424	0	0	7	152	0	0	10	1612	3	·2	9	2851	1	·0
(*a*) Telegraph operation	9	424	0	0	7	152	0	0	10	1612	3	·2	9	2851	1	·0
Telegraphers (system div.)	7	330	0		7	152	0		8	1470	0		8	2808	0	
Telegraphers (local)	2	94	0						2	142	3		1	43	1	
(*b*) Telephone operators																
Trade (Retail shop clerks)									6	715	4	·6	1	75	0	0
Services	8	248	0	0	8	301	2	·7	30	3793	27	·7	106	5453	91	1·7
(*a*) Governmental	8	248	0	0	7	272	0	0	16	2857	0	0	55	3786	3	·1
Federal employees	8	248	0		4	152	0		7	1146	0		39	1660	1	
Civic employees					3	120	0		9	1711	0		16	2126	2	
(*b*) Miscellaneous					1	29	2	6·9	14	936	27	2·9	51	1667	88	5·3
Hotel and restaurant empl									3	370	10		1	11	0	
Theatre and stage empl					1	29	2		2	18	0		10	299	15	
Barbers									4	279	11		16	467	2	
Stationary engineers and firemen									3	186	5		20	645	17	
Others									2	83	1		4	245	54	
All Occupations	86	7237	477	6·6	70	4323	128	3·0	245	41075	4495	10·9	590	50414	1888	3·7

Minimum Wage Rate for Custom Millinery Workers in Ontario

The Ontario Minimum Wage Board held an open session at Toronto in October to hear suggestions as to the proposed minimum rate of wages for military workers. The rate was fixed after the Board had held conferences with the employers and workers concerned. Dr. J. W. MacMillan, chairman of the Board, announced that the order would fix the rate of experienced workers at $12.50 a week. "It will differ somewhat," he said, "from former orders of the Board in regard to the period of apprenticeship, which will be longer, and apprentices will start at a lower wage. The order affecting millinery workers covers the custom trade, the factories being taken care of under a previous order. There are two seasons in the trade, and we have decided that a period of ten weeks in each season will be deemed as covering the annual apprenticeship which will run for three years. The lowest wage will be $6 a week."

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent		
																			July 1925	Aug. 1925	Sept. 1925
6	299	7	2·3	9	185	0	0	16	730	52	7·1	12	1014	220	21·7	161	15852	1664	7·4	6·1	10·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	287	25	9·5	10·7	8·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	4	.....	1	95	10	.....	2	117	14	16·0	5·7	12·0
3	67	7	.....	3	62	0	.....	4	104	15	.....	2	112	13	.....	47	3604	795	10·6	10·0	22·1
1	11	0	.....	2	22	0	.....	4	149	4	.....	3	313	20	.....	49	7692	412	4·6	3·6	5·4
2	221	0	.....	2	62	0	.....	4	306	4	.....	2	133	0	.....	17	1669	8	1·5	1·1	·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	52	21	.....	12	609	126	11·4	8·2	20·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	290	150	.....	10	683	246	34·2	34·3	36·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	39	0	.....	2	74	0	.....	1	19	6	.....	19	991	16	5·7	5·1	1·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	2	20·0	13·8	14·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	186	20	19·6	6·5	10·8
55	5535	104	1·9	62	3558	51	1·4	54	4955	90	1·8	60	5849	109	1·9	631	56720	1936	2·6	2·3	1·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	760	66	8·7	7	1718	102	3·2	6·8	5·9
54	5513	104	1·9	59	3409	51	1·5	51	4530	90	2·0	54	3347	35	1·0	589	45829	918	3·1	2·6	2·0
6	410	3	.....	6	282	0	.....	5	376	0	.....	6	317	0	.....	61	3492	5	·5	·7	·1
6	438	0	.....	9	426	0	.....	5	390	0	.....	9	394	0	.....	80	4965	7	·8	1·7	·1
8	483	1	.....	13	305	4	.....	7	531	24	.....	8	378	8	.....	84	5284	193	6·6	4·7	3·7
7	1083	0	.....	7	696	1	.....	8	1137	51	.....	7	716	27	.....	74	11366	339	6·1	5·1	3·0
12	951	22	.....	9	412	0	.....	11	655	0	.....	9	529	0	.....	147	8148	90	1·5	·8	1·1
2	208	0	.....	3	92	0	.....	2	114	0	.....	2	31	0	.....	18	654	0	0	0	0
13	1940	78	.....	12	1196	46	.....	13	1327	15	.....	13	982	0	.....	125	11920	284	1·5	1·5	2·4
1	22	0	0	3	149	0	0	3	425	0	0	4	1742	8	·5	25	9173	16	·0	·1	·2
1	22	0	.....	3	149	0	.....	2	375	0	.....	3	1572	8	.....	23	8953	16	·0	·1	·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	0	.....	1	170	0	.....	2	220	0	0	0	0
9	1161	0	0	7	468	0	0	7	804	0	0	8	994	2	·2	66	8466	6	0	0	·1
8	1069	0	0	7	468	0	0	7	804	0	0	8	994	2	·2	65	8374	6	0	0	·1
7	1024	0	.....	7	468	0	.....	7	804	0	.....	7	873	0	.....	58	7929	0	0	0	0
1	45	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	121	2	.....	7	445	6	·4	·4	1·3
1	92	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	92	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	790	4	1·2	1·9	·5
8	550	3	·5	19	693	1	·1	25	1255	30	2·4	28	2996	90	3·1	232	15199	244	1·6	1·6	1·6
6	508	0	0	13	578	0	0	11	694	0	0	16	1374	0	0	132	10317	3	·2	·6	·0
4	413	0	.....	9	461	0	.....	2	135	0	.....	6	675	0	.....	79	4890	1	0	0	0
2	95	0	.....	4	117	0	.....	9	559	0	.....	10	699	0	.....	53	5427	2	·3	1·0	0
2	42	3	7·1	6	115	1	·9	14	561	30	5·3	12	1532	90	5·9	100	4882	241	5·1	4·1	4·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	78	4	.....	2	349	20	.....	7	808	34	3·1	4·4	4·2
1	30	3	.....	1	18	1	.....	4	100	18	.....	1	21	8	.....	20	515	47	14·0	8·7	9·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	0	.....	4	179	0	.....	4	234	6	.....	30	1209	19	·3	·5	1·6
1	12	0	.....	3	47	0	.....	3	124	8	.....	4	877	56	.....	34	1891	86	5·9	4·8	4·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80	0	.....	1	51	0	.....	9	459	55	2·6	3·3	12·0
101	10136	175	1·7	118	6615	56	·8	146	12163	319	2·6	161	16204	836	5·2	1517	148161	8374	5·2	4·4	5·7

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1925

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of September, 1925, showed a decrease of 5 per cent in the average daily placements from that of the preceding period, this slight reduction being mainly due to the normal decrease in harvest operations in the West, while a gain of over 33 per cent was registered when compared with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1923, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications, while maintaining a high level, was somewhat lower during the first half of the month, rising slightly, however, during the latter half of the

period, while the curve of placements declined throughout the month. In the former instance the ratio was somewhat lower than that attained during September, 1924, due to the fact that the greatest demand for harvest help was registered during September of that year; the ratio of placements, however, remained slightly higher than that reached during the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 96.7 and 98.1 during the first and second half of September, 1925, in contrast with the ratio of 108.6 and 102.4 during the same period in 1924. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 91.1 and 84.8 as compared with 80.7 and 84.2 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications recorded during the first half of September was 3,909, as compared with 4,101 during the preceding period, and with 2,325 daily during the corresponding period in 1924. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 2,349 daily, in contrast with 2,658 during the latter half of September a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 3,781 vacancies during the first half and 2,304 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with the daily average of 2,526 and 2,723 vacancies during the month of September, 1924. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of August, 1925, averaged 4,185 daily. The Service effected an average of 3,563 placements during the first half of September, of which 3,153 were in regular employment and 410 in work of one weeks' duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 3,801 daily and with 1,877 daily during the first half of September, 1924. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,992 daily (1,568 regular and 424 casual) as compared with an average of 2,238 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of September, 1925, the offices of the Service referred 70,241 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 68,637 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 58,204, of which 54,248 were of men and 3,956 of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 10,433. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 64,746 for men and 10,566 for women, a total of 75,312. The number of applications for work was 77,436, of which 66,141 were from men and 11,295 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		Totals
	Regular	Casual	
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925 (9 months).....	247,130	79,997	327,127

MARITIME PROVINCES

Opportunities for employment listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the month of September, 1925, were slightly less than in August, but were about one per cent more than in September of last year. Gains under both comparisons were reported by Nova Scotia offices and losses by offices in New Brunswick. Placements in Nova Scotia were nearly six per cent less than in August, and declined about five per cent from September of last year. In New Brunswick placements were about two per cent below August, but over one per cent above September, 1924. Industries in which most of the placements were effected were logging, 149; construction and maintenance, 78; services, 160; and manufacturing, 52 in Nova Scotia, and services, 481 in New Brunswick. During the month of September 275 men and 56 women were placed in regular employment by Nova Scotia offices and 122 men and 76 women by offices in New Brunswick.

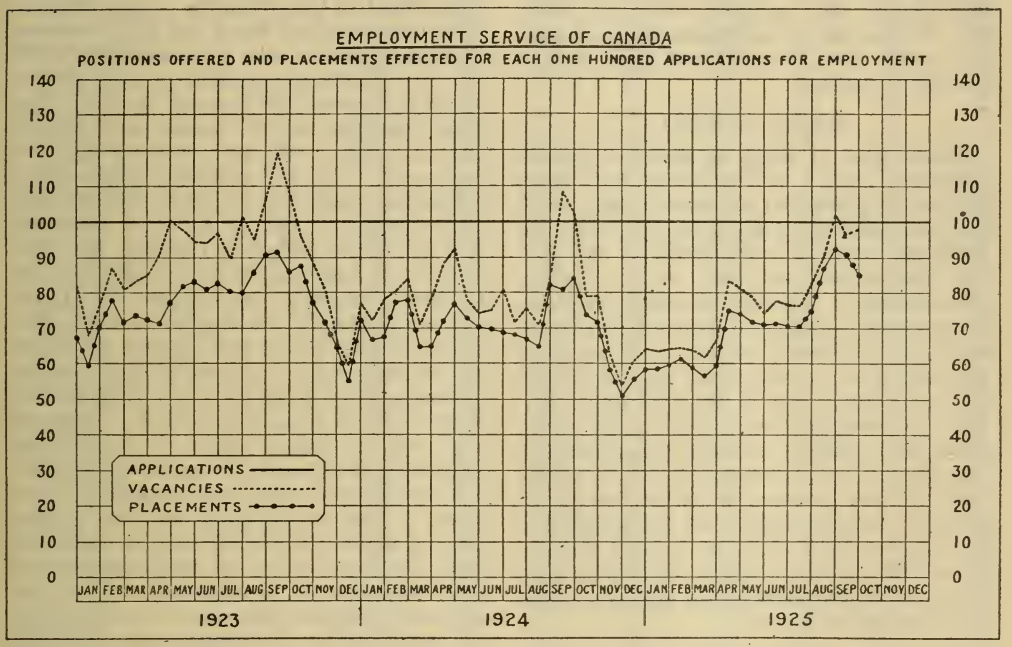
QUEBEC

Orders received during the month of September were about two per cent less than in August, but nearly 60 per cent greater than during the corresponding month last year. Increased activity in the manufacturing industries, bush operations and construction and maintenance being mainly responsible for the gains over September, 1924. Placements were about 19 per cent higher than in August, and nearly 55 per cent higher than in September of last year. The increase in the former comparison was largely due to the opening up of bush work, and in the latter comparison all industries except mining and transportation showed gains, those in the manufacturing industries, logging and construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Industries in which work was secured for most workers were manufacturing, 214; logging, 913; construction and maintenance, 549; and services, 722. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,894 of men and 618 of women.

ONTARIO

The number of vacancies listed during September were about 23 per cent higher than in

August and also in September last year. Gains over August were most pronounced in the manufacturing industries, logging, farming and transportation. The most noteworthy gains over September 1925 were in manufacturing industries, farming, construction and maintenance and transportation. Placements were nearly 23 per cent higher than in August and about 28 per cent higher than during September of last year. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing, 1,977; logging, 1,119; farming, 1,785; mining, 110; transportation, 650; construction and maintenance, 3,704; services, 3,891 and trade, 372. During the month under review 8,479 men and 1,191 women were placed in regular employment by Ontario offices.



Manitoba

Orders listed during the month of September were nearly 29 per cent less than in August and six per cent less than during September last year. The decrease in the former comparison was almost entirely due to the falling off of farm orders, where the demand for harvesters was at its peak in August, or one month earlier this year than last. Farm orders, for the same reason, were also fewer than in September of last year. The falling off in farm orders was, however, counterbalanced in part by increased requests for workers in the manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance, services and trade. Placements were about 13 per cent less than in August and about 8 per cent less than in September, 1924. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing, 270; logging, 501; representing transfers to camps in northern Ontario; farming, 4,105; construction and maintenance, 513; services, 1,928; and trade, 298. Placements in regular employment during the month under review numbered 4,857 of men and 573 of women.

Saskatchewan

Offices in Saskatchewan as in August again reported a very heavy demand for farm workers, orders received during September for all classes of work being only about five per cent less than in the preceding month and about ten per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly nine per cent higher than in August and about 67 per cent in excess of September, 1924. The bulk of the placements throughout the Province were in farming, employment being secured for 26,371 workers in this industry. Placements in industries other than farming included manufacturing, 127; construction and maintenance, 482; and services, 861. During the month 27,033 men and 329 women were placed in employment of more than one week's duration.

Alberta

There was a decline of about 28 per cent in the number of orders received during September when compared with August, but a gain of

more than 15 per cent was reported over September of last year. The demand for harvest workers was again heavy but had fallen considerably from August. Placements during September were about 26 per cent less than during the preceding month, but more than 12 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 291; farming, 7,271; mining, 340; construction and maintenance, 864; services, 825; and trade, 158. Placements in employment of more than one week's duration numbered 8,848 of men and 406 of women.

British Columbia

Orders listed at offices in British Columbia during the month of September were about five per cent less than in August, but over 52 per cent higher than in September, 1924. All industrial divisions participated in the gain over September last year except logging, the increases in the manufacturing industries, transportation, and construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Placements were about 59 per cent fewer than in August, but nearly 39 per cent in excess of September, 1924. Industries in which most of the placements were effected included manufacturing, 902; logging, 369; farming, 759; of which the majority were transfers to Saskatchewan and Alberta; manufacturing, 135; transportation, 481; construction and maintenance, 1,142; services, 1,360; and trade, 185. There were 2,740 men and 707 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During September, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 58,204 placements in regular employment, of which 49,156 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality at which they were registered. Of the latter, 4,552 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,872 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,680 to other provinces.

Quebec offices issued 286 certificates, 221 of which were given to bushmen going from Hull and Montreal to points in the vicinity of Sault St. Marie, North Bay and Cobalt. In addition, Quebec transferred 53 bushmen and one cook, and Montreal seven sawmill labourers and four bushmen to points within their respective zones. Ontario certificates numbered 690, of which 675 were provincial and 15 interprovincial. Of the former, 440 were to bushmen and 223 to construction and railroad labourers all going to Northern Ontario districts, the remainder including six carpenters, one clerk, one blacksmith, one farm labourer, two bricklayers, and one cook travelling to various points throughout the province. (The interprovincial transfers included eight harvesters going to Manitoba and two to Saskatchewan from the Fort William office and one bushman and four linemen to Hull from Ottawa). In Manitoba 1,861 special rate certificates were granted, of which 612 went to persons travelling within the province and the remainder to oustide points. The Winnipeg office issued all the certificates, those for points within the province being for 589 harvesters, 12 farm domestics, and 11 female hotel workers. To Alberta were sent 27 harvest workers, to Saskatchewan 920 harvest workers, four farm domestics, and two female hotel workers, and to Ontario 294 bush workers and two waitresses. The Saskatchewan offices issued 752 special transportation certificates, 707 within the province and 45 to other provinces. The provincial transfers included 595 farm workers, 57 bushmen, 20 miners, 20 teamsters, 12 farm domestics, one painter, one baker, and one blacksmith, the majority going to Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Estevan zones. Of the interprovincial transfers 25 were for harvesters going to Alberta and two to Manitoba, seven for farm housekeepers, six for carpenters and four for miners going to the Calgary, Edmonton and Drumheller zones. In addition, one bushman was sent from Regina to Cranbrook. Workers benefiting by the reduced rate in Alberta numbered 810, of whom 105 were harvesters going to Saskatchewan and nine labourers to Revelstoke. Of the 696 provincial transfers, 463 were for harvest workers despatched by the Calgary, Medicine Hat and Edmonton offices. Calgary also issued 152 certificates, chiefly to teamsters, bushmen, and labourers, and Edmonton 81 certificates, the majority of which were for teamsters, miners, sawmill and general labourers. British Columbia offices granted 153 special rate certificates, 117 of which were for points within the same province as the despatching office. Of these 56 were for fruit pickers and cannery workers going to the Okanagan Valley, 24 for miners, eight for bushmen, nine for cooks and practically all the remainder were for construction labourers for the Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Penticton and Kamloops zones. There was a large falling off in the interprovincial transfers, only 36 certificates being issued for the Prairie Provinces as against over 9,000 in August. Thirty-three of these were for farm labourers, 19 travelling to Alberta and 14 to Saskatchewan, and the rest were for cooks going to Saskatoon and North Battleford.

Of the 4,552 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 2,074 were carried by the Canadian Na-

tional Railway, 2,448 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 11 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 19 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1925

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1924
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**592**	**117**	**649**	**594**	**331**	**175**	**823**	**285**
Halifax	154	19	206	140	45	95	355	68
New Glasgow	221	48	206	229	190	8	232	141
Sydney	217	50	237	225	96	72	236	76
New Brunswick	**683**	**113**	**803**	**663**	**198**	**460**	**662**	**287**
Chatham	121	88	110	108	36	72	164	32
Moncton	254	25	277	248	75	168	77	156
St. John	308	0	416	307	87	220	421	99
Quebec	**2,478**	**496**	**3,962**	**2,890**	**2,512**	**56**	**894**	**1,589**
Hull	140	189	314	265	265	0	55	197
Montreal	1,593	174	2,578	1,786	1,601	42	590	907
Quebec	423	41	652	448	353	5	163	273
Sherbrooke	95	19	134	118	106	7	8	135
Three Rivers	227	73	284	273	187	2	78	77
Ontario	**16,942**	**4,090**	**17,795**	**14,438**	**9,670**	**4,103**	**5,163**	**7,679**
Belleville	161	0	154	152	105	47	34	50
Brantford	201	21	216	190	121	51	57	48
Chatham	463	8	402	405	233	172	1	37
Cobalt	208	42	262	246	228	8	23	187
Fort William	752	188	648	550	479	70	112	198
Guelph	177	57	257	168	91	70	104	55
Hamilton	915	8	1,489	1,027	398	629	943	380
Kingston	279	48	280	246	83	161	80	80
Kitchener	224	43	307	256	147	78	81	63
London	378	98	438	407	254	99	256	260
Niagara Falls	555	39	353	331	277	47	106	153
North Bay	623	262	385	371	341	30	3	407
Oshawa	245	105	251	155	139	16	51	41
Ottawa	1,361	261	1,391	1,431	1,123	165	381	728
Pembroke	622	478	242	228	199	29	11	168
Peterborough	173	51	209	213	127	23	101	95
Port Arthur	1,397	411	793	793	775	19	20	932
St. Catharines	1,173	144	955	843	682	161	147	181
St. Thomas	215	26	210	200	81	119	25	64
Sarnia	207	45	166	148	98	50	71	98
Sault Ste. Marie	385	445	338	256	200	46	50	190
Sudbury	776	306	747	729	729	0	18	416
Timmins	346	64	302	249	242	6	37	281
Toronto	4,345	918	6,281	4,133	1,947	1,867	2,277	2,125
Windsor	761	22	719	711	571	140	174	442
Manitoba	**7,810**	**475**	**8,895**	**7,987**	**5,430**	**2,326**	**1,074**	**6,668**
Brandon	1,194	35	1,067	1,027	902	125	25	1,034
Dauphin	326	66	248	245	210	35	8	232
Winnipeg	6,290	374	7,490	6,715	4,318	2,166	1,041	5,352
Saskatchewan	**30,728**	**894**	**28,204**	**28,103**	**27,362**	**716**	**257**	**16,404**
Estevan	1,020	30	964	962	961	1	3	720
Moose Jaw	11,442	248	10,878	10,846	10,670	151	98	6,054
North Battleford	528	192	259	259	253	6	0	260
Prince Albert	639	46	367	359	332	27	18	284
Regina	7,319	183	6,953	6,918	6,581	337	70	3,973
Saskatoon	4,328	25	3,740	3,727	3,563	164	52	1,593
Swift Current	2,875	72	2,737	2,737	2,724	13	6	1,523
Weyburn	1,401	42	1,319	1,309	1,295	14	9	1,200
Yorkton	921	51	737	736	733	3	1	601
Melfort	255	5	250	250	250	0	0	196
Alberta	**11,364**	**719**	**10,452**	**9,967**	**9,254**	**686**	**466**	**8,173**
Calgary	5,367	213	5,168	4,869	4,635	233	208	2,727
Drumheller	835	51	777	616	591	25	46	412
Edmonton	3,665	232	3,342	3,311	2,942	343	183	2,881
Lethbridge	1,178	210	823	832	765	67	26	1,351
Medicine Hat	319	13	342	339	321	18	3	802
British Columbia	**4,715**	**315**	**6,766**	**5,599**	**3,447**	**1,911**	**1,784**	**2,659**
Cranbrook	280	53	172	169	158	11	8	168
Kamloops	125	40	188	112	43	12	91	76
Nanaimo	52	6	25	30	11	19	34	91
Nelson	111	19	162	151	151	0	26	101
New Westminster	159	0	217	149	43	106	89	115
Penticton	161	9	135	139	106	23	6	60
Prince George	93	11	75	75	75	0	0	158
Prince Rupert	106	0	114	106	87	18	11	106
Revelstoke	87	51	90	53	50	0	10	10
Vancouver	2,839	107	4,756	3,925	2,449	1,357	973	1,578
Vernon	66	3	56	51	39	12	11	107
Victoria	636	16	776	639	235	353	525	179
All Offices	**75,312**	**7,219**	**77,436**	**70,241**	**58,204**	**10,433**	**11,123**	**43,832***
Men	64,746	4,713	66,141	60,708	54,248	5,871	7,950	40,309
Women	10,566	2,506	11,295	9,533	3,956	4,562	3,173	3,523

*88 placements effected by offices since closed.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1925

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter July to September, 1925, were much more favourable than during the corresponding quarter of last year. Decided gains were recorded in opportunities for employment and placements effected, there being an increase

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**222**	**93**	**79**	**127**	**57**	**74**	**634**	**545**	**31**	**5,435**	**3,529**	**1,249**
Animal products edible	5	2	3	7	5	2	5	5	.....	203	131	72
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Leather and its products	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	41	30
Lumber and its products	66	52	12	64	25	44	138	116	.....	1,024	664	144
Musical Instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....
Pulp and paper products	24	14	3	4	1	3	63	36	23	383	248	114
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	12	.....	163	85	46
Textile products	7	3	4	10	2	8	142	138	8	308	149	50
Plant products edible	12	1	11	11	9	1	10	8	.....	919	487	295
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	147	109	34
Clay, glass and stone	1	1	.....	6	4	2	6	2	.....	167	141	20
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	.....	152	131	14
Electric apparatus	3	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	203	146	49
Iron and steel products	86	18	28	5	4	1	64	59	.....	1,128	807	257
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	6	4	.....	97	60	33
Mineral products	17	1	15	6	.....	6	124	120	.....	212	170	39
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	6	1	5	20	16	.....	228	155	51
Logging	**516**	**480**	**23**	**96**	**57**	**5**	**1,408**	**1,480**	.....	**4,388**	**2,279**	**1**
Fishing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	.....
Farming	**136**	**122**	**7**	**81**	**70**	**4**	**332**	**314**	**4**	**5,528**	**4,538**	**825**
Mining	**15**	**13**	.....	**4**	**4**	.....	**18**	**15**	.....	**282**	**266**	**12**
Coal	4	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	123	119	.....
Non-metallic ores	11	11	.....	3	3	.....	7	4	.....	159	147	12
Communication	**1**	.....	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**124**	**106**	**19**
Transportation	**37**	**8**	**24**	**69**	**25**	**42**	**91**	**82**	.....	**2,015**	**1,156**	**805**
Street railway and cartage	24	.....	22	14	2	12	30	30	.....	544	182	350
Railway	1	.....	.....	25	7	16	.....	.....	.....	291	216	77
Shipping and stevedoring	12	8	2	30	16	14	61	52	.....	1,180	758	378
Construction and Maintenance	**242**	**210**	**23**	**195**	**131**	**49**	**2,115**	**1,884**	**21**	**10,284**	**8,714**	**632**
Railway	24	20	.....	57	50	7	505	472	4	3,723	3,386	109
Highway	124	123	.....	39	26	5	350	278	.....	1,890	1,600	112
Building and other	94	67	23	99	55	37	1,260	1,134	17	4,671	3,728	411
Services	**623**	**164**	**385**	**1,364**	**362**	**987**	**2,368**	**2,100**	**100**	**13,158**	**4,391**	**5,995**
Governmental	5	4	1	14	4	10	24	26	.....	712	591	118
Hotel and restaurant	38	19	11	110	90	20	393	380	.....	1,260	873	139
Professional	46	16	27	188	25	161	122	93	.....	834	475	280
Recreational	43	3	38	13	13	.....	23	24	.....	763	254	474
Personal	71	3	71	196	21	177	120	95	10	1,458	303	1,134
Household	405	108	237	841	208	619	1,686	1,482	90	8,041	1,861	3,850
Farm household	15	11	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	34	.....
Trade	**71**	**9**	**60**	**114**	**43**	**64**	**194**	**172**	.....	**1,160**	**406**	**714**
Retail	42	7	33	107	41	59	173	154	.....	941	320	575
Wholesale	29	2	27	7	2	5	21	18	.....	219	86	139
Finance	**9**	.....	**8**	**12**	**1**	**11**	**17**	**17**	.....	**171**	**48**	**113**
All Industries	**1,872**	**1,099**	**610**	**2,064**	**751**	**1,237**	**7,181**	**6,612**	**157**	**42,546**	**25,433**	**10,365**
Men	1,393	943	362	964	467	443	4,953	4,617	66	31,762	22,007	5,996
Women	479	156	248	1,100	284	794	2,228	1,995	91	10,784	3,426	4,369

of about 48 per cent in orders listed and over 58 per cent more positions secured. All industrial divisions except logging participated in the gains, those in the manufacturing industries, farming, mining and building construction being the most pronounced. Increased opportunities for employment over the corresponding quarter of last year were reported from all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the reduction in the latter province being nominal only. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1925

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
762	**260**	**411**	**452**	**142**	**285**	**830**	**566**	**317**	**2,460**	**1,344**	**965**	**10,922**	**6,476**	**3,411**
37	10	21	40	7	31	28	13	15	63	42	21	393	215	165
11	7	3	23	.....	20	57	.....	57	52	7	43	144	14	124
34	8	20	12	.....	11	4	3	1	5	.....	5	144	52	68
63	45	28	75	22	47	187	155	30	1,288	915	255	2,905	1,994	560
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	1
43	12	24	11	2	8	7	2	5	56	28	28	591	343	208
.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	2	.....	2	29	2	27	226	102	77
157	17	122	5	6	.....	8	2	5	29	2	27	666	319	224
65	20	44	57	21	34	68	41	27	264	137	96	1,406	724	508
100	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	12	8	4	121	73	4
21	2	17	4	4	.....	11	3	6	69	20	49	254	140	106
19	7	9	22	19	.....	129	123	5	22	18	3	372	315	39
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	6	15	14	.....	206	178	20
19	5	14	3	2	1	12	.....	12	7	2	5	248	156	84
127	46	72	150	48	94	195	86	113	450	109	342	2,205	1,177	907
4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	8	3	5	13	14	2	134	88	43
13	6	7	22	8	14	77	60	9	60	19	41	531	384	131
45	13	27	23	.....	23	21	5	19	26	7	17	369	197	142
1	**610**	.....	**118**	**140**	.....	**125**	**121**	**2**	**1,377**	**1,071**	**29**	**8,029**	**6,238**	**60**
.....	.....	.....	**2**	.....	.....	**4**	**4**	.....	**53**	**51**	.....	**60**	**55**	.....
13,921	**11,096**	**470**	**60,323**	**51,756**	**47**	**23,536**	**20,275**	**33**	**931**	**9,665**	**83**	**104,788**	**97,836**	**1,473**
5	**6**	.....	**75**	**56**	**1**	**599**	**543**	**6**	**419**	**378**	**19**	**1,417**	**1,281**	**38**
.....	.....	.....	68	49	1	517	466	2	36	26	7	626	544	10
5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	336	321	.....	479	459	.....
.....	1	.....	7	7	.....	78	74	4	47	31	12	312	278	28
39	**32**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**42**	**11**	**30**	**23**	**18**	**5**	**240**	**174**	**60**
196	**87**	**80**	**166**	**45**	**112**	**240**	**93**	**146**	**883**	**148**	**729**	**3,697**	**1,944**	**1,938**
175	66	80	145	33	109	195	62	137	261	35	224	1,388	410	934
20	20	.....	21	12	3	45	31	9	20	14	4	423	300	109
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	602	99	501	1,886	934	895
1,375	**1,066**	**445**	**2,050**	**1,736**	**92**	**2,496**	**2,219**	**142**	**3,717**	**2,644**	**812**	**22,474**	**18,604**	**2,216**
548	515	5	1,142	1,005	10	835	737	2	1,098	979	22	7,932	7,164	159
120	89	13	195	157	2	683	661	10	576	459	51	3,977	3,393	193
707	462	427	713	574	80	978	821	130	2,043	1,206	739	10,565	8,047	1,864
5,946	**1,828**	**3,433**	**3,625**	**1,269**	**1,158**	**2,970**	**1,505**	**894**	**3,657**	**1,982**	**2,015**	**33,711**	**13,601**	**14,967**
13	4	9	16	7	7	23	20	3	711	498	135	1,518	1,154	283
649	472	128	241	141	26	317	284	4	354	244	97	3,362	2,503	425
109	59	45	254	227	19	32	19	9	75	51	26	1,660	965	567
97	26	66	94	10	83	76	53	24	101	40	59	1,210	423	744
372	40	319	395	14	377	278	47	234	516	47	467	3,406	570	2,789
4,051	854	2,860	1,123	295	642	1,217	497	620	1,893	531	1,231	19,257	5,836	10,149
655	373	6	1,502	575	4	1,027	585	.....	7	571	.....	3,298	2,150	10
594	**117**	**456**	**170**	**19**	**148**	**304**	**79**	**217**	**503**	**78**	**419**	**3,110**	**923**	**2,078**
303	77	215	115	13	104	194	56	128	354	65	284	2,229	733	1,398
291	40	241	55	6	44	110	23	89	149	13	135	881	190	680
15	**2**	**13**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**9**	.....	**7**	**15**	**11**	**4**	**252**	**81**	**158**
22,854	**15,104**	**5,309**	**66,990**	**55,168**	**1,847**	**31,155**	**25,356**	**1,794**	**14,038**	**17,390**	**5,080**	**188,700**	**146,913**	**26,399**
17,035	13,346	1,922	64,037	54,030	1,181	28,673	24,121	1,175	11,515	15,834	3,719	160,332	135,365	14,864
5,819	1,758	3,387	2,953	1,138	666	2,482	1,235	619	2,523	1,556	1,361	28,368	11,548	11,535

the various provinces during the period July to September, 1925.

The chart on page 1117, which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of September, shows the trend of the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and placements to applications. It will be noticed that the curve of vacancies was at a higher level during July and August than during the corresponding months of last year, but that during September it was not quite so high as in September, 1924. This was not due to any falling off in orders, of which more were received this year than last, but owing to the fact that more applications for employment were received. Placements were at a higher level in relation to applications each month during the quarter under review than during the corresponding months of 1924. During the period July to September of last year there were on an average 89 vacancies and 77 placements for each 100 applications for employment as compared with 94 vacancies and 86 placements for each 100 applications during the period under review. The average number of applications registered daily during July to September of this year were 2,607 and the daily averages of positions offered were 2,451 in contrast with daily averages of 1,859 applications and 1,657 vacancies during the corresponding quarter of 1924.

During the three months July to September, 1925, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 177,454 references to positions and had effected a total of 173,312 placements, of which 146,913 were in regular employment and 26,399 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 135,365 were of men and 11,548 of women, while casual work was found for 14,864 men and 11,535 women. A comparison with the same period of 1924 shows that 109,480 placements were made, of which 88,621 were in regular employment and 20,859 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 169,287 men and 31,428 women, a total of 200,715, in contrast with the registration of 143,127 applicants during the same period of 1924. Employers notified the Service during the third quarter of the current year of 188,700 positions, of which 160,332 were for men and 28,368 for women, as compared with 127,600 opportunities for work offered during the same period of 1924.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of September.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER, 1925

THE building authorized by 60 cities during September was valued at $9,927,968; this was an increase of 7.2 per cent as compared with the August aggregate of $9,258,752, but a decline of 33.3 per cent as compared with the total of $14,883,323 for September last year. The value of the permits issued by the 60 cities during September, 1924, however, was higher than in the same month of any year since 1920, while for the 35 cities for which these statistics were originally compiled, it was the highest since 1913. It was also the largest aggregate registered in any one month of 1924, but it has twice been exceeded this year, the 1925 April and May totals for the 60 cities each being over $15,000,000.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements, showing that they had granted permits for the erection of approximately 1,400 dwellings estimated to cost over $5,800,000, and of more than 2,700 other buildings valued at nearly $3,600,000. In August, permits were granted for over 1,100 residences at a proposed cost of approximately $4,800,000 and about 2,500 other buildings valued at more than $3,900,000.

New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with the preceding month. The gain of $111,815, or 699.3 per cent in New Brunswick was proportionally highest, but was exceeded by the absolute increase of $442,589 or 18.6 per cent in Quebec. In Nova Scotia and Ontario there were declines of 61.3 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively.

As compared with September, 1924, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases in the value of proposed building. Manitoba recorded the greatest actual gain of $240,259, or 78.2 per cent, while Alberta registered the largest proportional increase of $207,040, or 113.0 per cent. Of the decreases in the remaining provinces, that of $4,496,439, or 61.5 per cent in Quebec was most pronounced.

Montreal and Vancouver recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with August, 1925, but reductions in comparison with September, 1924. In Toronto, the total was lower than in either the preceding month or the corresponding month of last year, while Winnipeg reported

advances in both comparisons. New Glasgow, Moncton, St. John, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Belleville, Kingston, Kitchener, Port Arthur, Ford, Riverside, St. Boniface, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Point Grey, Prince Rupert, South Vancouver and Victoria also issued permits at a higher valuation than in either August, 1925, or September, 1924.

Cumulative record for first nine months, 1925.—The aggregate value of the building permits issued by 60 cities during the first nine months of this year was $96,491,160, as compared with $95,533,115 in 1924, $108,026,938 in 1923, $116,567,251 in 1922, $88,172,673 in 1921, and $95,962,951 in 1920. There were, therefore, increases of 1.0 per cent, 9.4 per cent, and 0.6 per cent as compared with 1924, 1921, and 1920, respectively, but the total was lower by 10.7 per cent and 17.2 per cent than in 1923 and 1922, respectively. The Bureau's weighted index number of wholesale prices of building materials averaged 154.0, as compared with 161.5, 166.8, 161.9, 189.3 and 215.1 for the same nine months of 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921 and 1920, respectively.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued in 60 cities during August and September, 1925, and September, 1924. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

Cities	Sept. 1925	Aug. 1925	Sept. 1924
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	.....	2,800	7,800
Nova Scotia	33,638	86,822	78,982
*Halifax	30,170	77,847	71,972
New Glasgow	1,040	300	775
*Sydney	2,428	8,675	6,235
New Brunswick	127,805	15,990	69,130
Fredericton	8,300	.....	49,800
*Moncton	104,005	15,990	6,530
*St. John	15,500	.....	12,800
Quebec	2,817,529	2,374,940	7,313,968
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	2,106,910	1,681,085	3,727,714
*Quebec	328,994	241,980	3,198,264
Shawinigan Falls	18,300	13,900	30,475
*Sherbrooke	102,600	93,100	12,500
*Three Rivers	113,725	14,375	19,950
*Westmount	147,000	330,500	325,065
Ontario	4,307,016	4,677,765	5,376,979
Belleville	16,700	5,750	12,100
*Brantford	8,362	26,980	14,505
Chatham	26,505	13,200	27,725
*Fort William	41,820	43,925	64,850
Galt	2,940	2,695	6,770
*Guelph	44,698	38,985	46,985
*Hamilton	191,900	258,450	318,700
*Kingston	53,171	51,774	26,750
*Kitchener	104,654	86,186	68,785
*London	152,635	293,100	115,695
Niagara Falls	66,995	184,375	163,950
Oshawa	64,700	118,885	163,245
*Ottawa	309,075	221,845	436,985
Owen Sound	3,400	5,000	15,050
*Peterboro	24,760	23,825	51,755
*Port Arthur	56,370	24,352	16,191
*Stratford	18,670	36,226	51,720
*St. Catharines	34,975	46,485	54,310
*St. Thomas	14,025	15,145	9,860
Sarnia	57,100	76,110	65,010
Sault Ste. Marie	17,415	38,370	21,035
Ontario—			
*Toronto	1,856,635	1,936,325	2,640,120
York Township	285,000	316,700	277,350
Welland	11,335	6,825	14,790
*Windsor	386,297	454,695	390,420
Ford	175,600	114,925	54,495
Riverside	121,700	54,600	20,700
Sandwich	95,700	65,550	115,975
Walkerville	57,000	104,000	101,000
Woodstock	6,879	12,482	10,153
Manitoba	547,490	438,030	307,231
*Brandon	60	9,510	20,204
St. Boniface	56,730	47,920	24,927
*Winnipeg	490,700	380,600	262,100
Saskatchewan	234,690	232,295	244,570
*Moose Jaw	7,025	35,260	19,955
*Regina	144,895	94,200	88,395
*Saskatoon	82,770	102,835	136,220
Alberta	390,260	263,810	183,220
*Calgary	118,295	73,325	104,225
*Edmonton	247,510	182,445	74,425
Lethbridge	24,405	8,030	4,275
Medicine Hat	50	10	295
British Columbia	1,469,540	1,166,300	1,301,443
Nanaimo	800	22,075	4,450
*New Westminster	33,265	102,820	25,465
Point Grey	546,900	341,900	433,300
Prince Rupert	19,450	16,750	11,750
South Vancouver	137,675	108,000	44,120
*Vancouver	674,055	529,755	747,170
*Victoria	57,395	45,000	35,188
Total—60 cities	9,927,968	9,258,752	14,883,323
*Total—35 cities	8,105,349	7,577,600	13,202,008
	1925	1924	1923
Cumulative total for 60 cities—first nine months	96,491,160	95,533,115	108,026,938

Adolescent Instruction at Toronto

There are now 312 employers and employing firms in Toronto who have undertaken to comply with the Adolescent School Attendance Act and to send boys or girls between the ages of 14 and 16 in their employ, to the special classes provided for them, two afternoons a week. Part time classes are now operated in the General Technical, the Riverdale Technical, the east end commercial schools and the High School of Commerce. Over 600 applications for working permits had been received in September. Adolescents who have received permits must attend school two half days and one full day a week to fulfil the requirements of the Act. They receive instruction suited to their individual needs in view of the work in which they are employed.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have been recently received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes are given, with other information of general interest.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CUT STONE CONTRACTORS, AND JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1925, until August 1, 1926, with three months' notice of change.

The Union is to control cutting of Haddington Island and all other sandstone.

Wages on planers, lathes and carborundum saws, $8.60 per 8-hour day.

Wages of stonecutters, $8 per 8-hour day.

Men sent out to a job, 50 cents extra per day.

Five days' work per week. No work on Saturday and Sunday.

Service: Public and Municipal

CITY OF BRANDON—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

To be effective from March 1, 1925, until March 1, 1926. (See also under "Transportation and Public Utilities.")

Waterworks, Pumping Station.—Wages, Firemen, $96.26 per month; per hour—machinists, 43¾ cents; boiler washers, 37.1 cents; labourers, 35 cents; gas engine operators, 3 cents per hour additional to regular rate.

Hours per day, 10; six days per week. Firemen shall work in eight-hour shifts.

Overtime, time and one-half. All time over a full week's work to be counted overtime, except as hereinafter provided.

Steady labourers to take Sunday duty only when necessary, and at regular rate.

Holidays—one week's holiday and all statutory holidays with pay after one year's continuous service.

Engineers to be governed by the Engineers' Union.

Health Department.—Wages, Foreman and horse keeper, $98 per month with cottage, water and light. Per hour—teamsters, 35 cents; labourers, 35 cents; night soil men, 37.2 cents.

Conditions.—Hours per day, between November 16 and February 29, nine; between March 1 and November 15, ten. One half hour extra for stable duty at regular rate. One hour off each Saturday with pay. Men on Sunday stable duty will be allowed five hours for same at regular rate of wages. Holiday work, regular rate.

Holidays: one week's holidays and all statutory holidays with pay after one year's service.

Works and Sewer and Water Distribution Departments:

Wages, per hour—first assistant foreman, 52½ cents; second assistant foreman, 46 cents; special labourers, 41.6 cents; labourers, 35 cents; cement finishers, 46 cents; cement foreman, 52½ cents; works teamster, 37.2 cents; weighmaster, $87.50 per month.

Hours per day—between November 16 and February 29, nine; between March 1 and November 15, ten; six days a week. One hour off each Saturday with pay. Time and one-half for overtime and Sunday work.

Cribbers, pipe layers and scantling men to be special labourers.

Holidays: one week and all statutory holidays with pay after one year's service.

General conditions for civic employees.

After notice in writing of grievances, the City Manager shall receive a grievance committee from the Civic Employees' Union, and give due consideration to the matter complained of.

No discrimination by reason of being a member of a trade union.

Copies of resolutions and regulations affecting this statement will be sent to the secretary of the Civic Employees' Union.

Seniority in filling vacancies, subject to qualification, is recognized, such being determined by the City Manager.

Order of precedence in employment and promotion, other conditions being equal—resident married men (*a*) with families, (*b*) without families; resident single men. Returned men to be given preference where permissible.

CITY OF REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES FOR 1925.

(See also under "Transportation and Public Utilities.")

Wages per month:

City Clerk's Department.—Senior clerk, $115; stenographer, $85.

City Engineer's Department.—Engineer, $175; instrument man, $150; book-keeper, $110; stenographer, $80; foreman, $160; sub-foreman, $130; sewage disposal and labour in city, $93 to $144.

Assessor and Tax Collector's Department.—Chief clerk, $166.66; clerk, $145; cashier, $125; clerks (beginners), $100 to $110; clerks (trained), $125 to $150; first stenographer, $100.

Treasurer's Department.—Assistant cashier, $110; book-keeper, $135; stenographers, $85 and $100; clerks, $80 to $90 and $100 to $185; collector, $120; street railway cashier, $100.

Light and Power Department.—Accountants, records clerk, $150; meter readers, $105, $110 and $125; stoker operators, $102; conveyor men, $140; repairmen, $140 to $156; labourers, $92 to $120; line foremen, $190; lineman, $180; groundmen, $120; meter installers, $156; meter repairmen, $156; street lighting attendants, $130.

Waterworks Department.—Chief clerk, $120; clerks, $85; stenographers, $80; meter repairers and plumber, $160; meter repairers, $100 to $130; turnon men, $125; engineer, $125. Wages per hour—sub-foreman, 62½ cents; skilled labourers, 47½ cents; labourers, 42½ cents; team, 75 cents.

Light and Water Department for Applications, etc.—Billing machine operator, $100; chief clerk, $185; addressograph operator, $75; chief collector, $133.33; clerks, $80 to $90 and $100 to $135.

Police Department.—Inspectors, $200; sergeants and detectives, $165; patrol sergeants, $155; street officer, $150; constables, $145; patrol drivers, $145; clerks, $90 and $115; janitors and matron, $135.

Fire Department.—Captain, 1st year, $127; 2nd year, $132; 3rd year, $152; 4th year, $157; firemen, 1st 6 months, $100; 2nd 6 months, $109; 2nd year, $117; and thereafter, $132.

Building Department.—Building inspector, $216.66; clerk, $140; carpenter (casual), per hour, 75 cents.

Parks Department.—Superintendent, $250 plus house; clerk, $100; per hour—labour, 40 cents; teamsters, 45 cents; gardeners, $135 per month.

Edmonton, Alberta.—The Corporation of the City of Edmonton and Edmonton Civic Employees' Federation.

Agreement to be in effect from August 7, 1925, until December 31, 1925, and from year to year thereafter or until a new agreement is negotiated. (See also under "Transportation and Public Utilities.") This agreement differs only in a few minor points from that in effect from January, 1924.

General Conditions:

Proposed changes are to be discussed before the end of January of any year.

Preference to persons of British nationality.

At least two weeks' sick leave with pay.

No discrimination against union.

Special leave of absence without pay when possible.

Promotion by seniority.

Grievances shall be investigated by a committee, with right of appeal.

Annual vacations, two weeks for monthly employees; one week for hourly employees after one year's service, two weeks thereafter.

Civic Employees' Federal Union No. 30.—

Wages per hour—common labour, 50 cents; skilled labour, 55 cents; truck drivers, 56 cents; gasoline engine operators, 60 cents; water service and meter installers, 65 cents; meter mechanic, 70 cents; foreman and inspectors, 75 cents; steam boiler operator, 81 cents.

Hours, eight per day, forty-four per week.

Overtime, time and one-half and double time.

Teamsters to work nine hours if required.

Sundays and holidays, double time.

Men on night work who have not worked during the day will be paid on same basis as day work.

Civic Service Local Union No. 52.—

Rates of pay for all classes per annum.

Junior clerks are those with less than four years' experience and under 21, or less than one year's experience and over 21.

Employees working after regular hours shall be given equal time off, or time and one-half for time worked.

Double pay for Sundays and holidays.

Not more than five night shifts are to be worked consecutively.

Uniforms will be furnished yearly to meter readers.

International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Local No. 55.—

Wages per hour, 88 cents.

Eight hours per day; forty-four hours per week.

Time and one-half on Saturday afternoons, thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Policemen's Association, Local No. 74—

Wages per month—inspectors, $170; sub-inspectors, $160; sergeants (detective), $165; sergeants, $153; constables, $120-$140; detectives, $155; acting detectives, $145; accountant, $160; matron, $97.50; janitor, $120; finger print expert, $160; woman police officer, $97.50.

Hours per day, eight, one day off in seven. Equal time off for extra work.

Uniforms to be furnished yearly to inspectors, sergeants and constables; clothing allowance to be given to detectives.

Free transportation on street cars to men on duty and in uniform.

Promotion by seniority and examination.

Members of the force must be 21 and be British subjects.

Members shall not take part in sympathetic strikes. Members shall not be compelled to attend church parades.

City Fire Fighters' Union, No. 209—

Wages per month—captains, $155; lieutenants, $150; mechanics, $165; engineers, $145; assistant electrician, $145; assistant motor mechanic, $145; drivers, $135; firemen, $115 to $135; operators, $115 and $117.50; fire marshal, 155; superintendent of alarm system, $190.

Two platoon system of a day and a night shift of ten and fourteen hours.

Operators shall work eight-hour shifts.

Provision for supplying refreshments to men on duty at fires for over three hours.

Employees shall be on probation for two months more. Employees shall be given fire fighting equipment at beginning of this period, and uniform at end of period.

No person under 21 or over 35 will be taken on.

Members off duty owing to accident will be paid as if on duty. If death results one-half of principal sum under the accident policy carried by the city working firemen will be paid to the dependents.

One week's sick leave with pay per year; after one year's service, two weeks per year, with longer if necessary. This clause to apply until an insurance plan is agreed on.

Free transportation on street cars to members going on and off duty when living more than nine blocks from fire hall, and always when responding to fire.

Temporary leave with pay if no substitute employed.

After one year's service, fourteen days' vacation each year with pay; twenty-one days to the deputy chief. No holidays after October 1.

Special leave on application after three years' service.

Members agree to pay installation fee for telephones and 50 per cent of annual rental.

International Association of Machinists, Local No. 817—

Wages per hour—machinist, 84 cents; helpers at power plant, 64 cents; boiler room mechanics, 74 cents; leading mechanics, 5 cents extra per hour.

Sundays and holidays, double time.

Hours per day, eight forty-four per week.

Overtime in car barns and power house, time and one-half for first four hours and double time thereafter. Overtime work to be taken in rotation. Emergency calls to be paid not less than four hours straight time.

International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers No. 857—

Wages—Pumping Station—per hour, mechanic's helpers, 60 cents; firemen, 56 and 59 cents; ash wheeler, 50 cents and 54 cents; general help, 50 cents and 54 cents.

Shift men to work six-day week. Time and one-half for work on seventh day. Holidays, time and one-half.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—

Wages per hour, carpenters at power house and Street Railway Barns, 76 cents. Foremen, 5 cents extra per hour.

Hours, eight per day; forty-four per week.

Overtime, time and one-half.

In double shift, no man shall work more than eight hours in twenty-four at straight time.

Sundays and holidays, double time.

(See also under "Transportation and Public Utilities.")

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CONSOLIDATED, AND EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF CANADIAN ELECTRICAL UNION OF LINEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1925, to May 31, 1926.

Line Department.—Hours per day, eight; from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.; forty-eight per week.

A man called from home to work after regular working hours will receive not less than five hours' pay. Overtime rates, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour—linemen, 1st class, 54⅞ cents; 2nd class, 49¼ cents; groundmen, truck drivers, 46¾ cents; labourers, 35 cents. Cable department: combination cable splicer and linemen, 60¼ cents; cable splicers, 57 cents; cable splicers' helpers, 49¾ cents; truck driver, 46¼ cents; labourers, 35 cents.

One week's holidays with pay to monthly employees of six months service instead of overtime, with privilege of leaving Friday night or as mutually arranged.

Should a general reduction of the working force be necessary, seniority and efficiency will regulate the order in which the men are laid off.

Grievances may be presented to the proper officer of the Company. If men notify foreman of desire for representation by a committee, an officer of the Company will during working hours meet such committee to adjust the grievance. The agreement applies only to employees engaged on permanent operations.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED, THE VANCOUVER POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, THE VANCOUVER ISLAND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE WESTERN POWER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Agreement in effect from July 1, 1925, until June 30, 1926, and thereafter, subject to 30 days' notice in writing from either party, whereupon the agreement may be amended, cancelled or substituted.

Only members in good standing of the union shall work for the employers or for contractors and subcontractors except in rural districts where prospective customers may set poles to meet the companies' lines.

Representatives of the organization shall be granted a pass through shops and stations and a transportation pass.

The representative of the union, with a committee (if a committee be appointed) will be given an early hearing by the management when an interview is necessary.

Employees may have gas concessions and may purchase electric light at 4 cents per kilowatt hour.

All employees shall be granted transportation over lines in the city or interurban district in which they are employed. Each employee shall be granted one round trip pass per week for self and members of family, as well as four round trip passes per year over Saanich line. Any employee residing on the interurban lines may purchase settlers' tickets not exceeding thirty per month, at half rate for his wife and family, unless this provision is contrary to law, provided minimum rate for such tickets shall be six cents. Any employee making wrong use of the concession shall be dismissed.

Linemen and Wiremen—Any employee having charge of more than three journeymen, apprentices or groundmen, or more than twelve labourers shall be classed as a foreman. An employee in charge of three or less journeymen, apprentices or groundmen or twelve or less labourers shall be classed as a sub-foreman. An employee having three or more years' experience shall be a journeyman. Apprentices shall serve three years, ratio not to exceed one to four journeymen in each department. An employee assisting a journeyman in various classes of work shall be classed as a groundman.

Hours per day, eight, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. On request shift hours may be changed for not less than one month upon approval of the electrical engineer. Overtime rates, double time. Sundays, Saturday afternoons and holidays, double time. Employees may have time off to vote on election day with pay.

Employees working away from home on a temporary job will be allowed expenses of board and lodging. More than 14 days' work will be considered a permanent job and no allowance will be made.

Expenses of board and lodging will be allowed all lead cable splicers when sent away from home town.

Troublemen, helpers and drivers on trolley and electric light work, working shift work, straight time for any eight consecutive hours out of twenty-four for trouble only. Regular men to work shifts in turn of not longer than two weeks' duration and must take one day off in seven. Troublemen, helpers and drivers assigned to shift work on regular day must take one day off in seven. No man is to be assigned to shift work for less than thirty days.

Station Operating Staff.—Operators to be journeymen must have had three years' experience in electrical work during which period they shall be apprentices; not more than one apprentice to four journeymen.

Monthly days off may not be taken whilst on night shift.

In all branches where three shifts are worked, these shall be worked by the revolving watch, two weeks being being the maximum period of shift. In stations working two shifts men to take same in turn.

Eight consecutive hours' work per day.

In sickness, time will be allowed with pay at the discretion of the Chief Operating Engineer.

In event of overtime work once and a half the time worked will be allowed off.

Four days' monthly vacation and fourteen days' annual vacation with pay. For men having worked less than one year, one day's holiday for each month of service.

Metermen.—Hours, eight per day; from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

In sickness a reasonable amount of time will be allowed off with pay at the discretion of the Superintendent, also pay for public holidays. In overtime work once and a half the time worked will be allowed off.

Metermen shall be allowed two weeks' annual vacation with pay. If employed less than one year, one day's holiday per month.

Arc Trimmers.—Hours on patrol work, eight consecutive hours out of the twenty-four. Forty-eight per week.

In sickness a reasonable amount of time will be allowed off with pay at the discretion of the Superintendent.

One day off per week with pay.

In event of overtime work once and a half the time worked will be allowed off.

One week's holiday a year with pay.

Wages per day.—Line department and wiremen: lead covered cable foreman, $9.25; journeyman cable splicer, $8.50; foreman lineman, $9; sub-foreman lineman, $8.25; journeyman lineman, $7.50; foreman wireman.

$9; journeyman wireman, armature winder, transformer winder, $7.50; auto driver, $5.50; troubleman, repairman, track bonder, $7.50, groundman, $5.50.

Apprentice lineman and wireman: beginners, $4; after 6 months, $4.30; after 12 months, $4.70; after 18 months, $5.20; after 24 months, $5.80; after 36 months, $7.50.

Apprentice cable splicer: beginners, $7; after 12 months, $7.20; after 24 months, $7.50; after 36 months, $8.50.

Station operating staff: per month—operator, $180, $167, $159; apprentice operator, first year, $126; second year, $130; third year, $140. Floormen and helpers, $126; load dispatchers, $210.

Meter department: per month, metermen, $147; chief meter testers, $157.

Apprentice metermen: per month, first year, $114; second year, $126; third year, $132; meter foreman, $180; arc trimmers, $141.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

Brandon, Manitoba—Schedule of Wages and Conditions of Employment in the Civic Street Railway Department.

To be effective from March 1, 1925, until March 1, 1926.

Wages per hour—Machinists, 65 cents; armature winders, 75 cents; electricians' helpers, 50 cents; pitmen, oilers, and greasers, 39 cents; repairmen, 44 cents; cleaners, 37 cents; switch tender, 35 cents; linemen, 50 cents; line groundmen, sweeper operators, 45 cents; trackmen (experienced), 40 cents; labourers, 35 cents; lamp renewers, 40 cents. Motor conductors, first year, 39 cents; second year, 40 cents; third year, 42 cents; fourth year, 44 cents; conductors, 35 cents.

Hours per day, nine.

Overtime, time and one-half.

After one year's continuous service, two weeks' holidays each year with pay.

For other conditions, see under "Service: Public and Municipal", Civic Employees, Brandon.

Regina, Saskatchewan: Civic Schedule for 1925.—Rates of Wages in the Street Railway Department.

(For other Civic Employees see under "Service: Public and Municipal.")

Wages per hour—conductors and motormen, 1st six months, 45 cents; 2nd six months, 48 cents; second year, 52 cents; 3rd year, 60 cents. Motor conductors, 65 cents.

Sunday work, time and a quarter; overtime and holiday work, time and a half. Machinists, 60 cents; carpenters, 65-70 cents; blacksmiths, 67 cents; painters, 62 cents; pitman, 60 cents; oilers and greasers, 48 cents; car cleaners, 48 cents; trackmen, 60 cents; switch tender, 52 cents; groundmen, 50 cents.

Hours per day, nine.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Corporation of the City of Edmonton and Edmonton Civic Employees' Federation—Special Conditions concerning the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Local No. 569.

Motormen and conductors and motor conductors—

Wages per hour—first six months, 53 cents; second six months, 57 cents; third six months, 62 cents; fourth six months, 65 cents.

Straight time for holidays.

Hours per day, nine. No claim for overtime up to thirty minutes. Thereafter, time and one-half. Regular runs will be made in two shifts as nearly equal as possible.

The Department will see that all cars are fully equipped and heated during cold weather.

Spare men reporting up to 6 a.m. to be paid one and one-half hours for each report if not allotted a run. To runs of two hours or less one and one-half hours will be added; to runs of two hours and up to four hours, one hour; to runs of four to six hours, one half hour.

Uniforms to be furnished.

Preference of employment to citizens who are British subjects, able to read and write English, and approved by the Superintendent. They agree not to make claim for time spent receiving instructions. Length of training period is to be fixed by the Superintendent.

Employees must be at least 21 years old.

In reduction of staff, last man employed shall be first laid off, and last laid-off given preference of re-employment.

Promotion by seniority where possible.

Leave without pay may be granted.

Barn men: Wages per hour—car cleaners, 50 cents; car repairer, 53-66½ cents; controller men, 71 cents; foreman carpenter, 81 cents. Trade mechanics, carwirers, 71 cents; painters, 69 cents; painters' helpers, 60 cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 54 and 60 cents; labourers, 50 cents; sand men, 54 cents; electric welders, 70 and 75 cents; armature winders, 82 cents; car wiring and trouble men, 80 cents; blacksmiths, 76 cents.

Holidays, time and one-half. Hours per day, eight. Overtime, time and one-half.

Night men, overtime rates for the seventh consecutive night, and for all work on holidays.

Barn men shall be furnished with clothing for emergency work.

Trackmen, Track Greasers and Flag Men: Wages per hour—labourers, 50 cents; trackmen, 50 and 52 cents; in charge of gang, 54 cents; track greasers, 52 cents.

Straight time on holidays.

Hours, eight per day. Over eight hours, time and one-half. One day off in seven. Forty-eight hours per week during nine months; forty-four during remainder of year.

Any street railway employees incapable of holding present position through old age or accident shall have preference of a flagman's position when a vacancy occurs.

Power House and Pumping Station—Wages, per hour—fireman, 56 and 59 cents; head ash hand, 56 cents; other ash handlers, 50 and 54 cents; elevator attendants, 59 cents; elevator attendants' helpers, 57 cents; crane engineers' helpers, 56 cents; other coal handlers and general help, 50 and 54 cents; boiler cleaners, 56 and 60 cents; tube blowers, 56 cents. Pumping Station: chief filter operators, $130 per month; general help on filters, 50 and 54 cents.

Shift men, six days per week, time and one-half for work on seventh day, and on holidays. Coal handlers, five and one-half days per week; Sundays and holidays, double time.

For all crafts, time and one-half for Saturday afternoon until 4 o'clock; thereafter, double time.

(For general conditions affecting all civic employees see under "Service: Public and Municipal.")

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Montreal, Quebec.—Certain Steamship Lines and the Shipliners' Association of the Port of Montreal, Local No. 2098.

Agreement to be in effect from April 4, 1925 to December 31, 1925.

Each party to the agreement agrees to deposit $500 with an incorporated Trust Company as a guarantee.

Working hours, 7 a.m. until noon and 1 p.m. until 6 p.m. Wages per hour, day work, 62 cents; 7 p.m. until 11 p.m. and midnight to 5 a.m., night work, 72 cents.

Sundays, Victoria Day and Dominion Day, double time.

For work during meal hour, double time.

Shipliners ordered out to work at night must be ordered out for 7 p.m. and be paid full time at prevailing rate. If ordered out to work at 7 p.m. and their services not required, they shall be paid a minimum of one hour.

Running of grain in the pipes to be stopped while men go down in the hold. Two men to stand on deck if necessary.

Night meals are to be taken between 11 p.m. and midnight; the ship to supply good meals or pay the cost thereof.

The union agrees to supply the necessary men to perform the work of shipliners.

The deposits are to be applied by the Trustees in payment in order of priority of time of judgments or orders of any court in the Province of Quebec in favour of the other party. On expiration of the agreement each deposit or balance of deposit will be returned to the party. The Companies agree to make up difference so shipliners will get a return of not less than 6 per cent of any money deposited in trust.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—THE DAWSON COAL COMPANY AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 514.

Agreement to be in effect from September 21, 1925, until August 31, 1926, and from year to year thereafter or until a new agreement is negotiated.

The representatives of the Company will discuss with representatives of the Union during August of any year proposed changes in the agreement.

Minimum wages for hauling coal blocks, and loading on cars in a specified district, 75 cents per ton; outside of said district and to any private houses, $1 per ton.

No teamster or man with team shall be employed unless a union member. Union members will be given preference in employment when additional men are required. If the union is unable to supply men and teams the Company may secure the same elsewhere. Employees must join the Union within one week of employment.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—THE PREMIER COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL 514.

Agreement to be in effect from August 31, 1925, until August 31, 1926, and thereafter from year to year or until a new agreement is negotiated.

The representative of the Company will discuss with representatives of the Union during August of any year proposed changes in the agreement.

Minimum scale of wages for hauling coal from the mine—blocks and loading on cars: in a specified district, 75 cents per ton; outside of district, same as private houses.

Private houses: 75 cents, 90 cents and $1.15 per ton according to district.

No teamster or man with team shall be employed unless a union member. Union members will be given preference in employment when additional men are required. If the union is unable to supply men and teams the Company may secure the same elsewhere. Employees must join the union within one week of employment.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING October the Department received information regarding thirty-six contracts executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by order in council for the protection of the labour to be employed. In thirty-one of these contracts the general fair wage clause is inserted, requiring, in regard to all classes of labour, adherence to the current wages rates and hours of the district in which the work is to be performed. The five remaining contracts further contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The standard labour conditions sanctioned by the order in council, which appear in the thirty-six contracts already referred to, are stated in the terms following:—

LABOUR CONDITIONS

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed

and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; subcontractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Department of Public Works

Alterations and additions to the Public Building at Kitchener, Ontario. Names of contractors, W. H. Dunker and A. E. Dunker, "Dunker Brothers," of Kitchener, Ontario. Date of contract, October 13, 1925. Amount of contract, $42,925. A fair wage schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	$ cts.		
Bricklayers	1 00 per hour	9	50
Masons	1 00 "	9	50
Carpenters	75 "	9	50
Joiners	75 "	9	50
Concrete workers	40 "	9	50
Electrical workers	65 "	9	50
Structural iron workers	65 "	9	50
Painters and glaziers	50 "	9	50
Plasterers	1 00 "	9	50
Plumbers	80 "	9	50
Steamfitters	80 "	9	50
Marble setters	1 00 "	9	50
Roofers	45 "	9	50
Sheet metal workers	70 "	9	50
Labourers	40 "	9	50
Carters, one horse and man	60 "	9	50
Carters, two horses and man	80 "	9	50

Reconstruction of a public wharf at Westbank, B.C. Name of contractors, Farquhar Roderick McCharles and Colin Francis McDougall, "McCharles and McDougall," of Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, October 3, 1925. Amount of contract, $7,500. A fair wage schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	$ c. $ c.		
Bridgemen	7 00 per day	8	48
Boom-men	7 50 "	8	48
Carpenters	7 00 "	8	48
Carpenter foreman	7 50–8 00 "	8	48
Labourers	45 per hour	8–10	
Pile driver engineer	8 00 per day	8	48
Pile driver fireman	5 00 "	8	48
Pile driver foreman	8 00 "	8	48
Pile driver men	7 00 "	8	48

Execution of repairs to the wharf at Campbell River, B.C. Name of contractor, The Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Company Limited, of Vancouver, B.C. Date of

contract, September 17, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $3,674.85. A fair wage schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	$ c. $ c.		
Bridgemen	7 00 per day	8	48
Boom-men	7 50 "	8	48
Carpenters	7 00 "	8	48
Carpenter foreman	7 50–8 00 "	8	48
Labourers	45 per hour	8–10	
Pile driver engineer	8 00 per day	8	48
Pile driver fireman	5 00 "	8	48
Pile driver foreman	9 00 "	8	48
Pile driver men	7 00 "	8	48

Construction of an extension to the Frost-proof warehouse at Berth No. 124, West St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, Harold O. Clark, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, October 3, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $15,650. A fair wage schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per week
	$ c. $ c.	
Labourers	30 per hour	54
Carpenters	60 "	48
Painters	75 "	44
Pipefitters	75 "	48
Electricians	60 "	48
Electricians' helpers	40 "	48
Foremen	70–1 00 "	48
Plumbers and steamfitters	65 "	48
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	35 "	48

Construction of a steel freight shed on quay Bureau at Trois Rivieres, P.Q. Name of contractor, B. J. Trepannier, Trois-Rivières, P.Q. Date of contract, October 13, 1925. Amount of contract, $39,800. A fair wage schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per week
	$ c.	
Concrete foreman	50 per hour	10
Steel superstructure foreman	95 "	10
Carpenters	45 "	10
Concrete mixer runners	50 "	10
Erectors	75 "	9
Assemblers	75 "	9
Riveters	75 "	9
Rivet heaters	75 "	9
Mechanical engineer	$200–$250 " month	
Cranemen	$0 55–0 70 per hour	10
Firemen	35 "	10
Blacksmith	50 "	10
Painters	45 "	10
Labourers (concrete)	35 "	10
Labourers (ordinary)	30 "	10
Driver (one horse and cart)	50 "	10
Driver (two horses and wagon)	70 "	10

Construction of a wharf and approach at Honey Harbour, Ontario. Name of contractor, G. W. Rayner, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, October 23, 1925. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, $10,346.80.

Repairs to wharf at Shediac, N.B. Name of contractor, F. L. Boone, South Devon, N.B. Date of contract, September 23, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $16,966.80.

Reconstruction of public wharf at Cumberland, Ontario. Name of contractors, Grant Brothers Construction Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, August 8, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $7,958.52.

Repairs to revetment wall at Chatham (McGregor Creek), Ontario. Name of contractor, R. Keemle, Chatham, Ontario. Date of contract, September 17, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $6,555.

Reconstruction of wharf in concrete at Caughnawaga, P.Q. Name of contractor. H. Gravel, St. Lambert, P.Q. Date of Contract, October 21, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $5,604.70.

Reconstruction of the public wharf at Desjardins, P.Q. Names of contractors, "Farley & Grant," A. E. Farley of Ottawa, Ontario, and Percy R. Grant, Hazeldean, Ontario. Date of contract, September 21, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $10,926.40.

Wharf replacement at Great Village, Colchester County, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Company, Limited, Halifax. N.S. Date of contract, September 26, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $3,985.97.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Freeport, N.S. Names of contractors, Eddie Gaudet and S. F. Comeau, of Comeauville, N.S. Date of contract, October 2, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $9,698.50.

Construction of a breakwater at Lower Sandy Point, N.S. Name of contractor, H. A. Russell Construction Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 13, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $9,986.58.

Erection and completion of a public building at Maniwaki, P.Q. Name of contractor, Adolphe Nault, Rivière Desert, P.Q. Date of contract, October 13, 1925. Amount of contract, $17,250, the following prices to apply for any change which may be made in connection with this contract; price per foot for well beyond 30 feet in depth, $3. Price per cubic yard for excavation, $1. Price per cubic yard for concrete, $15.

Addition to Post Office, public building, Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractor, Zenon Ouellet, Rimouski, P.Q. Date of contract, October 13, 1925. Amount of contract, $8,750 and at the following prices for additional work which may be required: 1. Price per cubic yard for excavation as specified, 80 cents. 2. Price per cubic yard for concrete as specified, $12.25.

Alterations to heating apparatus in the Customs-Excise Building at Prescott, Ontario. Name of contractors, McKelvey & Birch, Limited, Kingston, Ontario. Date of contract, September 15, 1925. Amount of contract, $1,190.

Supply and installation of a new hot water boiler in the Public Building at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Name of contractor, H. Letourneau, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Date of contract, September 19, 1925. Amount of contract, $1,158.

Alterations to heating apparatus in the public building at Chicoutimi, P.Q. Name of contractor, Leonard Claveau, Chicoutimi, P.Q. Date of contract, September 19, 1925. Amount of contract, $1,689.

Supply and installation of new hot water boilers in the public building at Essex, Ontario. Name of contractor, M. A. Brian, Windsor, Ontario. Date of contract, September 10, 1925. Amount of contract, $1,750.

Grading, paving, roads, etc., in connection with the new dormitory building, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario. Name of contractor, Peter McCoy, Kingston, Ontario. Date of contract, October 7, 1925. Amount of contract, $6,926.45.

Reconstruction of part of the western breakwater at Collingwood, Ontario. Name of contractors, Farley & Grant, A. E. Farley of Ottawa, Ontario, P. R. Grant, Hazeldean, Ontario. Date of contract, October 1, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $31,141.

Erection of a boiler shed and heating equipment at the Booth Street Experimental Station, Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractor, Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, October 7, 1925. Amount of contract, $7,800.

Construction of a breakwater-wharf at Finlay Point, N.B. Names of contractors, Duncan McEachern, Mabou Mines, N.S., and Angus A. McDonald, West Mabou, N.S. Date of contract, October 14, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $11,956.

Construction of a new roof on the drill hall at Picton, Ontario. Name of contractors, Jamieson Bone & Company, Limited, Belleville, Ontario. Date of contract, October 13, 1925. Amount of contract, $4,080.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Hall's Harbour, N.S. Name of contractor, Halle B. Bigelow, Canning, N.S. Date of contract, October 8, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $8,934.75.

Supply and installation of a new steam heating system for the old Post Office building at St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, Richard E. Fitzgerald, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, October 12, 1925. Amount of contract, $5,820.

Extension and repairs to the wharf at Bagotville, P.Q. Names of contractors, Elzear Methot, Montmagny, P.Q., Napoleon Fournier, Cap St. Ignace, P.Q., "Methot & Fournier." Date of contract, October 13, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $13,883.50.

Alterations and additions to Unit "H", Westminster Military Hospital, London, Ontario. Name of contractor, W. E. Dodd, London, Ontario. Date of contract, October 16, 1925. Amount of contract, $4,620.

Construction of a cottage at the Partridge Island Quarantine Station, St. John, N.B. Names of contractors, "Kane & Parker," James Edward Kane and John Stewart Parker, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, October, 1925. Amount of contract, $4,650.

Construction of a breakwater-wharf at Little Judique Ponds, Inverness County, N.S. Names of contractors, John J. McDonald, Dan. A. McDonald, Constantine J. McDonald and Alexander D. McDonald, of Little Judique Ponds, N.S. Date of contract, September 28, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $9,510.

Dredging the Victoria Harbour, B.C., in the vicinity of Lemon and Gonnason's Company wharf, Walker & Son's wharf and Cameron Lumber Company's wharf. Name of contractors, The Pacific Construction Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 9, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "B" $0.32 per cubic yard for deepening in the vicinity of Lemon & Gonnason's Company wharf; $0.35 per cubic yard for deepening at Walker & Son's wharf, and $0.38 per cubic yard for deepening in the vicinity of Cameron Lumber Company's wharf.

Dredging channel from Station 4300 to 5550 and Station 18600 to 25600, River du Loup (en haut) P.Q. Name of contractors, The National Dock and Dredging Corporations, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 21, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A" $4 per cubic yard, scow measurement. Class "B" $0.35 per cubic yard, scow measurement.

Dredging slip at Government wharf, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Soo Dredging & Construction Company Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Date of contract, September 28, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A" $5.80 per cubic yard, place measurement; Class "B", $1.42 per cubic yard, place measurement.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Construction of section No. 6 of the Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractors, the Atlas Construction Company, Limited, of Montreal, and E. O. Leahey and Company, Limited, of Ottawa. Date of contract, October 12, 1925. Amount of contract, schedule rates, approximately $7,185,120 estimated from estimated quantities.

Construction of Young's Point section of the Trent Canal at Young's Point, about 5¼ miles from Lakefield, Ontario. Name of contractors, T. A. Brown Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, October 23, 1925. Amount of contract, schedule rates, approximately $120,311.50, estimated from estimated quantities.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in October, 1925, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, and subject to the provisions of the Fair Wage clause:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 618 20
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	211 55
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	469 03
Stamping pads, ink, etc	164 00
Mail bag fittings	24,851 56
Scales	375 50
Repairs to letter boxes, etc	51 20
Mail Clerk's tin boxes	556 41

ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY OF CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census, covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry and general manufactures in Canada. This annual census is in addition to the Bureau's decennial census and the statistics of population, finance, education, etc. Preliminary reports on various industries have been reviewed in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. These preliminary reports are consolidated from time to time in general reports issued by the Bureau.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industry in 1924

The number of slaughtering and meat packing plants in operation in 1924 was 74, compared with 76 in 1923. The number included one in Prince Edward Island, 2 in Nova Scotia, 7 in New Brunswick, 20 in Quebec, 25 in Ontario, 7 in Manitoba, 2 in Saskatchewan, 5 in Alberta and 5 in British Columbia.

The value of meat sold fresh was $56,610,297, an increase for the year of $3,049,731. The value of cured products was $38,126,440, a decrease of $1,695,238 from the year 1923. The item "all other products" showed a value of $2,999,996 compared with $10,386,715 in 1923. This decrease is due to the exclusion of butter, cheese, eggs, etc., which may have been handled but were not products of the plants. The total value of all products sold in 1924 was $133,740,271. The value of the capital investment in 1924 was $56,675,118.

The average number of persons employed was 10,046, comprising 2,556 salaried employees and 7,490 wage earners. There were on an average 98 employees in the Maritime Provinces, 1,702 in Quebec, 5,260 in Ontario, 1,177 in Manitoba, 1,342 in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 467 in British Columbia. The amount paid in salaries during the year was $4,814,191 and in wages, $8,313,313, a total of $13,127,504. Of this, $6,839,812, or over half, went to workers in Ontario, $2,124,293 to Quebec, $1,899,818 to Saskatchewan and Alberta, $1,472,480 to Manitoba, $691,659 to British Columbia and $99,442 to the Maritime Provinces. The number of wage earners was higher in November than in any other month, being 8,421, the lowest number by months being 7,044, the total for April. The average number of days in operation for all establishments was 291.1, the average number of hours worked per week being 50.8 and per day, 8.9. The total number of wage earners working in month of highest employment 8 hours per day or less was 2,745; 9 hours, 3,770; 10 hours, 1,336; and over 10 hours, 627.

The total cost of animals slaughtered and materials used was $106,764,011; and factory value of products sold was $133,740,271.

Establishments manufacturing sausage and sausage casings numbered 30, there being 11 in Quebec, 11 in Ontario, one in New Brunswick, five in Manitoba, and two in British Columbia. The total capital invested was $717,696, the number of employees being 203, receiving in

salaries and wages $241,825. The cost of materials used was $894,466 and the factory value of products sold was $1,307,263.

There were five establishments manufacturing animal oils and fats, there being one in Quebec, three in Ontario, and one in Manitoba. The amount of capital invested was $734,006. There were 104 employees, receiving in salaries and wages $120,210. The cost of materials used was $350,156 and the factory value of products sold was $527,237.

Leather Industry in 1924

The number of tanneries in operation in 1924 was 114, a decline of nine from the previous year. New Brunswick had a decrease of one, Quebec of six, Ontario of one, and British Columbia of one.

The value of production was $25,655,675 compared with $23,607,728 in the previous year. These totals do not include the values of the hides and skins treated for others and classed under the head of custom work, but they include the amount received by tanners for this work. The capital investment was valued at $30,031,624, of which $25,480,379 was invested in Ontario. The total was $316,844 below that of the previous year.

The average number of persons employed was 3,907, including 325 salaried employees and 3,582 wage earners. A table shows the number of wage earners by months and by provinces. Employment was highest in March, with 3,809 wage earners, and lowest in August when there were 3,376. In 1923 the average number of persons employed was 3,787. The total amount paid to employees was $4,416,572, an increase of $114,503 above the amount in 1923.

In the 114 tanneries the number of days in operation was 32,166, and the number of days idle was 2,490. The number of hours worked per day was 1,030 and per week 6,004. The average of days in operation for all tanneries was 282.1, the average number of hours per day was 9.0 and the average number of hours per week was 52.6. These figures are also given for each province.

The total value of imports of products of the leather industry (unmanufactured) for the year ending March 31, 1925, was $3,954,482, a decline of $216,146 from the previous year. Of the total, 83.2 per cent were from the United States; 15.2 per cent from the United Kingdom, and the remainder from other countries. The value of exports of products of the Canadian leather industry (unmanufactured) for the year ending March 31, 1925, was $7,383,888, an increase of $1,750,307 above the value for the previous year. The exports to the United States included 71.9 per cent of the total; those to the United Kingdom included 22.4 per cent, while the remainder went to other countries.

Leather Boot and Shoe Industry in 1924

The number of pairs of boots, shoes and slippers manufactured during the year was 17,729,421, a decrease of 2 per cent from 1923. The value of the products was $42,003,668 compared with $45,596,012 in 1923. There were 183 establishments operating in 1924, which was three less than in the previous year, there being five each in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 103 in Quebec, 64 in Ontario and six in British Columbia. The total value of the capital investment was $30,835,479, an increase of $301,888. The average number of employees was 14,225, of whom 12,921 were wage earners and 1,304 salaried. The total amount paid to employees was $13,772,451. The number of persons shows an increase of 182 and the amount paid in salaries and wages a decrease of $178,993. There were also employed in 1924, 283 outside piece-workers earning $40,888.

The number of days the 183 establishments were in operation during the year, on full or part time, was 52,109, with 3,467 days idle. The number of hours worked per week was 9,395. The number of wage earners in month of highest employment by hours of work was as follows: 3,615 working 8 hours per day or less; 6,329 working 9 hours; 4,117 working 10 hours and 784 working over 10 hours. The highest employment by months was shown in March and the lowest in September.

The value of footwear imported during the year ending March 31, 1925, was $2,111,083, of which $1,217,234 came from the United Kingdom and $823,809 from the United States

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Co-operative Medical Service in Alberta

The principles of co-operation have been applied in Alberta to secure medical attendance at reduced cost. The "Edgerton District Medical Board" consists of householders of the district, and the services of a physician have been enlisted, who receives as salary $1.25 per member per month, payable in advance. This payment entitles the member and all members of his family under 21 years of age to medical attendance, when necessary. The fee covers ordinary medical treatment and minor surgery. Special fees, much below those charged ordinarily, are arranged for major surgery and midwifery. In cases where it is necessary for the doctor to attend patients at their homes the only extra charge is for conveyance. The medical man may engage in private practice, but it must not interfere with the duties he is called upon to perform under the contract.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1925

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. The family budget in terms of retail prices advanced somewhat, due to seasonal influences, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices also showed a minor advance.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $10.89 at the beginning of October, as compared with $10.81 for September; $10.31 for October, 1924; $10.65 for October, 1923; $10.23 for October, 1922; $11.48 for October, 1921; $15.83 for October, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.54 for October, 1918; and $7.99 for October, 1914. Besides substantial seasonal advances in the prices of eggs, milk and butter there were less important advances in the prices of veal, mutton, salt pork and bacon, but these increases were partly offset by declines in the prices of potatoes, flour, sirloin steak, bread, beans, evaporated apples, sugar, tea and coffee. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.11 at the beginning of October as compared with $21.02 for September; $20.67 for October, 1924; $21.16 for October, 1923; $20.87 for October, 1922; $22.01 for October, 1921; $26.46 for October, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.48 for October, 1918; and $14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, showed a fractional advance to 156.6 for October, as compared with 156.5 for September; 157.0 for October, 1924; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; and 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak). Forty-seven prices quotations were higher, forty-eight were lower and one hundred and forty-three were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material, two of the eight main groups were higher, five were lower, while one was practically unchanged. The Animals and their Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group both advanced, the former because of higher prices for butter, cheese and eggs and the latter because of advances in the prices of tin and zinc. The groups which declined were: Vegetables and their Products due to lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, bread and sugar; Textiles and Textile Products due to lower prices for raw cotton and cotton fabrics which declines more than offset the advances in wool, silk and jute; Iron and its Products due mainly to a decline in the prices of steel bars; Wood and Wood Products because of lower prices for spruce; and Non-Metallic Minerals due to a fall in the price of glass. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced substantially, while producers' goods were lower. The advance in the former group was due to higher prices for butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes, tea and foreign fruits which more than offset the lower prices for breadstuffs, meat and sugar. In producers' goods building and construction materials were lower because of declines in the prices of spruce, linseed oil and glass. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the meat packing industries, for the milling industries as well as miscellaneous producers' materials were also substantially lower.

In the grouping according to origin, raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, declines in grains, livestock, cotton and copper being more than offset by increases in eggs, potatoes, fruits, tea, fresh fish, wool, jute, silk, rubber, tin and spelter. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined, due to lower prices for flour and other milled products, bread, sugar, cotton fabrics, copper products and glass which more than offset the advances in the prices of butter, cheese and zinc products. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin were higher, while articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin declined.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined to 146 for September as compared with 150 for August; 148 for July and 145 for September, 1924. Grouped by stage of manufacture both raw materials and consumers' goods were lower, while producers' goods were unchanged. Grouped by origin domestic goods declined while imported goods were unchanged. Export goods were lower.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports fell from 155.52 for September to 155.45 for October, while that for imports rose from 160.25 to 164.21. The combined index

of both exports and imports rose from 157.88 for September to 159.83 for October.

Professor Mitchell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, rose from 177.0 for September to 178.0 for October. Foodstuffs advanced from 188.9 to 190.6 and manufacturers' goods from 165.0 to 165.3.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the Labour Gazette for January, 1925. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the Labour Gazette for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the Labour Gazette was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Huoseholders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1919, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Prices of beef were lower in most localities, sirloin steak being down from an average of 29.2 cents per pound in September to 28.4 cents in October, rib roast from 21.6 cents per pound in September to 21.2 cents in

(*Continued on page 1144*)

* Labour Gazette, December, 1923, page 1442.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	28·4	23·0	21·2	15·1	11·7	18·3	29·2	29·1	26·7	41·6	45·5	62·0
Nova Scotia (Average)	30·6	26·0	22·1	16·9	13·9	15·5	25·3	27·4	26·3	40·8	44·4	62·3
1—Sydney	30·6	24	22·5	17	14·1	15	26·6	30·5	27·8	40·8	44·6	61·7
2—New Glasgow	27·6	25	18·6	13	12·5	.....	25	25	25·8	39	42	62·5
3—Amherst	25	23·4	17	14·2	11·3	15	25	25·6	24	41·5	44·1	61·6
4—Halifax	34·4	25·5	27·2	17·7	14·3	15·5	28·3	28·1	25·4	38·1	42·6	61·7
5—Windsor	31	28·3	22·3	19·3	14	16·3	21·6	25·3	26·2	43·3	46·2	66
6—Truro	35	30	25	20	17	.....	.....	30	28·3	42	47·1	60
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	26·4	25·4	22·9	16·8	14·4	12	23·3	25	24·5	39·5	43·4	59·5
New Brunswick (Average)	30·0	24·2	21·3	17·0	12·3	16·2	25·1	27·2	26·0	41·2	45·4	61·6
8—Moncton	28·5	23·3	18·6	17·2	12	17	30	29·3	26·1	39·7	47·1	61·9
9—St. John	35	24·5	25	15·6	12	14·2	26·2	26·7	26·6	40·1	42·7	62·1
10—Fredericton	31·6	25·8	23·5	20·8	13·5	13·6	21·6	28·3	26·4	42·5	43·2	62·5
11—Bathurst	25	23	18	14·5	11·8	20	22·5	24·4	25	42·5	48·7	60
Quebec (Average)	24·7	22·1	21·1	14·7	10·6	15·0	26·9	25·7	26·0	36·9	41·0	61·6
12—Quebec	23·5	22·9	19·9	14·4	10	15·2	27·4	24·2	26·1	34·6	37·3	57·7
13—Three Rivers	24	23·4	22·2	15·5	11·1	11·9	25·5	24·2	26·6	40	45	62·5
14—Sherbrooke	36·1	27·9	32·5	21·9	14·9	.....	.....	25	26·9	40·6	40·6	68
15—Sorel	20	20	18	12	7	.....	.....	25	25·7	30	37·5	58·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·6	18·4	18·4	12·7	8·6	19	25·5	22·9	23·2	38·3	40	56·7
17—St. John's	23·5	22·5	22	13·5	10·5	17·5	30	26	24·3	41	44·5	65
18—Thetford Mines	19	18	14	15	14	.....	.....	.....	26·2	28	38·5	.....
19—Montreal	27·9	23·7	22·2	13·4	9·5	12·1	25·4	29·1	28·3	40·5	43·7	64·3
20—Hull	26·5	22·2	20·9	13·8	9·6	14·1	27·5	29	26·3	38·6	42·2	60·7
Ontario (Average)	29·3	23·5	22·0	15·8	11·9	20·6	28·4	30·2	27·5	40·2	43·7	62·1
21—Ottawa	27·9	23·4	23·8	14·8	10·5	17·6	28·5	29·3	24·8	40·5	44·5	63·5
22—Brockville	30·3	24·7	22·9	14·8	10·6	14·8	29·2	30·8	25	40·8	43·8	59·8
23—Kingston	25·6	19·5	20·4	14·9	9·8	15·6	23·6	28·9	25·6	39·7	41·1	56·6
24—Belleville	26·6	19·2	21·6	14·6	10	21·8	30	30·2	25	42·8	44·1	62·2
25—Peterborough	30·2	24·7	21·9	16·3	11·7	19·6	26·2	28·5	30	40	42·8	63·3
26—Oshawa	27·7	22·7	20·8	14·8	13·6	19·5	29·3	30·6	26·5	40	43·4	61·5
27—Orillia	27	24·1	21·5	16·3	12·1	20·8	26·7	29·1	28·6	40	42·6	59·9
28—Toronto	31·6	23	23·7	14·8	12·4	21	31·6	29·4	29·6	40·3	44·6	63·4
29—Niagara Falls	31·1	24	24·3	16·7	10·7	25·2	33·3	33	27·7	40·9	44·6	61·5
30—St. Catharines	29·7	23	23	15·5	10·9	21·7	29	30·2	25	39·8	42·6	60·9
31—Hamilton	33	24·8	24·4	16·8	13·2	21·3	25·7	28	32·6	40·7	44·4	63·3
32—Brantford	28·9	23·3	21·1	15·5	11·6	22·4	29	30·9	30	40·6	43·7	63·9
33—Galt	26	22	20	15·2	13·1	21·2	28·3	30·4	30	40	43·6	59·9
34—Guelph	28·7	23	21·7	16·3	13·6	21·3	25	25·3	.....	39·1	42·6	58·8
35—Kitchener	28·4	24·9	19·1	17·4	13·7	21·7	27·5	29·3	25	37·9	40·6	61·1
36—Woodstock	31	24·1	22·6	16·6	13·1	19	28·8	29·1	27·5	39·2	40·8	61·3
37—Stratford	29·2	24·2	20	17·3	12·7	21·8	30	30·2	25·8	39	42·9	64
38—London	30·3	24·3	23·3	15·8	11·4	22	26·9	30·1	29·4	40·4	44·1	62·5
39—St. Thomas	25·8	21·8	20·3	14·6	12·6	19·3	28	30·7	24	40·9	43·9	63·1
40—Chatham	28·1	23·6	20·7	15·4	12	20·7	25·5	31·3	28·6	40·8	44·3	65·3
41—Windsor	29·7	22·1	23·1	14·8	12·1	21·1	30	31·5	25·8	40·8	45	63·3
42—Sarnia	30·4	24·5	23·1	18	13·7	23·1	30	32·2	27·5	40·8	44·4	65
43—Owen Sound	28·5	24·2	20·2	16·7	12·8	22·7	25·4	29·6	26·6	39·2	43	61·3
44—North Bay	34·1	30	27	17·4	11·5	23·3	30	32·3	26·5	40·9	46	64·5
45—Sudbury	30·3	25	21·5	16·4	11·1	20·9	28·3	30·7	27·1	38·3	43·7	62·1
46—Cobalt	31·7	24·2	26·8	15·7	9·2	21·5	.....	33·3	27·6	41·6	45	62·2
47—Timmins	27·7	24·3	19·3	13·5	11·7	21·7	30	31·7	32·5	39	41·7	59
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·9	25·3	21·5	16·5	12	20·1	26·6	30·2	28	39·8	43·4	60·9
49—Port Arthur	29·5	20·6	20·6	14·8	11·1	18·1	32·5	30·6	27·7	41·9	48	65
50—Fort William	29·3	20	19·2	14·6	12·5	17	28·3	29·8	27·7	40·8	45	62·5
Manitoba (Average)	24·3	17·6	17·7	12·1	9·5	13·0	27·4	26·7	26·4	41·2	45·6	59·6
51—Winnipeg	24·6	16·9	17·5	11·2	9·3	12·4	26·1	28	27·7	41·3	45·6	59·6
52—Brandon	23·9	18·2	17·9	12·9	9·6	13·7	28·6	25·4	25	41·1	45·6	59·6
Saskatchewan (Average)	26·7	20·3	18·0	12·7	9·2	15·0	30·9	27·8	25·8	46·9	51·9	64·5
53—Regina	26	18·1	17·6	10·7	9·6	13·7	31·1	28·3	21·7	46·5	53·2	67·9
54—Prince Albert	23·3	17·3	15·8	13	9	14·9	31·3	27·5	23·3	47	47·5	60
55—Saskatoon	26	21	18·6	12·3	8·4	14·2	28·6	28	24	45	47·7	59·4
56—Moose Jaw	31·3	24·8	20·1	14·6	9·8	17	32·4	27·8	25	49·1	59	70·8
Alberta (Average)	25·7	19·2	16·6	11·8	9·7	14·4	32·2	27·7	23·6	45·3	49·3	59·4
57—Medicine Hat	25	17·4	17	12·7	9·5	15·4	32·5	29·4	27	48	50	60
58—Drumheller	30	25	16·7	13·5	12·7	16	36·7	31·7	23·3	48·8	53	63·3
59—Edmonton	24·5	17·4	17·4	10·6	9·1	15·4	31·6	29·4	24·2	41·2	45·8	55
60—Calgary	22·4	16·5	15·3	10·1	7·9	12·5	29·1	26·3	21·5	44·3	49	60
61—Lethbridge	26·8	19·6	16·4	12·3	9·3	12·8	31	21·8	22	44	48·8	58·5
British Columbia (Average)	30·8	24·4	22·9	15·0	12·6	21·0	36·6	33·4	27·7	48·5	53·2	63·4
62—Fernie	30	25	23·5	14·6	9·7	19·3	35	31	29·3	47	51·7	59
63—Nelson	30	25	22	16·5	13·9	21	40	34·2	27·5	47·5	53	65
64—Trail	30	25	22	16·5	13	21	35	35	25	50	55	62·5
65—New Westminster	30·1	23·7	20·9	13·7	11·5	20·5	35·5	31·5	30	47·6	52·8	63·2
66—Vancouver	30·4	22·8	23	13·4	13·1	21·4	38·9	32·7	29·9	49·9	52·7	65·9
67—Victoria	29·6	21·7	21·9	13·7	13·2	21·3	35·1	30·4	27	51·3	55·7	63·4
68—Nanaimo	31	23	25	17	14·1	25·6	36	33	25	48·9	51·9	61
69—Prince Rupert	35	29	25	14·4	12·5	17·7	37·5	39	27·5	46	52·5	67

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1925

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·3	**30·0**	**20·7**	**13·3**	**58·0**	**21·5**	**20·3**	**34·5**	**24·5**	**48·2**	**43·0**	**11·8**	**41·7**	**47·7**	
14·0	**27·6**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**18·0**	**18·5**	**26·9**	**25·0**	**48·7**	**42·1**	**11·3**	**41·6**	**49·3**	
.....	30	.....	.....	60	18·5	15·5	26·8	25·6	51·9	47·8	b12-14	42	50·1	1
.....	30	.....	.....	60	17	.....	28·5	24·8	45·6	.....	12-13	42·4	48·9	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18	17·5	25·8	24	44·2	.....	9	39·6	47	3
12	.....	.....	.....	50	18	17·4	25·5	25·8	51·7	48	a13·3	41·1	51·9	4
15	25·30	.....	.....	50	18·4	19·3	30	25·4	47·5	32·5	10	42	45	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	22·5	25	24·6	51	40	10	42·6	52·6	6
10	35	.....	.....	60	17·6	20	36·9	25	37·4	32·1	9-12	35·1	45·2	7
12·0	**35·0**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**18·2**	**18·2**	**30·4**	**24·5**	**44·2**	**43·2**	**12·3**	**40·8**	**45·4**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·6	18·5	34·4	24·4	47·3	44	10-12	44·5	48	8
.....	35	.....	.....	60	17·6	14·7	34·3	24·1	48·5	44	14	42·7	47·1	9
12	35	.....	.....	50	17·7	19	27·9	24·3	44·3	41·6	12	42·6	46·4	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	19	20·5	25	25	36·6	.....	12	33·3	40	11
15·1	**30·8**	**19·6**	**9·3**	**59·2**	**19·8**	**21·5**	**31·3**	**23·7**	**48·5**	**42·6**	**11·0**	**43·2**	**46·8**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20	29 9	24 7	50·2	41·5	10-12	42·6	46·4	12
15-20	30	.....	10	.....	20	25	32·1	23·4	48·1	45·7	13	.....	47·5	13
15	35	.....	.....	.....	22	20	30	23	52·1	45·2	a11·1	43·3	47·4	14
.....	30	15	.....	60	20	25	24·5	24·5	44·6	39·3	8	.....	45·3	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·1	22	45·4	.....	9	.....	47·7	16
.....	.....	15	10	60	.....	18	42·5	24·3	48·1	41·7	10	46	47·8	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	.....	24	45·4	42	13	40·7	45	18
18	35	28	.....	75	19·3	21·1	32·1	23·5	54·9	44·3	13-14	43·5	47·4	19
15	30	.....	.....	60	17·5	21·5	36·1	23·8	47·9	41·2	10	42·9	46·3	20
18·9	**31·3**	**22·7**	**19·8**	**63·1**	**21·5**	**19·7**	**35·9**	**23·9**	**45·6**	**42·9**	**11·6**	**42·4**	**46·8**	
18	32	22	10	.....	22·5	23	30·7	24·1	52	46·3	10	43·8	48·2	21
15-17	30-35	27	.....	75	20	17	32·8	24·3	42·6	39·5	10	42	47	22
12·5-15	35	25	10	.....	17·7	19·3	32·2	21·9	42·8	38·4	10	40·3	47·6	23
.....	.....	23	10	.....	25	18	31·7	24	43·7	41·4	a9	49·6	48·5	24
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	35·1	24·7	41·9	39·2	10	40·1	44·4	25
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	18	34·6	24·6	42·5	42·3	13	41	43·7	26
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	19	29·4	22·5	40·7	38	10-11·5	39·1	45·3	27
15	30	20-28	10	72	22	18·3	38·6	23·9	49·6	43·8	a11·8	41·5	47·5	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	20	20·8	38·5	24·4	48·9	48·5	12	41·5	46·4	29
.....	30	25	.....	.....	.....	17·5	39	23·2	48·4	44·6	12	40	46·8	30
20	35	25	.....	.....	19·5	21·2	39·8	23·3	47·5	42·5	13	45·6	47·2	31
18	.....	21-23	15	.....	22·5	20	35·6	23·	43·4	41·8	12	42·4	45	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	22·5	35·2	24·2	44·3	43	a11·8	44·8	46·3	33
.....	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	35·2	22·6	51·7	48	10-11	44	47·1	34
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	25	20	29[illegible]	23·4	45·5	43·6	a11·8	41·5	45·6	35
20	30	22	.....	.....	20	23·2	35·2	21·7	45·8	42·6	8	40·5	45	36
20	30	25	10	.....	23·3	20	33·4	24·4	39·8	34·5	12	42	44·6	37
18	.....	23	.....	60	20·4	15	38·1	23·9	44·8	43·6	10	43·3	46·3	38
20-25	30	25	10	50	19	18	41·4	24·4	43·7	40·7	10	43·7	45·3	39
18	30	20	12	.....	21·7	18	37·3	24·	43·3	39	12	42·4	46·3	40
22	35	25	12	.....	25	21·6	42	23·4	48·8	47·7	13	45·3	48·4	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20	20	41·1	25·1	45·7	42·3	a12	46·7	47·4	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	22·8	41·3	35	11	43·2	43·5	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	37	26	50·4	43	12	39	50·8	44
.....	30	24	10	60	17·5	19	33·9	24·7	49·2	43·8	15	40	48·1	45
.....	30	.....	.....	70	25	22·5	36·2	25·9	51	47·6	15	.....	48·3	46
.....	.....	15-20	.....	.....	17·7	20	28·9	23	51·3	45	a14·3	.....	48·8	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	25[illegible]	.....	39·9	23·3	51·9	45·1	11	41·9	47·8	48
18	30	16	9	.....	21·2	15·5	35·6	26·1	53·1	47·5	a12·5	42·6	48·2	49
15	30	16-18	.....	50-60	20[illegible]	20 6	41·8	24·8	52·5	47·3	a12·5	39	48·7	50
.....	**30·0**	**19·0**	.....	.....	**23·4**	**18·4**	**35·6**	**24·8**	**44·5**	**37·7**	**11·0**	**37·0**	**47·2**	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	24·2	17·7	40·1	25·2	47·5	39·8	12	37·9	47·7	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	22·5	19	31·1	24·3	41·5	35·5	10	36	46·6	52
25·0	**30·0**	**15·0**	.....	.....	**25·0**	**22·0**	**34·7**	**25·6**	**43·8**	**38·9**	**12·3**	**36·0**	**47·6**	
25	30	.....	.....	.....	22·5	20·8	39·8	27·3	48·3	39·8	13	37·1	46·9	53
25	30	12	.....	.....	27·5	23·3	29·1	25·4	38·8	35·6	10	36·3	49·1	54
25	30	15	20	.....	25	21·3	36·5	26·4	43	38·2	12	35·4	46·1	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	.....	22·5	33·4	23·3	45	42	14	35	48·4	56
20·6	**27·8**	**15·4**	**17·5**	.....	**24·0**	**23·2**	**38·4**	**24·8**	**48·1**	**42·1**	**11·5**	**39·0**	**48·8**	
.....	30	17	.....	.....	25	28·3	38·4	25·4	45·5	37·5	11	39·4	48·3	57
25	30	15-20	.....	.....	26·7	25	43·1	23·3	50	42·8	a12·5	40	54·2	58
17·5·20	23-25	12·5	15	.....	20·8	22·5	31·5	25·6	47·3	40	a11·1	38·3	46·6	59
.....	30	15	.....	.....	24	19·8	41	26	48·8	46·1	11	38·3	47·7	60
18	25	15	20	.....	23·5	20·4	37·8	23·5	48·9	44·2	12	39·2	47·3	61
19·1	**26·0**	.....	**18·1**	.....	**24·7**	**21·5**	**36·9**	**25·1**	**60·0**	**50·5**	**13·5**	**46·0**	**51·9**	
.....	30	.....	18	.....	25	25	37·5	25	57	50	a12·5	.....	51·4	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	27·5	25	38·1	28·3	60·7	50	a14·3	42·5	50·7	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	25	25	30·5	25·8	60	49·2	15	43·3	49·3	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	19·3	37·4	25·5	57·3	51·2	10	49·2	52·8	65
19	20	.....	15·3	.....	21·3	18·2	35·7	24·5	61·3	50·8	10	43·4	52·4	66
14	27	.....	20	55	22·2	21·1	35·4	24·8	57·7	48·3	a12·5	48·9	54	67
12·5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	38·4	27·3	57·8	.....	14	50	55·3	68
.....	20	.....	15	.....	30	17·5	42·5	27·5	67·8	54·2	20	45	49·5	69

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**32·3**	**7·8**	**18·4**	5·4	**6·1**	**10·9**	**13·4**	**19·3**	**18·6**	**19·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·1**	**8·4**	**18·3**	**6·2**	**6·5**	9·8	**15·2**	**22·1**	**20·1**	**21·4**
1—Sydney	32·2	8·0	18·5	6·5	6·9	10·6	15·1	20·8	19·8	20·9
2—New Glasgow	32·5	8·7	17·4	5·9	6·1	10·2	14·3	22·5	19·6	20·4
3—Amherst	30·4	8·7	18·5	6·1	6·7	9·5	13	21·7	21·1	22·4
4—Halifax	31·9	8·0	18·6	5·8	6·5	9·9	16·8	22·6	19·8	21·2
5—Windsor	34	8·3	19·3	6·6	6·6	9	16·6	23·8	20·5	23
6—Truro	31·5	8·7	17·3	6·2	6·4	9·8	15·5	21·3	19·7	20·3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	7·4	18·8	5·6	5·8	10·4	14·9	21·4	18·8	20·8
New Brunswick (average)	**30·9**	**8·9**	18·0	**5·7**	**6·2**	**10·7**	**16·2**	**20·5**	**18·7**	**20·3**
8—Moncton	35	9·3	18	6·0	6·6	12·1	15·7	21·1	19·3	21·4
9—St. John	31·8	8·7	19·4	5·6	6·2	9·2	15·2	18·9	17·5	19·1
10—Fredericton	29·2	8·7	17·6	5·7	6·1	11·4	16·	20	18	19·6
11—Bathurst	27·5	8·7	17·5	5·6	6	10	18	22	20	21
Quebec (average)	**29·9**	**6·8**	**18·2**	**5·6**	**6·4**	**9·6**	**14·0**	**17·7**	**18·6**	**18·7**
12—Quebec	30·5	8·5	17·9	5·7	6·2	10	13·9	18·6	18·6	19·5
13—Three Rivers	31·8	6·0	18·8	5·7	7	9·7	15·9	18·9	20·4	19·1
14—Sherbrooke	30·7	8·0	17·6	5·4	6·6	9·9	14	18·2	19·4	18·4
15—Sorel	29·2	6·0	18·1	5·1	6	10	13·5	15·7	18·7	20
16—St. Hyacinthe	29·2	5·3	18	5·2	6·7	9·9	14·5	19	18·9	18·5
17—St. John's	28·8	6·0	18·5	5·5	6·8	9·6	14·5	17·1	17·8	17·4
18—Thetford Mines	26·6	6·7	17·8	5·6	6·2	8·1	13·3	18·6	19·4	18·7
19—Montreal	31·6	8·0	18·1	5·7	5·6	10·4	12·9	17·8	17·4	18·6
20—Hull	30·8	6·7	18·7	6·1	6·4	8·7	13·9	15·3	16·6	17·8
Ontario (average)	**32·2**	**7·4**	**18·1**	**5·0**	**5·7**	**11·4**	**13·7**	**19·1**	17·4	**18·1**
21—Ottawa	33·2	8·0	18·6	5·8	6·4	11·1	13·6	18·5	17·5	15·9
22—Brockville	29·5	6·7	17·5	5·1	5·4	10·6	12	19·2	18	18·2
23—Kingston	30·8	6·7	15·6	5·6	5	10·2	12·5	17·9	15·5	16·9
24—Belleville	30·1	6·7	18·1	5·0	5·1	11	13·3	18·8	17·4	17·9
25—Peterborough	32·6	7·3	18·	4·7	5·4	11·6	13	18·5	16·5	17·5
26—Oshawa	31·6	7·3	15·7	4·2	5·3	12	12·9	19·2	17·5	17·8
27—Orillia	32·5	6·7	19·1	4·5	5·1	11·7	12·8	18·8	17·1	18·7
28—Toronto	35·2	7·3	18	4·8	5·5	10·8	12·7	17·5	16·7	17·2
29—Niagara Falls	33·9	7·3	18·9	5·1	5·6	11·6	13·6	20·2	18·2	19·4
30—St. Catharines	30	7·3	18	4·8	5·2	11·7	12·4	17·9	15·8	17·3
31—Hamilton	32·9	7·3	17·9	4·5	5·4	11·1	13·2	18·6	16·6	17·4
32—Brantford	32	7·3	17·7	4·3	5·3	12·1	12·6	18·2	16·2	17·8
33—Galt	30·8	6·7	19·3	5·0	5·2	12	12·9	18·4	17·8	17·3
34—Guelph	31·4	7·3	17·5	4·4	5·6	10·6	12·3	16·8	15·7	16·7
35—Kitchener	33	7·3	18·5	4·5	5·2	12·2	13·5	17·8	16·1	17
36—Woodstock	30	7·3	17·5	4·3	5·5	11·5	13·3	18·7	17	17·1
37—Stratford	32·6	7·3	18·4	5·0	6·4	11·9	13·6	19·8	17·8	18·3
38—London	32·8	7·3–8	19·2	4·8	5·9	12·3	15·9	19·3	17·3	18·2
39—St. Thomas	31·4	7·3	19·1	5·1	5·9	12·4	14·6	19·4	17·8	18·8
40—Chatham	32·4	6·7	18·8	5·2	5·6	11·9	14·1	19·6	17·8	18·8
41—Windsor	31·4	8·0	18·4	5·0	6·0	12	14·4	19·6	17·9	19·9
42—Sarnia	33·1	6·0	19·3	4·5	5·3	10·8	15	20·2	18	19·1
43—Owen Sound	32·7	6·7	18·6	4·7	5·5	11·9	14·8	19·2	17·6	18·4
44—North Bay	33·1	8·0	15·3	5·5	6·5	11·4	15·6	18·8	18	18·9
45—Sudbury	33	8·0	18	5·5	7·4	11·5	16·3	20·1	19·5	19·8
46—Cobalt	33·8	8·7	17·8	5·8	7·8	11·6	15·4	21·9	19·8	19·8
47—Timmins	34·3	9·3	16	5·6	6	9·8	13	20·5	18·6	18·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·3	8·0	19·3	5·1	6·2	12·4	14·3	19·6	18·8	18·8
49—Port Arthur	32·1	7·3	19	5·5	4·9	10·1	13·7	19·4	16·3	17·8
50—Fort William	32·5	7·3	19	5·5	5·1	11·3	13·1	20·8	18·5	17·9
Manitoba (average)	**33·1**	**7·2**	**18·6**	5·4	**6·3**	**12·4**	**14·1**	**20·6**	**20·3**	**21·1**
51—Winnipeg	32·7	7·0	19·6	5·5	6·1	12·3	14·6	20·8	19·6	21·1
52—Brandon	33·5	7·3	17·5	5·3	6·4	12·5	13·6	20·3	21	21
Saskatchewan (average)	**32·1**	**8·1**	**18·1**	5·5	**6·0**	**10·5**	**13·3**	**20·0**	**20·4**	**21·8**
53—Regina	34	8·4	15	5·5	6·1	11·6	12	20·6	20·9	21·7
54—Prince Albert	30	8·0	19·3	5·2	5·7	8·5	13·8	20·3	20·7	23·1
55—Saskatoon	30·1	8·0	17	5·5	6·8	10·5	14·6	19·5	19·9	20·9
56—Moose Jaw	34·4	8·0	21	5·7	5·3	11·4	12·9	19·6	20·1	21·3
Alberta (average)	**35·1**	**8·8**	**17·9**	**5·5**	**6·2**	**11·1**	**11·2**	**17·2**	**20·4**	**21·7**
57—Medicine Hat	39·4	8·0	19·4	5·4	6·2	11·4	11·1	18·6	21·1	21·6
58—Drumheller	36·7	10·0	17	5·7	7·9	10·6	11·9	16·3	22·5	23·8
59—Edmonton	30·5	8·0	18·5	5·2	5·2	9·9	9·7	16·3	19·3	20·4
60—Calgary	34·3	8·0	18	5·8	5·8	11·7	11·7	18·1	19·6	22·6
61—Lethbridge	34·5	10·0	16·5	5·5	5·7	11·7	11·4	16·8	19·7	20·1
British Columbia (average)	**34·3**	**9·1**	**20·5**	**5·8**	**6·6**	**11·0**	**10·0**	**19·3**	**19·5**	**20·7**
62—Fernie	35	8·1	15·5	5·7	6·0	12·5	11·5	20·5	19·5	19·5
63—Nelson	34·6	10·0	17·7	6·0	7·5	12·2	11·3	20	20	20·8
64—Trail	33	9·3	17·8	5·9	5·1	11·4	9·2	18·2	19·5	19·5
65—New Westminster	34·3	7·4	22·6	5·7	6·4	9·9	8·4	18·4	19·2	21·4
66—Vancouver	32·1	7·4	22·5	5·7	6·2	9·5	9·8	17·4	17·9	20·1
67—Victoria	35·2	8·9	20·8	5·6	6·5	10	9·9	19·2	19·7	20·5
68—Nanaimo	35	8·9	22·5	5·8	6·7	10·4	10	18·9	19·6	21·1
69—Prince Rupert	35	12·5	24·2	6·1	8	11·8	9·5	21·5	20·5	23

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1925

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·2	5·3	1·485	30·0	21·0	20·2	15·7	15·9	18·6	·888	29·4	·778	48·5	
8·2	5·6	1·397	27·6	18·7	19·1	16·1	16·7	19·9	·931	32·0	·891	52·9	
8·3	5·1	1·44	30·4	.....	19·3	17	19·1	20·9	·936	31·1	·888	.....	1
7·9	5·6	1·44	26·3	15	19	16·1	17·2	20·6	·85	31·4	·806	50	2
8·1	6·1	1·15	20·4	15	19	15·5	16·3	21·6	·90	31·6	1·00	45	3
7·9	5·8	1·72	34·4	25·4	18	17·5	15·5	17·6	·912	31·3	·75	60	4
9·8	6	1·25	27	18	20	15	16·3	19·3	1·03	35	1·05	.....	5
7·3	4·8	1·38	27·1	20·2	19·3	15·6	16	19·2	·958	31·6	·85	56·6	6
7·9	5·0	1·02	18·6	12·9	22·5	16·3	15	19·7	·937	30·9	·842	55	7
8·1	5·2	1·170	25·2	15·9	19·6	17·2	16·2	19·6	·941	31·9	·888	48·8	
8·8	5·0	1·20	24·8	17·5	20	17·1	16	19	·88	32	·875	50	8
7·9	5·4	1·24	28·3	17·5	19·6	13·7	16	18·2	·762	33·6	·875	.....	9
7·6	5·4	1·24	29	13·7	19·3	18	15·6	20	·923	29·4	·80	46·3	10
8·0	5·0	1·00	18·7	15	.....	20	17	21	1·20	32·5	1·00	50	11
8·0	6·5	1·406	27·8	28·8	18·3	16·1	17·2	19·2	·974	28·9	·817	47·2	
8·2	6·2	1·14	21·7	27	17·6	17·2	17·8	20	·931	26·8	·893	47·8	12
8·1	8·0	1·47	31·5	25	20	17·2	18·3	18·6	1·01	30	·80	47·2	13
7·4	5·7	1·50	27·6	31·6	19·9	15·9	16·6	20·7	1·04	33·6	·87	48·8	14
7·9	7	1·23	23·8	30	17·3	16·5	16	21	1·01	26·4	.....	43·9	15
7·7	6	1·46	30	.....	18·3	16·3	17·1	17·7	·875	27·5	·75	46	16
8	7·8	1·64	30	40	19·3	14·4	19·2	20·5	·983	30	·95	48·3	17
7·5	6·6	1·41	30·8	.....	18·8	15·9	18·2	16·8	1·06	32·2	.....	47·9	18
8·2	5·5	1·44	27·3	29·1	18·2	15·5	16·5	18·3	·999	25·9	·708	47·8	19
8·9	5·5	1·36	27·5	19	15	16·3	15·1	19	·858	28	·75	47	20
8·4	5·4	1·467	29·8	20·4	19·5	15·4	15·2	17·7	·866	27·7	·737	45·6	
8·7	5·5	1·34	27·2	23·4	17·9	15·9	14·8	20·2	·887	30·5	·703	47·5	21
7·8	3·4	2·06	35	17·5	15	13·8	14·4	14·1	·875	29·5	·72	45·3	22
8	4·8	1·67	33·3	19	23	14	15·4	17·7	·867	27·3	·714	43·3	23
9·2	5·4	1·98	40·5	14·3	.....	14·8	14·6	17·2	·90	27	·749	44·3	24
8·8	5·4	1·59	30·5	18	18	14	14·5	16·7	·849	27·1	·697	43·2	25
9	5·8	1·39	27·8	17	15	14·5	14·8	16·6	·838	28	·706	46·6	26
7·9	6·3	1·56	31·4	13	20	13·9	15·6	17·3	·863	26·9	·731	44·6	27
7·2	4·9	1·46	27·7	20·5	15	13·6	14·3	17	·797	24·6	·658	45·1	28
9·3	5·8	1·57	34	21·5	.....	15·7	15·1	16·4	·967	31·1	·832	46	29
9·1	5·4	1·74	34·5	20	.....	14·2	14·4	16·1	·861	23·8	·712	45·2	30
9	4·8	1·27	27·5	26·4	22	15·4	14·8	15·8	·85	24·5	·712	45·7	31
7·4	6·7	1·30	26·6	13·3	20	14·9	14	14·7	·761	23	·662	43·2	32
8·9	4·6	1·24	26·4	13·3	.....	14·6	14·7	16·3	·871	26·6	·71	42·8	33
7·1	4·7	1·29	24·4	15	.....	14·9	13·6	15·3	·813	23·8	·709	42	34
7·7	4·9	1·23	25	15	.....	16·3	14·3	16·8	·79	24·6	·722	42·7	35
7·8	4·8	1·38	26·9	13·5	.....	15·5	14·	16·4	·807	27·6	·71	43·9	36
8·3	5·5	1·33	28	17·2	.....	16·5	14·7	17·3	·879	27	·727	44·6	37
8·1	5	1·36	27·7	15·5	25	15	15·3	16·6	·854	26·8	·749	45·8	38
8·8	5·2	1·50	28·9	19·1	.....	16·5	15·7	17·1	·932	28·1	·868	46·5	39
7·4	4	1·46	28·6	22·6	.....	15·1	13·8	16·6	·907	28·2	·744	45·4	40
9·2	4·8	1·51	30·7	25	.....	15·6	15·2	17·5	·847	27·2	·813	44	41
8·2	5·4	1·26	24·7	.....	16·5	15·1	14·8	17·8	·955	32·1	·78	45	42
7·3	4·9	1·35	27·8	13·1	.....	15·9	14·6	17·4	·783	26·6	·71	44·4	43
8·2	5·5	1·61	34·5	.....	20·7	14·5	15	17·7	·857	28·4	·80	47·5	44
8·7	6·4	1·41	32	40	21·3	17	16·8	22·1	·954	31·1	·771	46·9	45
9·1	6·3	1·33	27·5	30	22·8	18·6	18·9	23·3	·981	30·8	·771	52·5	46
9·9	8·4	1·77	42·5	.....	16·3	18·5	18·7	18	·95	26·7	·75	53	47
8·9	6	1·48	28·6	23·2	19·3	15	16·1	21·8	·856	27·5	·737	46·1	48
8·6	5·4	1·26	25·4	27·5	21	17	15·3	20·4	·808	32·5	·716	47	49
8·2	6	1·31	28·2	36·3	22	16·4	17·6	22·5	·825	30·7	·738	48·8	50
8·1	4·7	·971	21·5	.....	20·9	17·0	16·1	20·0	·812	30·6	·730	47·7	
7·6	4·5	1·05	23·3	.....	19·2	17·4	15·4	20·5	·804	29·2	·709	46·4	51
8·5	4·8	·892	19·7	.....	22·5	16·6	16·8	19·5	·82	32	·75	49	52
8·4	5·0	1·409	28·6	.....	22·5	14·9	17·0	21·2	·858	31·2	·768	53·4	
8·7	5·2	1·69	32·5	.....	23	15·6	17·2	21·9	·831	29·9	·756	51	53
8·7	5·4	·976	20	.....	23·8	14	18·1	20	·892	33	·80	54·2	54
8·2	5·1	1·18	26·9	.....	23·3	14·9	16·3	22	·85	30	·764	54·4	55
7·8	4·4	1·79	35	.....	20	14·9	16·3	20·8	·858	31·7	·75	54	56
7·9	4·2	1·618	31·7	.....	22·9	15·5	16·5	18·9	·861	30·5	·759	54·1	
7·9	5·5	1·83	34·6	.....	23·1	16	17·9	18·6	·886	30·8	·80	58·6	57
7·8	3·8	1·83	27·5	.....	25	15·9	18·1	20	·938	32·5	·738	58·8	58
7·8	3·9	1·03	22·9	.....	21·1	14·2	14·8	19·6	·771	29·3	·717	49·4	59
8·3	3·8	1·84	38·3	.....	21·7	15·1	16·3	18	·841	30	·757	51·8	60
7·7	4·2	1·56	35·3	.....	23·7	16·3	15·5	18·5	·867	30	·783	51·7	61
8·2	4·6	2·004	40·4	.....	21·5	14·9	15·5	18·1	·859	31·4	·780	52·0	
10	4·8	2·15	43·3	.....	20	16·9	16·5	20·5	·89	33	·79	50	62
8·5	4	2·41	45	.....	25	16·3	15·8	19·2	·90	34·6	·775	55	63
8·4	5·2	2·22	42·5	.....	20·3	15·5	15	16·6	·90	34	·81	52	64
7	4·2	1·58	31·7	.....	20	13·9	15·3	15·6	·822	29·4	·756	50	65
7·4	4·3	1·53	29·9	.....	19·5	14·5	15·3	16·5	·768	28·5	·716	49	66
8·1	4·5	1·87	41	.....	19·9	14·4	14·5	19	·843	30·2	·767	48·9	67
7·9	4·7	2·09	41·8	.....	22·5	14·6	15	18·3	·85	31·6	·825	55	68
8·5	5·2	2·18	47·8	.....	25	13·3	16·8	18·8	·90	30	·80	56·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	8·0	7·6	60·9	71·3	27·5	15·4	3·7	43·6	61·4	12·5	7·6
Nova Scotia (Average)	8·5	8·0	67·0	70·8	30·2	12·2	4·1	47·5	53·0	13·3	8·1
1—Sydney	8·4	8·2	68·8	73·5	31·8	14·1	4·2	53·2	52·2	13·1	7·9
2—New Glasgow	9·1	8·5	68·3	69·9	31·3	12·9	3·8	45	48	14·1	7·9
3—Amherst	8·5	8	65	70·6	29·3	10·5	4	40	47·5	12·9	8
4—Halifax	8	7·5	68·3	73·3	29	14	4	52·6	60	13·3	8·1
5—Windsor	8·6	7·8	65	68·1	30	11	4·5	40	57·5	13·6	8·3
6—Truro	8·5	7·8	66·6	69·2	30	10·5	4	54	.....	12·6	8·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	8	7·5	62·5	68·7	27·6	15	3·7	47·6	46	12·7	7·3
New Brunswick (Average)	8·3	7·7	63·4	71·4	28·4	12·6	3·9	45·0	44·8	12·3	7·5
8—Moncton	8·5	7·8	69·4	75·8	29·1	11·6	3·8	51·6	44·8	14	8
9—St. John	8·6	7·8	64	68·7	29·6	12	3·9	51	48	12·6	7·6
10—Fredericton	7·7	7·3	60	73·7	24·8	12·7	3·8	37·3	46·5	10·7	7·4
11—Bathurst	8·3	7·7	60	67·5	30[i]	14	4·2	40	40	12	7
Quebec (Average)	7·7	7·2	59·0	67·5	26·9	13·9	3·7	43·7	66·9	11·4	7·1
12—Quebec	7·6	7·2	52	65·5	27·1	16·7	3·6	40·5	61·7	11·1	7·8
13—Three Rivers	7·9	7·4	61	69·9	26·7	15·1	4·3	46·5	78	11·2	7·4
14—Sherbrooke	7·6	7·3	60·6	70[i]	28·5	13·8	3·4	41·3	60	11·1	7·2
15—Sorel	7·9	7·2	55	57·5	29·6	11·1	4·2	40·7	73·3	11·3	7·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·8	7·3	56·7	65	26·3	13·1	4·5	43	70	10	7·2
17—St. John's	7·6	7·2	60	69[i]	25	13·7	3·3	50	65	13·5	7·1
18—Thetford Mines	8	7·4	65	72·8	26	13·1	3·7	42·1	57	11·9	6·8
19—Montreal	7·2	6·9	63·9	69·9	25·5	14·9	3·3	46·1	67·9	12·2	6·9
20—Hull	7·4	7	57	68·3	27	13·7	3·2	43	63·8	10	6·4
Ontario (Average)	7·9	7·6	61·5	71·4	26·0	13·3	3·4	41·3	58·8	11·7	7·5
21—Ottawa	7·5	7·1	61·7	71·6	26·8	12·7	3·6	46·9	61·3	11·6	7·2
22—Brockville	7·8	7·4	57·5	68·5	25·3	12	3·7	36·3	47·3	11·8	6·8
23—Kingston	7·4	7	56·1	66·4	24·9	11·8	3·4	39·4	49·8	10·2	7·3
24—Belleville	7·6	7·4	63·3	67·7	25·8	13·1	3·4	38·9	63·2	10·9	7·2
25—Peterborough	7·3	7·2	61·6	68·6	25·2	13·7	3	43	52·6	10·7	7·2
26—Oshawa	7·9	7·8	65	74·2	25	12·7	2·8	46	63	11·5	6·9
27—Orillia	7·7	7·7	65·5	70·9	25·6	13·7	3·4	40	51·3	11·6	8
28—Toronto	7·5	7·3	63·1	72·1	24·3	12·5	3·4	40·7	53·4	10·1	6·7
29—Niagara Falls	7·9	7·7	60·4	76·9	25·6	13·1	4	42·9	59·8	11·1	7·4
30—St. Catharines	7·9	7·9	60·7	71·5	24·4	11·6	3·3	39·4	54·8	11·3	6·7
31—Hamilton	7·6	7·4	62·8	70·6	25·3	12·4	3·7	40·6	57·6	10·7	6·7
32—Brantford	7·4	7·4	58·2	71·3	23·9	11·9	3·2	42·3	63·2	11·4	6·3
33—Galt	7·2	7·1	61·2	69	24·1	13·6	3·3	45·5	54·9	10·3	7·7
34—Guelph	7·2	7·1	59·2	70·9	24	13·1	3·3	45	71·5	10·9	6·4
35—Kitchener	7·9	7·7	48·6	67·2	24·5	13	3·3	37·5	53·6	11·4	6·7
36—Woodstock	7·3	7	62·3	69·9	26·9	12·3	3·1	39·4	54·8	11·4	6·6
37—Stratford	7·6	7·5	58·1	70·2	24·8	12·4	3	40	52	11·4	7·7
38—London	8	7·6	64·4	74·1	25	13·7	3·6	43·2	54·9	11·4	7·8
39—St. Thomas	7·8	7·7	65	72	26·2	13·5	3·6	42·1	57·9	12·7	8·1
40—Chatham	8·1	7·8	57	68·5	25·9	12·4	3·3	41·5	64	11·6	7·9
41—Windsor	7·7	7·6	62·4	72·4	25·8	13·2	3·2	37·9	61·5	11·3	7·5
42—Sarnia	7·9	7·7	65·8	73·3	25·8	13·5	3·4	37·5	71·7	11·2	8·2
43—Owen Sound	8·1	7·6	63·6	72	26·2	11·6	3	38	54·8	12·3	8·6
44—North Bay	8·4	7·8	65·8	72·7	30	14·4	3·8	48	60	12·5	7·6
45—Sudbury	8·3	8·1	63·5	72·8	27·5	14·8	3·2	44·4	.....	14	7·9
46—Cobalt	9·2	8·4	63·3	73·5	31·3	15·1	3·9	40·6	60	14·3	8·7
47—Timmins	9	8·5	63·3	71·3	24·3	17·5	4	37·5	50·0	15	8·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·5	8·1	58·1	74·2	28·6	14·8	3·8	42·5	70	13·3	7·9
49—Port Arthur	8	7·7	55·8	73	27·1	15[j]	3·1	40	72·5	11·2	8·2
50—Fort William	8·2	8·1	70·7	73·6	30	15	3·2	41·7	62·5	12·2	8·5
Manitoba (Average)	8·5	8·3	57·3	71·2	28·3	13·9	3·5	40·1	58·5	12·9	7·8
51—Winnipeg	8·1	7·8	56·6	72·3	27	12·7	3·3	41·2	59	12·3	7·8
52—Brandon	8·9	8·8	58	70	29·6	15	3·6	39	53	13·5	7·8
Saskatchewan (Average)	8·3	7·9	60·4	74·3	29·6	21·4	3·8	43·5	80·1	14·5	7·8
53—Regina	8·2	8	59·9	72·5	28·4	k23·3	3·5	38·3	63·8	14·2	7·7
54—Prince Albert	8·2	7·8	59·2	76·7	31	k21	3·9	45·1	80	15	9·1
55—Saskatoon	8·3	7·9	59·6	73·1	29·3	k21·4	3·5	46·4	90	15	6·6
56—Moose Jaw	8·6	8	62·7	74·8	29·7	k19·8	4·1	44·2	86·7	13·8	7·8
Alberta (Average)	8·5	8·0	57·5	71·7	28·8	18·3	3·8	42·1	64·0	14·3	8·2
57—Medicine Hat	8·9	8·2	62	75·7	30	k20	3·8	41·7	75·8	14·3	8·3
58—Drumheller	9·1	8·8	53·8	77·1	30	k21·3	3·7	41·7	65	15	7·3
59—Edmonton	8·1	7·8	55·2	70·8	26·5	k15·4	3·7	38·4	58·8	14·1	h 8
60—Calgary	8·3	7·5	59·1	74·3	29	k16	4	44·5	62·5	13·5	h 7·5
61—Lethbridge	8·3	7·7	57·5	75·4	28·7	k18·8	3·6	44	53	14·5	h10
British Columbia (Average)	7·9	7·5	57·9	72·2	29·2	24·0	4·0	49·7	70·0	13·6	8·1
62—Fernie	8·4	8·1	65	75	28	k22	4·1	50	66·7	14	h 7
63—Nelson	8·3	7·9	61·6	74	29·2	k32	3·9	47·5	70	13·7	h 7·2
64—Trail	8·1	7·4	53·5	71·2	29	k27·5	4	45	76·6	13·9	h 8·3
65—New Westminster	7·8	7·4	56·4	69	28·9	k17·2	3·9	54·3	71·8	13·5	h 7·5
66—Vancouver	7·7	7·2	56·7	70·1	27·6	k23·9	4·8	44·3	57·6	12·6	h 9
67—Victoria	7·1	6·9	56·9	70	29	k20·5	3·5	54·1	57·5	12·9	h 7
68—Nanaimo	7·5	7·2	56·6	71·6	30·8	k21·5	3·5	47·5	75	14·4	h....
69—Prince Rupert	8·3	7·6	56·3	76·3	31·3	k27·5	4·5	55	85	13·8	8·7

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite, f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal-oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bars 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher price

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1925

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Rent		
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**c.**	**c.**	**$**	**$**	
16·766	**10·259**	**12·186**	**14·439**	**8·901**	**11·128**	**9·963**	**30·3**	**13·7**	**27·458**	**19·560**	
17·667	**9·342**	**9·250**	**10·000**	**6·583**	**7·050**	**5·500**	**33·8**	**15·0**	**22·750**	**15·083**	
.....	a7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
.....	a7·35	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	.....	35	15	22·00	14·00	2
o17·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
n16·50-19·50	11·00–11·50	14·00	14·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
18·00	11·00	10·00	11·00	5·00	6·75	b4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
.....	9·50–11·00	8·50	10·00	4·50	5·50	4·00	32	....	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
15·00	10·00–11·00	11·50	12·50	7·00	8·00	9·00	30	15	18·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	7
17·333	**10·908**	**10·625**	**12·125**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**8·450**	**30·6**	**14·5**	**27·000**	**19·259**	
.....	11·00–12·75	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30–32	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	8
15·00–18·00	8·50–13·00	13·00–16·00	14.00-17.00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	b8·00–9·00	28–31	15	20·00–25·00	18·00–25·00	9
17·50	8·00–12·00	10·00	11·00	7·00	.....	b4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
18·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	b11.25	32	15	18·00	15·00	11
16·098	**10·042**	**13·239**	**15·387**	**9·000**	**10·948**	**11·188**	**28·1**	**14·4**	**22·889**	**14·875**	
16·50	10·00	b14·67	b14·67	b12·00	b12·00	b12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
16·00	n10·00–12·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	b8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
15·50	12·00	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
15·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	25	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
16·00	.....	.....	b17·33	.....	b13·33	.....	25	....	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
15·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	b10·00	b12·00	27–28	15	p23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
18·00–18·50	.....	.....	b12·75	.....	b9·75	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	18
16·00–16·25	7·50–9·00	16·00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	b16·00	30	13	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
16·50	.....	b16·00	b17·23	7·00	9·00	b9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
16·117	**10·723**	**13·477**	**15·920**	**10·038**	**12·678**	**11·378**	**27·9**	**12·4**	**28·973**	**20·950**	
16·50	8·90	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	8·00	10·00	b7·00–7·50	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
15·50–16·00	10·50	.....	b16·00	.....	b11·20	.....	26–28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
15·50	8·50–10·00	15·50	16·00	10·50	13·00	b14·00	25–26	14	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
16·00	10·00–11·00	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	25–28	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
16·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	25
16·00	.....	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	b13·00	25–28	13	s20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	26
16·25–16·50	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	b7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
15·50	11·00–12·50	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	25–30	10	30·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	28
15·00	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
15·00	10·00–12·00	c	c	c	c	c	30	10	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
15·50	7·25–9·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	10	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
15·50	11·00	16·00	17·00	13·00	14·00	b10·00	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–25·00	32
16·00	8·00–10·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	b12·00	25	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
15·75	.....	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	b12·00	27	10[illegible]	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
15·50–16·00	11·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
15·50	10·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	b10·67–16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
16·00	12·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	b12·00	25	15	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
16·00	7·50–11·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	b15·00	25	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
15·50	9·00–10·50	14.00-15.00	b16.00–20.00	.....	.....	b16·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
16·00	10·00–12·00	.....	b20·00	.....	b18·00	b9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
16·00	10·00	c	c&b26 00	.....	c & b 22·00	c & b 18·00	25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
16·50	12·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
16·00	8·00–10·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	8·3	18·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	49
16·00	12·00	.....	11·00	.....	8·00	b4·75–6·75	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
17·50	11·00–13·00	.....	b15·00–19·00	.....	b10·50–15·00	b12·75	30	15	x	25·00	45
21·00	16·00	13·00	b15·00	13·00	b12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
.....	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	r	25·00–35·00	47
14·75	8·00–12·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	b6·50	27–30	15	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
17·50	8·50–13·00	10·00	b12·00	9·00	b10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	47
17·00	8·00–12·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
21·000	**12·500**	**11·000**	**12·250**	**7·750**	**9·250**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
19·00	11·50–12·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
23·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
23·625	**10·313**	**7·750**	**12·500**	**8·333**	**11·375**	**12·333**	**33·1**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
23·00	9·00–12·00	.....	f14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	30	15	30·00–50 00	30·00	53
.....	d9·00	f6·00	f7·50	5·00	6·50	.....	35	15	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
23·00–25·50	d10.00-11.00	f9·50	f10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
.....	11·25	.....	f&b18·00	.....	b18·00	b14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
.....	6·750	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	**9·000**	**33·8**	**14·4**	**28·125**	**19·500**	
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25·00	17·50	57
.....	d6·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	15	w	w	58
.....	d5·00–6·00	.....	.....	8·00	b6·00–8·00	5·00	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
.....	d6·00–12·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	b13·00	40	15	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	60
.....	a5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
.....	**10·354**	.....	.....	**9·375**	**10·625**	**5·904**	**g35·4**	**15·1**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
.....	6·25–6·75	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	.....	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
.....	9·75–11·75	.....	.....	9·00	12·00	b 9·00	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
.....	9·50–12·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·25	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
.....	10·75–11·75	.....	.....	.....	7·00	5·50	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
.....	10·50–11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·75	30	16	29·00	25·00	66
.....	10·75–11·50	.....	.....	7·50	b10·00	b4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
.....	a7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
.....	12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

for Welsh coal. o. Welsh coal. p. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses $20; others $40-$60. s. For new tenants $30-$35 and $20-$25. w. Company houses $10-$20; others $30-$35. x. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1915	Oct. 1916	Oct. 1917	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1919	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1921	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1924	Sept. 1925	Oct. 1925
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·2	47·6	52·4	62·8	76·2	72·2	80·2	60·8	58·2	58·2	55·6	58·4	56·8
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	32·8	34·4	43·6	54·2	49·4	50·4	33·4	31·8	30·6	29·2	30·6	30·2
Veal, roast shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·1	17·5	19·7	24·0	28·0	26·4	29·0	19·7	18·7	18·5	17·8	18·0	18·3
Mutton, roast hindquarter	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	20·8	24·2	29·4	36·4	34·3	36·3	26·3	27·2	28·0	27·7	28·8	29·2
Pork, fresh, roast leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·4	19·6	23·5	32·7	38·0	39·7	42·3	31·5	30·0	27·2	25·1	29·3	29·1
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	38·0	35·8	40·2	59·4	70·0	72·6	74·4	57·2	53·8	51·0	46·6	52·6	53·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·9	26·0	30·5	43·2	51·1	55·9	60·1	46·1	41·6	39·3	33·9	40·8	41·6
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	35·8	42·2	63·8	74·2	82·4	74·4	48·2	45·4	45·8	45·6	49·0	49·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	35·3	36·7	43·6	54·7	60·7	69·1	75·0	50·7	41·7	44·3	45·7	43·3	48·2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	31·5	31·6	38·3	48·5	55·0	60·4	68·3	46·6	37·4	39·7	39·8	39·2	43·0
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	54·0	51·0	54·6	64·8	75·6	85·8	92·4	80·4	69·6	70·2	71·4	69·0	70·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	60·8	74·2	92·6	101·2	114·6	125·8	81·2	76·8	78·4	77·4	77·4	83·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	35·1	42·4	50·6	55·7	64·1	69·1	46·8	43·0	44·2	42·8	44·2	47·7
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·0	24·0	27·8	33·5	33·3	39·6	41·2	35·4	$27·6	$33·5	$29·1	$31·8	$32·3
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	21·1	26·1	30·3	31·4	36·9	38·6	32·0	$27·6	$33·5	$29·1	$31·8	$32·3
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	66·0	84·0	109·5	118·5	118·5	144·0	118·5	102·0	102·0	106·5	118·5	117·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	35·0	48·0	66·0	69·0	67·0	80·0	58·0	$45·0	$44·0	$49·0	$57·0	$54·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	25·0	24·0	25·0	32·5	40·5	39·0	42·5	30·5	28·0	27·5	28·5	30·5	30·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	12·1	13·6	18·4	24·6	28·2	33·2	18·6	$21·2	$21·0	$21·0	$22·0	$21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	14·4	20·8	33·6	33·2	22·8	23·4	17·4	17·4	17·6	16·8	16·8	16·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	12·1	13·4	16·5	23·1	25·6	29·2	21·6	23·9	19·5	19·6	20·5	20·2
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	12·9	13·2	16·1	18·8	23·4	27·4	18·2	19·6	18·2	15·6	15·9	15·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	30·0	36·8	42·4	48·8	50·8	86·4	41·2	34·8	48·4	41·2	32·8	32·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·0	13·8	16·8	19·6	22·4	23·6	40·8	19·6	16·4	23·0	19·6	15·6	15·2
Tea, black, medium	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	9·7	9·9	12·4	15·5	15·6	16·4	13·6	$14·6	$17·1	$17·4	$18·0	$17·8
Tea, green, medium	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	9·9	10·2	11·9	14·8	16·1	17·0	15·1	$14·6	$17·1	$17·4	$18·0	$17·8
Coffee, medium	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·0	9·9	9·9	10·1	11·5	14·0	15·1	13·5	13·4	13·5	13·9	15·4	15·2
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	35·3	35·0	53·0	56·7	71·3	71·7	69·4	64·4	40·4	52·8	46·5	54·7	49·5
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·99	$ 7·82	$ 9·30	$ 11·81	$ 13·54	$ 14·21	$ 15·83	$ 11·48	$ 10·23	$ 10·65	$ 10·31	$ 10·81	$ 10·89
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·5	c. 4·4	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·9	c. 4·4	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·2
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·9	51·3	57·9	69·4	78·8	84·3	125·3	110·1	116·4	111·5	103·7	104·3	104·8
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·8	36·9	39·9	54·6	62·6	62·5	90·7	73·5	77·0	71·6	65·6	63·2	64·1
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	41·6	43·9	57·3	76·9	81·1	83·7	83·6	80·3	78·6	77·6	76·2	76·2
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·5	30·3	31·6	43·2	58·8	56·5	66·1	61·1	59·4	59·2	58·4	55·6	55·6
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	23·0	23·0	25·8	27·4	29·3	39·8	31·9	31·0	30·3	30·8	30·3	30·3
Fuel and light‡	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 1·83	$ 1·96	$ 2·50	$ 3·05	$ 3·14	$ 4·06	$ 3·60	$ 3·64	$ 3·51	$ 3·35	$ 3·30	$ 3·31
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·55	$ 3·99	$ 4·08	$ 4·47	$ 4·85	$ 5·54	$ 6·52	$ 6·89	$ 6·96	$ 6·96	$ 6·97	$ 6·88	$ 6·87
Grand Totals	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·48	$ 13·67	$ 15·38	$ 18·82	$ 21·48	$ 22·93	$ 26·46	$ 22·01	$ 20·87	$ 21·16	$ 20·67	$ 21·02	$ 21·11

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·70	7·90	8·77	11·92	13·78	14·45	16·21	11·75	10·42	10·96	10·55	10·99	11·03
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·74	6·66	7·80	10·31	11·90	12·31	14·05	10·46	9·11	9·59	9·44	10·03	9·96
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·66	7·70	8·87	11·74	13·26	14·13	15·51	11·59	10·14	10·83	10·54	10·89	10·91
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·41	7·46	8·95	11·57	13·19	13·54	14·96	10·81	9·75	9·92	9·60	10·13	10·34
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·78	7·73	9·41	11·84	13·58	14·17	15·75	11·48	10·14	10·69	10·20	10·66	10·79
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	8·03	8·87	11·13	12·84	13·98	16·34	10·79	9·72	10·14	9·68	10·34	10·25
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·63	8·01	9·21	11·71	13·51	14·10	16·09	11·21	9·95	10·29	10·20	10·71	10·74
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·38	7·92	9·31	11·87	13·27	14·18	15·70	11·09	9·77	10·32	10·38	10·85	10·99
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·35	8·57	9·80	12·42	14·39	15·32	16·83	12·50	11·61	11·51	11·51	12·19	12·11

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1924	Sept. 1925	Oct. 1925
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**109·9**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**148·1**	**153·1**	**157·0**	**156·5**	**156·6**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	130·2	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	130·8	141·6	168·5	160·4	157·3
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	104·4	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	133·3	135·1	132·1	142·1	148·3
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	100·2	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	176·6	197·8	193·1	191·4	188·5
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	171·0	178·2	157·2	159·3	158·5
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	107·2	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	157·9	167·4	155·2	149·9	148·6
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	108·6	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	100·9	93·8	97·2	107·1	107·4
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	96·4	102·2	126·0	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	189·2	184·1	179·6	177·5	177·2
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	107·4	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·6	164·5	154·8	158·4	158·4
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	124·1	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	123·0	123·0	153·5	145·9	147·8
II.—Marine	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	132·0	125·5	161·3	156·8	162·8
III.—Forest	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	171·0	178·2	157·2	159·3	158·5
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	101·9	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	159·7	157·1	152·0	152·2	151·7
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	113·9	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	142·7	143·1	154·1	150·9	151·2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	110·9	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	151·8	157·9	159·0	159·3	156·8
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**105·9**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**149·3**	**152·5**	**148·8**	**156·6**	**159·5**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**111·0**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**139·4**	**150·1**	**149·6**	**156·1**	**161·3**
Beverages	4	101·7	119·4	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	201·7	224·6	233·8	228·1	237·4
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	130·1	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	129·8	130·1	175·0	173·9	159·3
Chocolate	1	102·0	104·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	132·0	125·5	161·3	156·8	162·8
Fruits	8	101·6	111·7	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	191·9	197·1	185·7	210·0	222·2
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	101·5	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	132·0	131·6	123·0	145·9	144·9
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	108·9	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	131·8	149·7	137·1	149·0	157·7
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	148·5	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	170·4	243·5	184·9	146·4	139·5
Vegetables	10	122·9	98·6	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	120·6	171·2	134·6	158·8	200·0
Eggs	2	104·4	96·5	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	153·2	134·4	159·4	135·4	163·3
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·9	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	100·0	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	168·7	161·8	155·8	155·0	151·5
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**99·3**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**161·6**	**155·6**	**147·8**	**157·3**	**157·2**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	107·6	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·6	159·9	153·9	152·6	152·5
Household equipment	13	93·0	96·7	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	161·9	154·2	145·8	158·7	158·7
Furniture	3	102·8	104·7	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	228·2	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	120·3	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	344·1	303·5	263·3	321·6	321·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	96·5	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	160·5	152·8	144·8	157·6	157·5
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**114·2**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**140·8**	**143·5**	**153·7**	**149·5**	**145·4**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**96·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**190·1**	**186·4**	**183·1**	**180·8**	**180·7**
Tools	4	98·1	96·8	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	210·2	216·0	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	96·4	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	190·4	186·0	182·4	180·7	180·7
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	97·1	133·2	190·4	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	178·8	192·6	197·4	180·1	177·4
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**116·1**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**135·5**	**139·0**	**150·5**	**146·1**	**141·6**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	90·3	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	162·6	167·0	152·7	153·9	152·4
Lumber	14	91·1	83·4	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	161·2	167·0	147·5	150·1	148·7
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	119·8	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	174·2	192·5	195·9	202·9	197·8
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	103·3	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·0	164·8	162·3	159·4	158·0
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**121·9**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**129·3**	**132·7**	**150·6**	**144·3**	**139·2**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	100·5	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	181·2	205·4	197·7	193·7	190·3
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	50·0	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	333·8	273·9	208·4	241·2	250·8
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	114·0	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	118·4	94·2	97·2	103·8	103·4
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	107·4	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	118·3	117·3	112·7	117·6	117·3
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	123·5	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	159·0	155·5	153·5	150·4	150·4
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	108·8	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	97·9	95·8	98·5	115·4	111·5
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	145·2	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	115·8	114·2	179·2	152·5	141·9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	123·2	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	144·5	153·8	158·5	152·9	148·2

(*Continued from page 1135*)

October, and shoulder roast from 15.3 cents per pound in September to 15.1 cents in October. Veal was slightly higher, averaging 18.3 cents per pound. Mutton rose from an average of 28.8 cents per pound in September to 29.2 cents in October. Increases were reported from most localities. Fresh pork was slightly lower, averaging 29.1 cents per pound, while salt pork advanced somewhat, averaging 26.7 cents per pound in October and 26.3 cents in September. Bacon was up from 40.8 cents per pound to 41.6 cents. Boiled ham was unchanged. In fresh fish cod steak averaged lower while halibut and whitefish were higher. Salt cod was slightly higher. Lard was unchanged in the average.

Eggs showed a general advance, fresh averaging 48.2 cents per dozen in October as compared with 43.3 cents in September and 40.8 cents in August, and cooking averaging 43 cents per dozen in October as compared with 39.2 cents in September and 37.1 cents in August. Milk was up from an average of 11.5 cents per quart in September to 11.8 cents in October. Higher prices were reported from New Glasgow, St. John, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Oshawa, Sudbury, Regina, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. Dairy butter showed a general advance, averaging 41.7 cents per pound in October and 38.8 cents in September. Creamery showed about the same general advance as dairy, averaging 47.7 cents per pound in October as compared with 44.2 cents in September. Cheese advanced from a naverage of 31.8 cents per pound to 32.3 cents.

Bread was slightly lower, averaging 7.8 cents per pound as compared with 7.9 cents in September. Lower prices were reported from Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, New Westminster and Vancouver. Flour was down from an average of 5.7 cents per pound in September to 5.4 cents in October. Lower prices were reported from most localities. Rolled oats were unchanged in the average. Rice and tapioca were slightly lower. Canned vegetables declined, tomatoes averaging 19.3 cents per tin in October as compared with 19.8 cents in September, peas 18.6 cents per tin in October and 18.9 cents in September, and corn 19.5 cents per tin in October and 20 cents in September. Beans were slightly lower, averaging 8.2 cents per pound. Onions declined from 7.2 cents per pound in September to 5.3 cents in October. Potatoes fell from an average of $1.64 per ninety pounds in September to $1.49 in October. Most localities in the Maritime Provinces and in the West reported lower prices, while higher prices were reported from Quebec and eastern Ontario. Evaporated apples fell from an average of 20.5 cents per pound in September to 20.2 cents in October. Prunes were slightly lower, averaging 15.7 cents per pound. Raisins and currants were slightly lower. Sugar continued to decline, granulated averaging 8 cents per pound as compared with 8.2 cents in September, and yellow averaging 7.6 cents per pound as compared with 7.8 cents in September. Coffee and tea were slightly lower.

Anthracite coal rose from an average of $16.68 per ton in September to $16.77 in October. Increases in price were reported from Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Belleville, Peterborough, Brantford, Stratford, Sarnia and Cobalt. Bituminous coal was up from an average of $10.11 per ton in September to $10.26 in October. Wood prices were practically unchanged, hard wood averaging $12.19 per cord and soft wood averaging $8.90 per cord.

A decline in rent was reported from Charlottetown and St. Hyacinthe.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a statement of prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices continued to decline. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.27 per bushel in October as compared with $1.37½ in September. The low price of $1.18⅞ per bushel was reached near the beginning of the month, and the high of $1.37 toward the end. The marketing of the Canadian crop and the apathy of foreign buyers tended to keep prices down during the greater part of the month, but toward the end bad weather conditions in western Canada and less optimistic reports from Australia, and from Russia and other European countries caused an advance in prices. Coarse grains fluctuated in sympathy with wheat. Western barley declined from 65½ cents per bushel to 63½ cents, western oats from 49 cents per bushel to 48 cents, flaxseed from $2.36⅝ per bushel to $2.33½, American corn from $1.06¾ to 96 cents. Flour at Toronto was down from $8.65½ per barrel in September to $8 in October. Oatmeal declined from $5.25 per 98-pound sack to $4.35. Bread at both Winnipeg and Vancouver fell from 7 cents per pound to 6 cents. Sugar prices continued to decline, raw at Toronto being down from $3.84 per hundred to $3.46, and granulated from $6.12½ to $5.84½. Prices of tea advanced. Raisins at Montreal rose from 11¾ cents per pound to 14¾ cents. The increase was said

to be due to the higher tariff. Lemons at Toronto advanced from $5-$5.75 per box to $5.75-$6.50. Bananas at Montreal were up from $3.50 per bunch to $4, and oranges from $8.50 per case to $9. Potatoes advanced substantially due to foreign demand. At Montreal the price advanced from 97½ cents per ninety pounds to $1.48, and at Toronto the price advanced from $1.30-$1.40 per bag to $1.71½. Linseed oil was down from $1.16 per gallon to $1.10. Ceylon rubber advanced from 89 cents per pound to 97¼ cents. Choice steers at Toronto fell from $7.25 per hundred to $6.97½. Hog prices were again lower, being down at Toronto from $13.38 per hundred in September to $12.68 in October. Beef, dressed, hindquarters at Toronto declined from $16 per hundred to $14.40, while dressed hogs were down from $17.50 per hundred to $17.30. Whitefish were up from 17 cents per pound to 20 cents while halibut declined 1 cent per pound to 12 cents. Creamery butter at Montreal rose from 42 cents per pound to 46 cents, creamery prints at Toronto from 44 cents per pound to 49 cents, and dairy prints from 36 cents per pound to 40½ cents. Cheese at Monteral advanced 2 cents per pound to 28 cents. The price of eggs again moved to higher levels, fresh being up from 45-48 cents per dozen to 55-60 cents. Raw cotton at New York fell from an average of 23.7 cents per pound in September to 21.9 cents in October. The increase in the official crop estimates was said to be the cause of the lower prices. Cotton fabrics also were lower, gingham being down from 17½ cents per yard to 17¼ cents, denim from 63 cents to 61 cents and shirting from 76⅛ cents to 75 cents per yard. Raw silk at New York advanced from $6.85 per pound to $6.90. Wool prices showed an advance of 2 cents to 3 cents per pound. Jute rose from $12.46 per hundred to $14.29, and hessians from $12.50 per hundred to $14.25. Ground wood pulp was slightly higher at $26-$32 per ton. Copper was down from $16.55 per hundred to $16.35. Tin was up from 59½ cents per pound to 63¾ cents and zinc from $9.30 per hundred to $9.85.

Vacations with Pay in Industries in New York State

A special bulletin (Number 138) issued by the Department of Labour of the State of New York, gives the results of a recent inquiry into policy of manufacturers in regard to vacations with pay.

Vacations with pay were given to office workers in 91 per cent of the plants, to foremen in 68 per cent, to production workers in 18 per cent. Certain types of production workers were in some cases excluded from vacation policies; these were in most instances piece workers. Large plants more often than small plants had vacation policies for production workers; 30 per cent of the plants having more than 500 employees as opposed to 15 per cent of those having less than 100 employees. The chemical and food industries had a large proportion of plants which had vacation policies for production workers; the textile, wood, leather, stone, clay and glass industries a small proportion.

The usual length of vacation for office workers was twice that for production workers, the majority of plants giving two weeks vacation to office workers and one week to production workers. Eligibility for vacation was based primarily upon a minimum period of employment, 60 per cent of the plants requiring that all workers, office, foreman and production, be employed a year in order to qualify for vacation. The usual basis of pay for time workers was the full weekly wage; for piece workers the average weekly wage. Vacations were almost universally given during the summer months. A general shut down during the vacation period occurred in 17 per cent of the plants which gave vacations to production workers.

Seventeen factories or 6 per cent of the plants which had established vacation policies for production workers, had abandoned them. Of those plants which had maintained vacation policies, 98 per cent found them satisfactory.

A Course in Co-operation

The Co-operative Union of Canada strongly recommends local societies to secure copies of the "Handbook for members of Co-operative Committees" published by Professor Hall under the auspices of the British Co-Operative Union. *The Canadian Co-operator* states that the educational department of the British Co-operative Union has organized a correspondence course in co-operative committee work, in about twenty lessons, using the "Handbook for members of Co-operative Committees" as the text book. "What British Co-operators call Management Committees we refer to as Boards of Directors. While some of the instructions in the course deals with conditions peculiar to Britain, the greater part applies with equal value to this country. If any directors of our societies wish to take this course, the Co-operative Union of Canada will be pleased to take up the matter on their behalf. Hitherto the British Union has been prepared to extend its courses to students in Canada."

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

According to the latest reports available, there was no marked tendency in prices. In Great Britain and France there was a slight downward tendency due to lower prices of vegetable foods. Prices in the United States displayed an upward tendency.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, was 196.7 at the end of October, a decline of 2.2 points. This change was caused by a decline of 5.1 per cent in cereals and meat and one of 3.8 per cent in textiles.

The Board of Trade index number for September, on the base 1913=100, declined one point to 156.0. Foods and non-foods each declined on the whole 0.7 per cent. The only groups to show an increase were meat and fish and textiles other than cotton.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, base period, 1867-77) declined in September 1.2 per cent to 132.7. With the exception of the index for June last (131.2) this is the lowest number in any month since November, 1923. Materials showed a rise of 0.6 per cent, the decline in the general index being due to a recession of 3.8 per cent in foodstuffs.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913 =100, showed at the end of September only a slight change compared with a month earlier, standing at 158.8 as compared with 159.0.

"The feature in September was the weakness of prices of cereals, particularly wheat, the markets being influenced by the larger crops harvested in Europe and Canada. This decline, however, was largely offset by increases in the two other food groups, the index figure for all food prices being only 0.7 per cent lower than a month ago at 161.9." Industrial materials were 0.2 per cent higher than for August.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour showed no change at the end of October either in the total or in any of the groups.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale* on the base July, 1914=100, declined 2 points in September to 567. All the food groups declined, the combined index falling 1.6 per cent. Minerals and metals and the miscellaneous group advanced slightly, and textiles remained the same. The combined index of materials rose 0.6 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living for Paris for the third quarter of 1925 rose 2.8 per cent to 401. All elements of the budget contributed to the rise. Foods rose 1.6 per cent; heat and light rose 8.1 per cent; rent rose 10 per cent; clothing rose 3.4 per cent, and sundries rose 2.2 per cent.

Spain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Director General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 185 in September, an increase of one point over the August level. Animal foods rose somewhat, vegetable foods declined and other foods showed no change, so that the index for foods was unchanged. Fuels, metals and construction materials declined, textiles and leather advanced, and the miscellaneous group showed no change. The index for the materials section rose 3 points to 180.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices at Madrid, on the base prices in 1914=100, was unchanged in September at 190.

South Africa

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Office of Census and Statistics, published every three months, and having as base index for 1910=1000 was 1424 for July as against 1460 for April, a decline of 2.4 per cent. Advances were shown by the leather group, by dairy produce, and by meat, and declines by metals, by grains, meals, etc., and by groceries, building materials and chemicals. Other groups were practically unchanged. South African goods declined 3.7 per cent to 1296 and imported goods declined very slightly to 1720.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices in nine principal towns, on the base 1910 average on nine towns=1000, showed for food only a decline in August from the previous month of 1.1 per cent to 1367. The index for food, fuel, light, rent and sundries declined very slightly to 1444.

China

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Treasury Department (Bureau of Markets), on the base February, 1913=100, re-

mained almost unchanged in September at 160.2. Cereals, other foods, and textiles fell slightly, while metals rose considerably. In the average of the miscellaneous groups there was a decline of nearly one per cent. There was a drop of 2.6 per cent in industrial materials, and very slight declines in the remaining groups, fuels, building materials and sundries.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was slightly lower in September, registering 159.7. There were no marked changes in the groups. Farm products declined 1.3 per cent, and building materials and house furnishing goods each rose almost one per cent. The miscellaneous group declined 2.2 per cent.

Dun's index number (showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities) showed an increase of 1.2 per cent at November 1, reaching $197.159. The index number figures for five of the seven groups were higher than a month previous, the exceptions being meats and clothing. The declines were each only a little over 1 per cent, whereas there was an increase of about 6½ per cent in dairy and garden products alone. For all foods together there was a rise of 2.4 per cent. Metals advanced 1.1 per cent and miscellaneous commodities 0.5 per cent.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $14.3173 on November 1. This was a gain of 1.2 per cent for the month.

Thirty-two articles advanced as against twenty-eight which declined, and forty-two which remained unchanged. Seven groups rose as against six which declined, showing that the movements within the groups were irregular. Responsibility for the ultimate rise rests practically with rubber, in active demand in the automobile manufacturing industry.

Cost of Living.—The index number of Special Commission of the Necessaries of Life of cost of living in Massachusetts, having as base average retail prices in 1913=100, was 163.9, only slightly below the number for the previous month (164.4). Foods and fuel and light showed no change; the clothing index increased, and shelter and sundries decreased in price.

COMPARISON OF PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES IN TERMS OF FOOD AND RENT IN CAPITAL CITIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

SINCE July, 1924, the International Labour Office has maintained the record of the comparative real wages in various countries. This has been compiled and published by the British Ministry of Labour in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* since 1923. Summaries of these figures were given in the Labour Gazette in August, 1923, June 1924, and December, 1924.

As before, the purpose of the calculations is to show the comparative amounts of food which can be purchased in the various cities with the wages of forty-eight hours' work. For this purpose index numbers were calculated by taking as 100 the amount of each article of food which forty-eight hours' wages in each trade would purchase in London, and then finding what ratio of 100 would represent the corresponding amount for each article of food and each trade in each other city included. These ratios or "index numbers" were then averaged for each city for all trades included.

The International Labour Office has calculated the averages weighted according to British standards of consumption and has produced averages weighted according to standards in various groups of countries with more or less similar standards of living.

In addition by taking an average of the results according to the six standards so adopted, a general average is produced which stands as an international average by means of which the standard of living in each city can be compared to that in London.

A calculation has also been made as to the comparative purchasing power of the wages if an allowance is made for rent payments as well as for food costs and this appears in the last column of the table of index numbers.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES (OR COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY—WAGES) IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CITIES ABROAD AT JULY 1, 1925

(London = 100).†

City	Food only							Food and Rent
	Index Numbers based on quantities of each kind of food consumed in						General Average index nos. (based on food only)	General Average index nos. (with allowance for rent)
	Belgium and France	Central European Countries	Great Britain	Southern European Countries	Scandinavian Countries and Netherlands	Overseas Countries (Canada and U.S.A.)		
London	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amsterdam	84	86	78	83	88	84	84	84
Berlin	58	74	58	59	69	63	64	63
Brussels	56	56	53	53	58	54	55	59
Copenhagen	84	105	87	87	108	94	94	97
Lisbon‡	34	34	31	32	26	33	32	—
Lodz	52	59	48	54	61	58	55	61
Madrid	56	59	47	53	54	52	54	—
Milan‡	45	49	43	47	49	46	47	50
Oslo	75	82	75	77	91	80	80	82
Ottawa	157	167	162	154	173	174	165	148
Philadelphia	177	172	182	178	195	192	183	183
Prague	47	51	46	47	51	48	48	52
Rome‡	45	46	43	47	46	46	46	49
Stockholm	69	74	72	71	88	79	76	74
Sydney	138	135	146	142	130	146	140	140
Vienna	37	48	40	39	48	44	43	47
Warsaw§	46	55	41	47	55	51	49	51
Tallin	33	41	34	34	40	38	37	38

†Average for all occupations covered by the enquiry.

‡The figures for Lisbon, as well as those for Rome and Milan, are relatively low. This may be accounted for in part by the differences in the items of food consumption in these countries from those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the table. The budgets used in the comparisons do not make adequate allowance for the large consumption of vegetable foods in the southern European countries.

§Based on a weighted average wage. For other cities an unweighted average of wages has been used.

FUEL SUPPLIES AND STRIKE OF COAL MINERS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE circumstances leading up to the strike of anthracite coal miners in the United States on September 1, on the expiration of the agreement under which they had been working since September, 1923, at which date an increase in wages of ten per cent had been agreed on as the result of the findings of a Pennsylvania State inquiry, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, p. 875. During October, as during September, no events of importance transpired in connection with the dispute. Early in November the Governor of Pennsylvania, where the mines are situated, interviewed the parties concerned with a view to a resumption of negotiations and an early settlement of the dispute. There was also some discussion in the press of the possibility of action by Congress when it meets early in December if the strike were not then settled, particularly the possibility of the enactment of the legislation recommended by the Coal Commission appointed after the strike in 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1923, p. 873). One of the recommendations was that the President be empowered, when a suspension of anthracite mining occurs to declare a national emergency exists, to determine the conditions of operation and to take over the operation of the mines.

Reports indicated that by the end of October supplies of anthracite coal were becoming small and were confined to pea coal and small sizes, and that in some cities prices were rising, as high as $23 per ton being reported in New York.

In Canada no considerable increase in retail prices of anthracite coal appeared, the average price for the Dominion being $16.77 for October as compared with $16.68 in September, and $16.58 in October, 1924. Figures for the various cities appear in the regular prices article. Wholesale prices of anthracite coal also rose only slightly as is usual in the summer and early autumn to meet storage and carrying charges. The market for bituminous coal and for coke has been much firmer since the strike began and coke plants are reported to have been working to capacity and prices have risen somewhat at the ovens. Furnace coke rose from $3 per ton in August to $4 at the end of September, and $8.50-$9 at the end of October. Crushed coke used for household consumption was $1 or $2 per ton above the furnace coke. At Toronto household coke rose from $8.50

per ton wholesale to $9 in September, and to $9.50 in October. Foundry coke, being less suitable for household furnaces, was not much in demand.

It was also reported in the press that the use of substitutes was extensive, particularly fuel oil, coke and certain grades of bituminous coal. There were also extensive shipments of coal from Wales and Scotland to Canada, and to the United States.

Measures for the conservation and distribution of domestic fuel supplies have been taken in certain parts of Canada and the United States. The Dominion Fuel Board and the Federal Fuel Advisory Committee in July and in August issued warnings to the public to stock up so far as possible with supplies of whatever fuel was desired for the winter in view of the impending strike. The efforts to make an experiment, on a large scale, in the shipping of Alberta coal to Ontario, to ascertain whether the costs of transportation were too great to make such shipments practicable, were intensified to some extent by the possibility of the anthracite miners' strike, and about 20,000 tons were shipped. In Montreal and Toronto the civic authorities took steps to secure an increased supply for the relief of the destitute and others who might be unable to secure fuel in the winter. The fuel controller for Ontario pointed out that the use of anthracite had decreased about twenty per cent since 1922, chiefly owing to the use of coke as a substitute, and the problem would not be as serious as formerly. It was also pointed out that shipments of coal from Wales had increased greatly and that there were large supplies of bituminous coal, so there would be no shortage of coke owing to scarcity of the coal for its production. It also was reported that supplies of domestic grades of bituminous coal in suitable sizes, and in low volatile and smokeless grades were plentiful.

In the New England states where the lack of anthracite coal is serious the governors of the states convened and appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. John Hays Hammond, who had been chairman of the United States Coal Commission in 1923, to advise as to supplies of fuel. In Massachusetts the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life (established in 1921) as on previous occasions, took steps to collect and forward to the state government and to municipalities information as to the fuel situation and to ensure the proper distribution of fuel available.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1925

ACCORDING to reports received by the Department of Labour, industrial accidents were responsible for a loss of 262 lives during the quarter of the year ended September 30 last. There were also twenty-five fatalities reported during that period which occurred earlier in the year and which are listed in the accompanying table. The reports showed 92 fatalities occurring in July and 85 and 87 respectively in August and September, as compared with 124 in July, 133 in August and 87 in September of 1924, or a total of 344 for the third quarter of last year. In the quarter under review, 29 fatalities occurred in the agricultural group, 4 in fishing and trapping, 16 in logging, 39 in mining, 42 in manufacturing, 39 in construction, 67 in transportation and public utilities, 8 in the public and municipal services, 3 in trade, and 16 were miscellaneous.

In only comparatively few case did the accidents result in the death of more than one person. Three deaths were caused, however, at the Welland Ship Canal when a cable snapped causing the collapse of a "blow form" inside a two-inch steel shackle. The Coroner's Jury investigating the case recommended that greater precaution should be taken and additional safety devices used to protect the lives of workmen on the construction of the Welland Ship Canal. Two men were also killed by the bursting of a water trap on a steamer and two by falling from a ladder on the side of a steamer, one man being struck by the other when he fell. In the case of a boy of 14 years employed at a sand pit in Ontario, the jury found that the owners of the pit were in error in employing the boy, as he was under the age required by the Ontario Mining Act which states (Section 157) "No male person under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in or about any mine or under the age of eighteen years below ground in any mine." In another case it was found that a trolley wire was suspended too low to guarantee safety to employees unloading cars at a rubber factory, and it was strongly recommended that all trolley wires on sidings be raised to the level required by regulations set by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

The following table has been prepared from information received from all sources available, but it does not necessarily include all the industrial accidents that may have occurred:—

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada During the Third Quarter of 1925

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Agriculture—				
Farmer	St. Edwards (Lotbinière), Que.	July 3	34	Fell on saw.
Farmer	Whitby, Ont.	" 3		Fell from mow.
Farmer	Cargill, Ont.	" 6		Struck by lightning.
Rancher	Kamloops, B.C.	" 17	45	Drowned. Drove water cart into river and horses sank in hole.
Farmer	Grand Valley, Ont.	" 17		Run over by horses.
Farmer	Paddockwood, Ont.	" 18	19	Struck by falling tree.
Thresher	Ayr, Ont.	" 25		Scalded. Water glass broke when engine backed and collided with separator.
Farmer	Forest, Ont.	" 26	16	Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Darlington, P.E.I.	" 29		Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 31		Buried when well caved in.
Farmer	Grantham Township, Ont.	Aug. 11		Fell from mow.
Farmer	Ste. Dorothée, Que.	" 13	38	Fell in front of binder.
Thresher	Brantford, Ont.	" 14	65	Tractor overturned in creek.
Farmer	Darlington, P.E.I.	" 25	40	Thrown from wagon.
Farmer	Near Milton, Ont.	" 27	87	Struck by falling bag of wheat used on trip rope to speed up drawing.
Farmer	St. Agapit, Que.	Sept. 5	47	Struck by stray bullet.
Farmer	Harriston, Ont.	" 14		Run over by binder.
Farmer	Hamiota, Man.	" 14		Caught in belt.
Farmer	Domrency, B.C.	" 14		Pulled into tractor when rope about neck caught in rod.
Farmer	Chesterville, Ont.	" 18		Struck by train.
Farmer	Prince Albert, Sask.	" 15		Thrown from tractor and caught in binder rope.
Thresher	Carieval, Sask.	" 16		Crushed between engine and separator.
Thresher	Swift Current, Sask.	" 21	36	Drawn into wheel while placing belt on machine.
Harvester	Belleville, Ont.	" 21	18	Kicked by horse.
Farmer	Listowel, Ont.	" 21	70	Struck by train.
Farmer	Near Delhi, Que.	" 25	87	Struck by train at farm crossing.
Engineer on tractor.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 25		Fell under tractor.
Farmer	St. Tite des Caps, Que.	" 29	Over 21	Shot when taken for moose.
Farmer	Lucky Lake, Sask.	" 28		Fell from wagon when horses became restless.
Fishing and Trapping—				
Fisherman	Prince Rupert, B.C.	July 31		Drowned.
Fisherman	Skeena River, B.C.	" ..		Drowned when boat was struck by schooner.
Fisherman	Queensport Harbour, N.S.	Aug. 21		Fell overboard—drowned.
Fisherman	New Westminster, B.C.	Sept. 23		Drowned.
Logging—				
Logger	McNabb Creek, B.C.	July 3		Struck by stone from blast.
Sawyer	Montreal, Que.	" 9	68	Struck by saw.
Logger	Duncan, B.C.	" 10		Struck by falling limb.
Labourer	Ashland, Wis., U.S.A.	" 12		Drowned.
Logger	Quatsino, B.C.	" 15		Struck by falling concrete block.
Logger	Hayden Lake, B.C.	" 20	45	Struck by tree which was leaning against one being felled.
Labourer	Shelter Bay, Que.	" 28	50	Struck by log.
Logger	Vancouver, B.C.	" 28		Crushed by falling tree.
Engineer	Allanwater, Ont.	" 28		Drowned.
Fire fighter	Stillwater, B.C.	" 29	52	Struck by tree.
Signalman	Port McNeill, B.C.	Aug. 5	18	Log being hauled struck boomstick causing it to swing and strike workman.
Labourer	Byng Inlet, Ont.	" 8		Struck by saw.
Driver	Whitefish Falls, Ont.	" 12	24	Drowned.
Labourer	Elk Lake, Ont.	" 22		Drowned.
River driver	Peterboro, Ont.	" 28		Slipped from log boom—drowned.
Logger	Edgewood, B.C.	Sept. 9	27	Tree being felled struck another tree which broke and fell on workman.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada During the Third Quarter of 1925 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Mining, Smelting and Quarrying				
Metalliferous mining—				
Miner	Britannia Beach, B.C.	July 14		Fell through grizzly over chute to muck-pile below.
Miner	Granby, B.C.	" 14		Caught and squeezed by trip loaded cars.
Fireboss	Cassidy, B.C.	" 14		Attempted to jump from car in motion—run over.
Miner	Gowganda, Ont.	Aug. 7	23	Struck by blocking falling down shaft.
Miner	Kimberley, B.C.	" 3	42	Buried under ore when roof of slope fell.
Labourer	Frood Mine, Ont.	" 1		Crushed by hoist.
Miner	Sardis, B.C.	" 8		Fell down mine shaft.
Employee	Frood Mine, Ont.	" 9		Crushed when cage jammed in shaft.
Scaler	Galetta, Ont.	" 10	34	Buried under cave-in of rock in slope.
Miner	Timmins, Ont.	" 15		Crushed by steel in cage.
Shift boss	Timmins, Ont.	" 15		Carried down with ore run in mine.
Engineer	Levack, Ont.	" 25		Collision between jitney and railway engine.
Miners (2)	North Cobalt, Ont.	Sept. 5	35, 27	Bucket dropped down shaft.
Blaster	Timmins, Ont.	" 5		Explosion of dynamite underground.
Miner	Boston Creek, Ont.	" 25	35	Premature blast.
Coal mining—				
Miner	Coalhurst, Alta.	July 3	49	Fall of rock from roof.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 6	38	Struck by rail on coal car.
Miner	Coleman, Alta.	" 9		Crushed by fall of coal.
Miner	Drumheller, Alta.	" 10		Struck by plank which fell down shaft.
Carpenter	Cumberland, B.C.	" 12		Drowned in colliery flume.
Miner	Edmonton, Alta.	Aug. 12		Struck by falling debris.
Miner	Hillcrest, Alta.	" 17		Struck by falling coal.
Miner	Bellevue, Alta.	" 18		Crushed by fall of coal.
Foreman	Sydney, N.S.	" 26		Struck by empty coal car.
Miner	Minto, N.B.	Sept. 11		Crushed by falling rock.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 10	Over 21	Struck by fall of rock.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying:				
Electrician	Thetford Mines, Que.	July 2	29	Electrocuted.
Employee at gravel pit.	Porteau, B.C.	" 6	24	Run over by car.
Driller	Asbestos, Que.	" 6	36	Drill exploded.
Driller	Asbestos, Que.	" 8	36	Struck by handle of land derrick.
Chore boy at sand pit.	Mount Dennis, Ont.	" 11	14	Crushed under cave-in.*
Workman at sand pit.	Stamford Tsp., Ont.	" 24		Deaf man was buried when bank gave way.
Drill helper at quarry.	Hagersville, Ont.	" 29		Electrocuted by grasping lines connected with a drill.
Teamster	Jonquiere, Que.	" 29	13	Buried under fall of ground in sand pit.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	Aug. 7	39	Struck by hanging chain forgotten on a running shaft.
Driller	Coleraine, Que.	Sept. 4		Fall of rock from side of open cast pit.
Brakeman	Asbestos, Que.	" 10		Caught between bars when coupling cars.
Clay products and structural materials:				
Brickworker	Edmonton, Alta.	Aug. 4	over 21	Caught in wheel.
Manufacturing—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:				
Employee at sugar refinery.	Halifax, N.S.	July 6	72	Fell down elevator shaft.
Salesman with bread company.	Elsmtead, Ont.	Sept. 11	23	Struck by train.
Employee at sugar refinery.	Galt, Ont.	" 28	21	Thrown to pavement when rope broke.
Employee at pickle factory.	Chatham, Ont.	" 13	22	Scalded when kettle burst.

*Jury found that boy was under the age required by the Ontario Mining Act.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1925 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—Con.				
Animal edible products:				
Driver for dairy..	Hamilton, Ont.....	July 29..	.....	Struck by car.
Textiles:				
Employees of silk plant. (3)	Cornwall, Ont.....	July 14..	42, 23, 57	Asphyxiated by gas in a vat under repairs.
Rubber goods:				
Employee at rubber plant.	Kitchener, Ont.....	Sept. 26..	.....	Electrocuted while unloading coal.*
Pulp, paper and paper goods:				
Employee at pulp mill.	Temiskaming, Ont.....	July 15..	34	No particulars.
Employee at paper mill.	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 17..	.....	Fell on circular saw.
Employee at paper mill.	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Aug. 9..	23	Stepped on shaft driving conveyor.
Employee at paper mill.	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	Sept. 5..	.....	Slipped into conveyor.
Employee at paper mill.	Donnacona, Que.....	" 14..	.....	Caught on shaft.
Employee at pulp mill.	Quebec, Que.....	" 15..	38	Electrocuted.
Labourer at paper mill.	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 22..	20	Caught by load which slid from sling into hold of boat.
Wood products:				
Woodworker.....	Galt, Ont.....	July 24..	68	Caught in saw while reaching across.
Employee at broom factory.	Sherbrooke, Que.....	Aug 21..	26	Struck by falling iron—blood poisoning.
Saw and planing mill:				
Employee at saw-mill.	Tamworth, Ont.....	July 10..	.....	Crushed between scantling and drive shaft
Foreman at saw-mill.	Sioux Lookout, Ont.....	13..	45	Kicked by a horse.
Employee at saw-mill.	Northumberland, N.B..	Aug. 13..	34	Struck by deal from edger.
Employee of mill.	Hintonburg, Ont.....	" 13..	64	Crushed between wagon and lumber when team took fright.
Employee of mill.	Victoria, B.C.....	" 19..	.....	Struck by falling smoke stack.
Employee of mill.	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 24..	.....	Struck by knife of shaping machine.
Employee at mill.	Lake Figuery, Que.....	Sept. 2..	.....	Struck by saw which flew from machine.
Employee of mill.	St. Henedine, Que.....	" 2..	26	Struck by board thrown from saw.
Labourer.....	Callender, Ont.....	" 15..	.....	Caught in roller of machine.
Iron, steel and products:				
Operator at forging plant.	Swansea, Ont.....	July 6..	32	Hernia.
Car repairer.....	Fort Erie, Ont.....	" 12..	52	Crushed by truck.
Labourer at railway shop.	Montreal, Que.....	" 13..	68	Crushed between cars.
Machinist.....	Norwood, Ont.....	" 24..	.....	Caught in belt.
Boilermaker's helper.	Hamilton, Ont.....	Aug. 15..	54	Poisoned by fumes from torch.
Employee at steel plant.	Sydney, N.S.....	" 27..	65	Hit by car in yard of steel plant.
Labourer.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 18..	33	Struck by bar while barring skip.
Painter at railway shop.	Montreal, Que.....	" 31..	52	Pinned beneath scoop of snowplough while shunting.
Foreman at motor corporation.	Oshawa, Ont.....	Sept. 2..	38	Struck by knife which broke from shaping machine.
Blacksmith.....	Tatamagouche, Que.....	" 6..	57	Struck by lightning.
Fitter at steel plant.	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10..	.....	Fell off car roof.
Pipefitter's helper	Humboldt, Sask.....	" 11..	62	Struck by pipe which fell when rope broke.
Labourer at smelter.	Welland South, Ont.....	" 18..	42	Electrocuted.

*The coroner's jury found that a trolley wire was suspended too low to guarantee safety to employees unloading cars and it was recommended that all trolley wires on sidings be raised to the level required by regulations set by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada During the Third Quarter of 1925 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Manufacturing—Con.				
Chemical and allied products:				
Employee of alcohol factory.	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 25.	36	Electrocuted when pipe used to test molasses in car touched overhead wire.
Employee at industrial alcohol factory.	Corbyville, Ont.	Sept. 9.	57	Fainted in elevator and caught between elevator and floor.
Construction—				
Buildings:				
Bricklayer's helper.	Montreal, Que.	July 8.	.....	Fell off scaffold.
Carpenter	Beauharnois, Que.	" 16.	23	Fell off scaffold.
Labourer	New Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 6.	25	Fell from hoist when crosspiece broke.
Labourer	London, Ont.	" 10.	44	Fell off beam.
Carpenter	Scarboro, Ont.	" 14.	.....	Fell off saw bench.
Builder	Toronto, Ont.	" 24.	56	Fell from roof.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 4.	.....	Fell into excavation under drain-digging machine.
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 15.	.....	Struck by automobile which ran down incline when brakes failed to hold.
Labourer	Quebec, Que.	" 16.	Over 21	Fell from third storey.
Roofer	Toronto, Ont.	" 26.	.....	Fell from ladder.
Labourer	Wallaceburg, Ont.	" 26.	21	Fall caused by breaking of cable.
Railways:				
Labourer	London, Ont.	Sept. 4.	46	Cut finger—infection.
Workman	St. Maurice, Que.	" 25.	24	Fell from scaffold.
Miscellaneous:				
Bridge painter	St. Thomas, Ont.	July 8.	42	Fell from bridge.
Employee at road work.	Irricana, Alta.	" 10.	19	Thrown from road scraper and run over.
Painter	Lake St. Jean, Que.	" 12.	.....	Fell off scaffold.
Employee at road work.	Prescott, Ont.	" 12.	17	Crushed by stone crusher.
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont.	" 22.	.....	Blow on face—strain.
Sub-contractor	Blenheim, Ont.	" 22.	.....	Electrocuted. Took hold of iron pipe—while using axe on pillar through which ground wire ran.
Labourer	Island Falls, Ont.	" 27.	26	Leg broken.
Labourer	Merritton, Ont.	" 31.	33	Run over by train.
Employees at canal construction (3).	Thorold, Ont.	Aug. 1.	52	Crushed by cement. Cable snapped causing collapse of "blow form."*
Labourer	New Toronto, Ont.	" 6.	25	Crushed by hoist.
Labourer	Hull, Que.	" 12.	.....	Struck by cement chute which fell.
Labourer at elevator construction.	Owen Sound, Ont.	" 15.	24	Struck by bucket.
Painter	Montreal, Que.	" 17.	55	Fell on scissors.
Driller	Humberstone, Ont.	" 18.	.....	Struck by train.
Painter	Toronto, Ont.	" 20.	.....	Lead poisoning.
Labourer at paving work.	St. John, (Near London) Ont.	" 21.	.....	Crushed by cement mixer.
Aqueduct foreman.	Montreal, Que.	" 29.	.....	Valve fell breaking legs and pneumonia developed.
Carpenter	Richard's Landing, Ont.	Sept. 10.	46	Fractured skull.
Iron work at dock	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 14.	31	Fell off bridge.
Labourer	Nome, Alta.	" 21.	.....	Crushed in revolving screen of dredge.
Labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	" 23.	36	Crushed by pipe.
Labourer	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 24.	38	Struck by falling rock.
Contractor	Thorold, Ont.	" 24.	.....	Train struck truck.
Pipe layer	Edmonton, Alta.	" 29.	.....	Cave-in of ditch.

*The jury recommended "that every precaution should be taken and additional safety devices used to protect the lives of workmen on the construction of the Welland Ship Canal."

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada During the Third Quarter of 1925 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Transportation and Public Utilities—				
Steam railways:				
Sectionman	Oakville, Ont.	July 1	57	Struck by train.
Brakeman	Napinka, Man.	" 14	44	Derailment.
Watchman	Bickerdike, Alta.	" 16	48	Train struck speeder.
Engineer	Montreal, Que.	" 16	58	Fell from engine.
Fireman	Barnet, B.C.	" 22	37	Fell off engine.
Sectionman	Golden, B.C.	" 26	42	Struck by train when lifting speeder from track.
Sectionman	Wentworth Creek, N.S.	" 28		Struck by train when attempting to cross track.
Sectionman	MacTier, Ont.	Aug. 1	30	Train struck speeder.
Brakeman	Ridgetown, Ont.	" 13		Fell from train.
Trainmen (2)	Crows Nest Siding, Alta.	" 15		Head-on collision.
Engineer	Woodstock, Ont.	" 16	36	Fell from engine.
Trainman	Westmoreland Co., N.B.	" 21	26	Carried with ballast through car.
Watchman	Toronto, Ont.	" 26	49	Struck by train.
Conductor	Esher, Ont.	" 31	41	Struck by train.
Labourer	Bridgeburg, Ont.	" 30		Struck by train.
Engineer	Mackey, Ont.	Sept. 2		Collision.
Sectionman	Saunders Creek, Alta.	" 7		Track motor struck car.
Watchman	Echo Lake, Ont.	" 8	60	Wounded by blunt instrument.
Pumpman	Severn Falls, Ont.	" 12	40	Struck by train.
Conductor	Ashcroft, B.C.	" 13	41	Run over when attempting to get on moving train.
Engineer	Baril Lake, Ont.	" 22	41	Collision.
Engineer	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 22		Head-on collision.
Car cleaner	Ottawa, Ont.	" 18	38	Drowned while cleaning mop in river.
Street and electric railway:				
Lineman	Winnipeg, Man.	July 1		Electrocuted.
Conductor	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Aug. 23	30	Struck head against leaning pole at side of track.
Water transportation:				
Deckhands (2)	Kaslo, B.C.	July 13		Bursting of waste trap on steam pipe.
Fireman	St. John, N.B.	" 15	55	Fell over wharf—drowned.
Deckhand	Ford, Ont.	" 21	27	Drowned.
Stevedore	Montreal, Que.	" 23	39	Struck by falling boom.
Labourer	Dollarton, B.C.	" 23	35	Thrown into water from loose plank at dock.
Captain on schooner.	Near Merscheau Inland, Newfoundland.	" 29		Struck by boom.
Deckhand	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 14	18	Fell from rail of boat.
Sailor	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 17	15	Drowned.
Steward	Vancouver, B.C.	" 24		Fell down hatch of steamer.
Employee of harbour commission.	Quebec, Que.	" 24		Fell into water while closing gate.
Stevedore	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 3	36	Fell through open hatch.
Sailor	Montreal, Que.	" 8	52	Fell from boat.
Employee on steamer.	Cornwall, Ont.	" 24		Struck by load which fell while being hoisted.
Newspaper vendor to ship.	Amherst, N.S.	" 18	26	Crushed between edge of table and deck of pier.
Fireman and cook (2).	Prescott, Ont.	" 26	28, 35	Fell from ladder and drowned.
Deckhand	Montreal, Que.	" 28		Drowned. Fell from boat.
Storage and local transportation:				
Commercial traveller.	Northfield, B.C.	July 16		Automobile overturned.
Express messenger.	Halifax, N.S.	Aug. 4		Struck by falling box.
Labourer	Ottawa, Ont.	" 20		Drowned.
Chauffeur	Quebec, Que.	" 25	Over 21	Automobile overturned.
Helper on truck	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 19	35	Fell under truck when mounting.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada During the Third Quarter of 1925 (*Concluded*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Transportation and Public Utilities—Con.				
Storage and local transportation—con				
Truck driver	Bowmanville, Ont	" 23	23	Automobile overturned.
Truck driver	Thorold, Ont	" 24		Struck by train.
Grain buyer	Oakville, Man	" 25	51	Caught in shafting.
Garage proprietor	Brant, Alta	" 27		Explosion of gasoline torch.
Teamster	Hanna, Alta	" 28		Fell off wagon.
Telegraph and telephones:				
Railway lineman	Albion, B.C	Aug. 20		Struck by train.
Public utilities, n.e.s.:				
Lineman	Cedars, Que	July 2	22	Electrocuted.
Lineman	St. Catharines, Ont	" 3		Electrocuted. Spurs slipped on pole.
Lineman	Montreal, Que	" 14	40	Electrocuted.
Labourer	Port Arthur, Ont	Aug. 7		Fell down passage way.
Lineman	Ottawa, Ont	" 19	30	Electrocuted.
Lineman	Melville, Sask	" 8		Electrocuted.
Electrician	Terrebonne, Que	" 22	23	Electrocuted.
Lineman	Mountain Park, Alta	" 23	43	Cut thumb on wire.
Lineman	London, Ont	Sept. 8	24	Electrocuted.
Employee at power station.	Brockville, Ont	" 15	18	Electrocuted while painting enclosure around lightning arresters*
Lineman	Quebec, Que	" 16	36	Electrocuted.
Lineman	Beauceville, Que	" 26	65	Electrocuted.
Service—				
Public and municipal:				
Fire fighter	Bevan, B.C	July 12	43	Drowned in water flume.
Labourer	Beamsville, Ont	" 25	77	Struck by motor car.
Labourer	Bentwick, Ont	" 25	18	Struck on head by steps.
Constable	Wapella, Sask	" 25	57	Fell down well when cutting gave way.
Guard at penitentiary.	Prince Albert, Sask	Aug. 19	28	Fell from balcony.
Labourer	Smith Falls, Ont	" 22		Struck by train.
Labourer	Midhurst, Ont	" 24		Struck by automobile.
Tree trimmer	Montreal, Que	Sept. 24		Fell from tree when hand touched live wire.
Trade—				
Retail:				
Employee of storage company.	Hamilton, Ont	July 22	48	Fell off elevator.
Foreman with fuel company.	Hawkesbury, Ont	Aug. 28	48	Cut leg—infection.
Wholesale:				
Night watchman	Halifax, N.S	Aug. 18		Fell down elevator shaft.
Miscellaneous—				
Labourer	Orkney, Sask	July 3	22	Swimming in slough.
Watchman	Dartmouth, N.S	" 6		Fell down elevator shaft.
Workman	Britannia Beach, B.C	" 11	34	Explosion of acetylene torch.
Fireman	Hampton, N.S	" 15		Drowned.
Labourer	Hull, Que	Aug. 1	41	Electrocuted while putting guards on transformer.
Fire fighter	Nakusp, B.C	" 2	55	Struck by burning tree which fell.
Fireman	Chemainus, B.C	" 12	35	Struck by falling smoke boiler.
Watchman	Halifax, N.S	" 17		Fell down elevator shaft.
Electrician	Terrebonne, Que	" 22	29	Electrocuted.
Foreman	Montreal, Que	" 25	38	Electrocuted.
Labourer	Welland, Ont	Sept. 19		Struck by locomotive.
Watchman	Valleyfield, Que	" 21		Drowned.
Employee	Ottawa, Ont	" 23		Crushed between floor and top of elevator.
Labourer	Montreal, Que	" 24	43	Electrocuted.
Engineering class student.	Edmonton, Alta	" 28	under 21	Hit by iron bar which caught in fly wheel.
Labourer	Montreal, Que	" 29	52	Caught in shaft.

*The jury in rendering its verdict expressed the belief that men of the experience of the deceased, working in close proximity to such exposed electrical hazards, should not be allowed to do such work alone and should always have with them an experienced man.

Supplementary List of Fatal Industrial Accidents occurring during the First and Second Quarters of 1925

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Labourer with lumber company.	Black River, Que.	Jan. 29.	40	Crushed under sleigh.
Logger	Pantledge, B.C.	Feb. 21.	31	Getting slab wood out for logging road, slipped and fell from pile.
Labourer	So. Westminster, B.C.	Mar. 13.	30	Tetanus. Foot went into hole on log deck and rolling log broke leg.
Logger	Drayney Inlet, B.C.	Apr. 1.	17	Hand caught in straw line around drum throwing head against crank.
Labourer	Huntsville, Ont.	" 24.	58	Fell off scaffold.
Timberman	Schumacher, Ont.	" 27.	43	Struck by rock.
Brakeman	Allco, B.C.	" 30.	33	Fell from logging railway.
Mucker	Quesnel, B.C.	May 7.	30	Struck by material from roof.
Stream driver	Northumberland Co., N.B.	" 6.	18	Fell into river.
Labourer	Courtenay, B.C.	" 16.	38	Struck by lumber which rebounded from saw.
Labourer	Ottawa, Ont.	" 13.	74	Crushed by wagon.
Labourer	Sargent Pass, B.C.	" 30.	38	Drowned—working on boom.
Riverman	Bull River, B.C.	" 22.	45	Boat upset while releasing log jam.
Messenger	Vancouver, B.C.	" 29.	17	Collision with automobile while riding bicycle.
Logger	Merry's Spur, B.C.	June 1.	57	Struck by rolling log.
Teamster	Port Haney, B.C.	" 4.	50	Struck by falling tree.
Employee of lumber company.	Pembroke, Ont.	" 6.	62	Run over by yard train.
Handyman	Harrison Lake, B.C.	" 8.	24	Fell from boom-stick—drowned.
Labourer	York Co., N.B.	" 11.	14	Struck by flying rock from blast.
Logger	Dove Creek, B.C.	" 11.	47	Crushed by falling tree.
Logger	Port Renfrew, B.C.	" 11.	35	Struck by log that broke in two.
Employee of coal and wood firm.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 17.	38	Electrocuted while moving electric coal loader.
Logger	Jervis Inlet, B.C.	" 22.	26	Struck by line which rebounded when jack strap broke.
Patrolman	Picton, Ont.	" 27.	63	Leg fractured.
Employee of paper mill.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 27.	.....	Burned when transformer blew out.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Picketing to Injure a Man in his Trade Held Unlawful

THE Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, in a judgment handed down on October 10, dismissed an appeal against the conviction by a police magistrate at Calgary of two men charged with picketing the Palace Theatre. The facts of this case are stated in the judgment, as follows:—

The two defendants were employed to distribute and did distribute printed handbills reading as follows: "Locked out; Union Employees: Palace Theatre does not use Union Musicians, moving picture operators or state employees. Union men will not patronize; others are asked not to."

The distribution was made by the two defendants, one operating on each side of the front of the Palace Theatre for a distance up and down the street, the handbills being handed to persons apparently prospective customers of the theatre. These men were employed by an organization called the Calgary Theatrical Federation which procured for each of them a license from the city of Calgary to distribute circulars on the streets. The two defendants were in their operations acting under the personal direction of two men, apparently members of the federation, and at all events acting on its behalf. The federation was a "Union."

A contract made between the federation and the manager of the Palace Theatre contained schedules of rates of wages. Briefly it bound the theatre to employ only union men and to pay the wages set forth in the schedule.

"The object of the distribution of the handbills, the judgment states, was clearly to endeavour to lessen the number of persons at-

tending the theatre, and the motive for this was that the theatre had refused to employ union men at the wages stated in the agreement and had employed a non-union man as organist; the organ only being played and no orchestra being engaged. There was some question raised as to whether the theatre was really acting in breach of the contract, but, in my view, that question is not material to the decision of the present case.

"The provision of the Criminal Code, under which these charges were laid, is section 501 reading as follows:—

> Everyone is guilty of an offence * * * who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain.
>
> (f) besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be."

"This section 501 of the Criminal Code is substantially a copy of section 7 of the English Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, chapter 82. Of the several listed acts set out in the section all are acts which are obviously wrongful unless some question can be raised with regard to the one case of besetting or watching, but I think the intention of the section is to put acts of this class in the same category as the others.

"There is good ground for this view apart from the inference to be drawn from this act being listed along with the others, which are obviously wrongful.

"It is set down in 27 *Halsbury title* 'Trade and Trade Unions,' section 1025, page 525:—

> It is the general principle of the common-law that a man is entitled to exercise any lawful trade as and where he wills; and the law has always regarded jealously any interference with trade, even at the risk of interference with freedom of contract, as it is public policy to oppose all restraints upon liberty of individual action which are injurious to the interests of the State.

"For this proposition numerous cases are cited.

"In the case of *Sorrell versus Smith,* 1925, A.C. 700 (House of Lords), it was held that a 'combination of two or more persons for the purpose of injuring a man in his trade is unlawful and, if it results in damage to him, is actionable.' As to whether combination or conspiracy is an essential was left undecided.

"The question of lawful authority is clearly a question of defence, that is, a question of showing that something which done without lawful authority is wrongful has in fact, in the particular case been done with lawful authority.

"I think that the evidence shows a besetting and a watching; I think, too, that the evidence shows that the purpose of the defendants, as representing their employers, was to compel the theatre to abstain from employing non-union musicians and to employ union musicians. Then had the theatre a lawful right to employ non-union musicians or to abstain from employing union musicians?

"As a matter of general law unaffected by contract, the theatre undoubtedly had this right.

"Then did the fact that their contract with the federation oblige them to employ only union men, assuming that to be its effect, take away this lawful right as that expression is intended in this enactment? I think it was never intended that persons who do any of the things listed in section 501 should be entitled to make the rightness or wrongfulness, the lawfulness or unlawfulness, of those acts dependent upon the construction or effect of any contract whatever.

"In Rex versus Wall (1907) 21 Cox C.C. 401, the defendants were convicted, though the purpose was to bring about the reinstatement of a dismissed employee. It would be an intolerable thing that in such case the question of the right of the employer to dismiss under his contract of hiring should be admitted as open for consideration on the question of the lawful right of the employer to engage or dismiss whom he chose.

"For similar reasons I think that such a contract cannot constitute lawful authority for committing any of the listed acts. The question of the validity and effect of any such contract is a question to be determined, if necessary, in a civil action between the parties to it.

"In the case of Sorrell versus Smith, already referred to, it is true that it was held as stated in the headnote that, if the real purpose of the combination is not to injure another, but to forward or defend the trade of those who enter into it, then no wrong is committed and no action will lie, although damage to another ensues, provided that the purpose is not effected by illegal means.

"On that case I would remark: (1) That it was a civil case; (2) That the proviso, with which the headnote concludes, makes it inapplicable to the case of a wrongful act; (3) That the judgments expressly 'put on one side the law as applied to disputes between employers and workmen and between Trades Unions and others, the law on such questions being regulated to a great extent, by special statutory enactment' (per Lord Dunedin); and (4) That what was there held to be excuse for interference with the plaintiffs' trade was a similar general legal right recognized in the defendants in respect to their trade.

"In the view I have expressed I have dealt with all the questions calling for consideration and the result, in my opinion, is that the conviction was right and consequently that the appeal should be dismissed, with costs.

(*Alberta—Rex ex rel Barron versus Blachsawl and Rex ex rel Barron versus Hangsjaa*)

Servant may be Dismissed by Master for Incompetence without Notice

The general manager of a lumber milling company was dismissed by the company on the ground that his alleged negligence and incompetence were calculated to injure the business. The company paid into court two months' salary and a further sum of $37.94 which they admitted had been paid out by the manager on their behalf. The employee brought action against the company to recover the amount of his wages to the end of the year at the rate of $375 per month, together with damages for wrongful dismissal, and for repayment of $276 alleged to have been paid out by him for the company. The court found that the dismissal was justified, and denied the plaintiff's claim for wages beyond two months, and also his claim for damages. The defendants, however, were ordered to refund to the plaintiff the amount he had paid out for them, and to pay also the plaintiff's costs in the action, except the costs in the claim for damages.

(*Ontario—Lusignan versus Temagami Timber Company.*)

Loss of Eye is Fully Compensable Though Eye was Defective

An employee of a bridge and iron company at Chicago sustained an accident causing the loss of 90 per cent of the vision of one eye, and received compensation for the injury. On returning to work he met with a second accident by which he entirely lost the sight of the same eye. The employer contended that because only 10 per cent of vision remained when the second accident occurred its liability was limited to a payment for the loss of that fraction of vision. The Supreme Court of Illinois held, on the contrary, that "it is impossible for any human agency to measure the value to an individual of the last ten per cent of vision remaining in his eyes. Whether the defect in vision is caused by disease or accident, or is natural, the reduced amount of vision is all the vision the individual has, and when it is destroyed the use of his eye is destroyed. The legislature has fixed an arbitrary amount to be paid as compensation, and that amount is due whenever a functioning eye is lost."

An Incorporated Company is not Entitled to Exemption from the Lord's Day Act on the Ground of Religious Belief

An incorporated company composed of Jewish shareholders carried on business at Montreal on Sunday, remaining closed from sundown on Friday until sundown on Saturday, this being the Sabbath observance by orthodox Jews. They were summoned by the city police on the charge of contravening the Lord's Day Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 153) which provides in section 5:—

It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day, except as provided herein, or in any provincial Act or law now or hereafter in force, to sell or offer for sale or purchase any goods, chattels, or other personal property, or any real estate, or to carry on or transact any business of his ordinary calling, or in connection with such calling, or for gain to do, or employ any other person to do, on that day, any work, business, or labour.

The defendants pleaded that they had complied with the intention of the Act by observing the Jewish Sabbath, citing article 4471 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec 1909 (Lord's Day Act) which reads:—

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, whosoever conscientiously and habitually observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath day and actually abstains from work on that day, shall not be punishable for having worked on the first day of the week, if such work does not disturb other persons in the observance of the first day of the week as a holy day, and if the place where such work is done is not open for trade on that day.

The recorder of Montreal, who tried the case, found that the words "seventh day of the week," as used in the Quebec Statute, meant the period between midnight on Friday and midnight on Saturday, and that as the defendants admitted that they did business before midnight on Saturday they could not claim the benefit of the provision permitting the observance of the seventh day instead of Sunday. He therefore found the defendants guilty and imposed a fine of $50.

On appeal being taken, the Court of King's Bench at Montreal sustained the judgment of the Recorder, not however on the ground upon which that judgment was based, but because the defendants were a corporation, and as such were not entitled to the benefit of the exception made in favour of individual adherents of the Jewish religion.

—(Quebec—Rex versus Poyaners, Inc.)

Municipalities are Subject to Workmen's Compensation Act in Quebec

A night watchman employed by a city corporation to guard a concrete mixer and other material required in the construction of a sidewalk left his post in order to inform the fore-

man that he required more oil for the lanterns. On leaving the foreman's house he slipped on the threshold sustaining a fracture of the thigh. He had lost his foot as the result of a former accident, so that in consequence of the two accidents he was left with a disability amounting to 80 per cent of his earning capacity, and on this basis he claimed $3,400 from the city corporation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. This claim was denied by the Superior Court at Three Rivers on the ground that the city corporation had no liability under the act, and that even if it had, the claimant had no justification in the present case as the accident did not occur in the course of his regular work for the city. The Court of King's Bench, at Quebec, in appeal, reversed the decision of the lower court, holding that a municipal corporation is subject to the Compensation Act in connection with the work carried on by the city,* and that a workman continues in employment when carrying out an operation arising out of his regular work. The claimant's appeal was allowed, and his claim granted to the extent of $1,159.80.

—(Quebec—Ferron versus the City of Shawinigan.)

Another case involving the question of the liability of a city corporation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec concerned a workman who sustained injuries to his leg while engaged in city work. The city denied liability on the ground that the workman had failed to comply with the provisions of the Cities and Towns Act, 1922, section 611, requiring that persons claiming damages from a municipality for injuries are not entitled to damages unless they have filed their claims within six months after the date of the accident. The Superior Court at Quebec ruled that this provision did not apply in cases of accidents to men working under a contract of employment with the city.

—(Quebec—Lemieux versus the Municipality of Lauzon.)

United States Minimum Wage Laws held Unconstitutional

Some further judgments have been given recently in the question of the constitutionality of the acts passed by various States in the United States providing for the fixing of minimum wages for female employees. These acts had been challenged in consequence of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in holding the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia unconstitutional in its application to adult women.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has now ruled that a State enactment of this type would be void as conflicting with the fourteenth amendment. Congress acts for the District of Columbia with the same limitations as a legislature for a State; and if it could not enact a valid law of this type for the District of Columbia, "the necessary conclusion is the legislature for the State of Kansas possesses no such power."

During October the United States Supreme Court held the Arizona minimum wage law for women unconstitutional in a second test brought before it. The majority opinion was that the District of Columbia law was set aside because it violated the right of contract; that every worker has the "ethical right" to a living wage; and that "in principle there can be no difference between the case of selling labour and the case of selling goods." The court declared that while the physical differences of woman must be recognized in certain cases, and laws regulating hours and working conditions may be upheld, "we cannot accept the doctrine that women of mature age require or may be subjected to restrictions upon their liberty of contract which could not lawfully be imposed in the case of men under similar circumstances."

In dissenting from this opinion, Chief Justice Taft practically charged his colleagues with basing opinions on their economic views. "It is not, "he said, "the function of this court to hold congressional acts invalid simply because they are passed to carry out economic views which the court believes to be unwise or unsound."

Injunctions in Labour Disputes

The legislature of Illinois at its late session enacted a law limiting the issue of injunctions in labour disputes. The essential section of the act is as follows:—

No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of this State or by a judge or judges thereof, in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, or enjoining or restraining any person or persons, either singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labour, or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation, recommending, advising, or persuading others so to do, or from being peaceably and without threats or intimidation upon any public street or thoroughfares or highway for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or to peaceably and without threats and intimidation, persuade any person or persons to work or to abstain from working, or to employ or to peaceably and without threats or intimidation, cease to employ any party to a labour dispute, or to recommend, advise, or persuade others so to do.

* An amendment was made to the Act in 1920 providing that "whenever a municipal corporation undertakes or executes public works itself, under such conditions as would render a contractor liable under the provisions of this Act, it shall become liable itself."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

Minister (Acting)—THE HONOURABLE J. H. KING
Deputy Minister—H. H. WARD

Functions of the Department

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.—The administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in cases of disputes affecting mines and public utilities.

Conciliation.—The maintenance of a staff of officers at various points whose services are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes.

Fair Wages.—The administration of Fair Wages policy of the Government of Canada which provides for the observance of the current wages rates and hours of the district on Government contracts and on railway construction towards which financial aid has been voted by Parliament.

Labour Statistics and Information.—The collection, compilation and publication of statistics of wages, hours, prices, cost of living, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents and industrial agreements; also of labour organization and organization in industry, commerce and the professions; the conduct of investigational and research work bearing on industrial relations and labour conditions; the publication of bulletins of information on these subjects.

Labour Gazette.—The monthly publication of the "Labour Gazette" containing a review of the industrial situation throughout Canada, a record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, statistics of wages and hours, wholesale and retail prices in Canada and other countries, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, summaries of laws and legal decisions affecting labour and other information on current matters of industrial and labour interest.

Labour Legislation in Canada.—The compilation and publication of reports containing the texts of the labour laws of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures.

Library.—The maintenance of a library of publications on labour and economic subjects.

Employment Service of Canada.—The administration of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act under which, in co-operation with various provincial governments free public employment offices are maintained in 66 centres; statistical information relative to employment conditions is also collected and published.

International Labour Organization (League of Nations).—The collection and transmission of information required by the International Labour Conference and Office; correspondence with Federal and Provincial Government departments and with organizations of employers and employees relative thereto; the representation of Canada at the International Labour Conference and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Technical Education.—The administration of the Technical Education Act which provides for grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting technical education; the collection and publication of information in the form of bulletins and otherwise.

Canadian Government Annuities.—The administration of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, whereby provision may be made for old age by the purchase of annuities by individuals, or associations on behalf of their members, or by employers on behalf of their employees.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923.—The administration of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, which provides means for investigation of alleged combines.

THE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A MARKED decline, due to seasonal causes, was noted in the level of employment in Canada at the beginning of November, as compared with the previous month, but the general situation was considerably better than at the same date last year. The Employment Service of Canada reported a decrease in the number of placements in regular or casual employment during October, the demand for harvest workers in the Prairie Provinces having slackened from the high level of the previous month. Vacancies and placements, however, were considerably above the corresponding figure for October, 1924. At the beginning of November the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 5.1 as compared with percentages of 5.7 at the beginning of October and with 6.6 at the beginning of November, 1924. This figure is based upon reports received from 1,503 local trade unions, with 146,559 members. Reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,876 employers in industries other than fishing and agriculture showed that they were employing 797,790 workpeople on November 1, as compared with 807,371 workpeople on October 1. The employment index number, based on the numbers employed in the same industries in January, 1920, as 100, stood 97.1 on November 1, as compared with 98.3 on October 1, and with 90.2 on November 1, 1924.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.23 at the beginning of November as compared with $10.89 for October; $10.46 for November, 1924; $10.69 for November, 1923; $10.29 for November, 1922; $11.08 for November, 1921; $15.32 for November, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for November, 1918; and $7.96 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 advanced to 161.1 for November as compared with 156.6 for October; 157.7 for November, 1924; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.5 for November, 1920; and 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak).

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in November was greater than in the previous month or in November, 1924. Nine disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 3,594 employees and causing a loss in working time of 34,832 days. Corresponding figures for October were as follows:—eleven disputes, 732 workpeople, and 12,533 working days; and for November, 1924, three disputes, 353 workpeople, and 5,148 working days.

Apprenticeship in the building industry

On another page of this issue will be found the report of a joint committee of employers and employees in the building industry at Vancouver, containing the terms of an agreement that has been reached for the establishment of an apprenticeship system for carpenters. The report is in line with the recommendations of the Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, held at Ottawa in May, 1921. The report of the Joint Conference was published as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1921, and contained the scheme of a National Apprenticeship Council, with local Apprenticeship Councils in various localities, the functions of the National Council to be advisory except in respect to matters referred to it for decision. The Joint Conference also laid down certain rules and regulations which should govern such Councils, and published a standard form of apprenticeship, prescribing in general terms the relations which should exist between apprentice, guardian, employer, and local council, the details of such indentures to be fixed by local councils. The National Conference was convened on invitation of the Government of Canada, in accordance with a request received from the National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada. Thirty-two delegates were in attendance on behalf of the employers, selected by the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries, and an equal number of delegates

on behalf of the employees, selected by the labour organizations in the building trades which are represented on the National Joint Conference Board. Unanimous resolutions based on committee reports were adopted by the Conference on all of the five items of the agenda, relating respectively to (1) existing conditions in the industry; (2) apprenticeship and craftsmanship; (3) costs and production; (4) conditions of employment; (5) development of Joint Industrial Councils.

The apprenticeship system now adopted for carpenters in Vancouver follows the lines that were laid down by the Joint Conference in 1921, in so far as the plans of the latter body were applicable to local councils. If the example of Vancouver is followed by the employers and employees in other important centres of the building industry throughout Canada, it is possible that full effect may yet be given to the proposals of the National Joint Conference.

Industrial Disputes Act in British Columbia

An Act has been passed by the Legislature of British Columbia making the provisions of the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to industrial disputes otherwise within the exclusive legislative authority of the province. The Dominion Act was amended at the last session of Parliament as the result of a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This judgment declared the statute to be *ultra vires* of Parliament in regard to certain sections which dealt with matters coming properly within provincial jurisdiction. The amendment of the last session declared that such matters might be dealt with under the federal statute provided legislation to this effect was passed by the province concerned.

The new British Columbia Act accordingly declares that the provisions of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act are to apply to disputes which would otherwise be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the province.

In Saskatchewan a bill containing similar provisions was introduced on December 11, during the present session of the Provincial legislature.

Advisory Employment Council in Alberta

The Hon. Alexander Ross, Minister of Labour of Alberta, proposes to revive the advisory council which is provided for by the Alberta Government Employment Bureau Act (Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, Chapter 179). The Act provides that "The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint an advisory council representative of employers and employees, whose duty it shall be to advise the Minister in directing the policy of the Bureau," and may "divide the Province into such employment districts as may be deemed advisable; and establish an employment office in each and appoint officials and staff to manage same, and may appoint an advisory committee representative of employees and employers, to assist the official in charge in the discharge of his duties and in co-operating with the advisory council in the work of applying the national employment policy to the industries of the province."

An advisory council was established soon after the Act was passed in 1919, but was discontinued later. A number of organizations in the province recently suggested that they should be revived, and the Minister has been in communication with various Trades and Labour Councils, Boards of Trade, War Veterans' Associations and Farmers' organizations, in order to secure representatives from these bodies to act on the proposed council. Mr. Ross states that the objects of the advisory council, will be: (1) To secure the co-operation of employer and employees in the use of the employment service; (2) to give consideration to the question of providing suitable work for handicapped workmen; (3) to make recommendations to the minister which, in the opinion of the council, will promote efficiency in the employment service: (4) to investigate complaints and report thereon.

The Minister pays a tribute to the increased efficiency of the Employment Service in recent years. Placements have increased by 54 per cent over a period of a few years, while the cost of administration has decreased 41 per cent.

The Employment Bureau Act of Manitoba also provides for the appointment, by order in council, of an advisory board of five members serving without remuneration, one member to be selected from each of the following bodies:—The Trades and Labour Council; the Organized Farmers and the employers of non-agricultural labour; and the fourth member to be the secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Labour. No order in council, however, has yet been issued for the establishment of such a board.

Dominion Board of Trade organized

A Board of Trade for Canada was established by a "National Economic Conference" of Boards of Trade, held at Winnipeg in November. Details of the organization of the first Dominion Board are being arranged by

a committee composed of representatives of the Boards of Trade of London (Ontario), Hamilton (Ontario), Montreal (Quebec), and Toronto (Ontario). In the meantime the new Board will function through the agency of the Ottawa Board of Trade. It is proposed to divide the Dominion into three regions, the maritime, central and western divisions, and when a suitable basis of representation has been adopted the Board will hold a meeting for the purpose of electing officers and appointing a permanent staff.

The Dominion Board will perform functions similar to those of the United States Chamber of Commerce. It will reflect the views of the various Boards of Trade throughout Canada, and take the necessary measures to bring the proposals of the members before the Government. Mr. A. O. Dawson, president of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, suggested after the conference that "some of the questions that our Dominion Board of Trade could consider and pronounce upon embrace tariff, taxation, trust legislation, merchant marine, railway legislation, national budget, industrial relations, unemployment, and many other matters of paramount importance." In the course of time, Mr. Dawson continued, "it would be expected that the Board would organize a research department which would give attention to the needs of the businessman, watch the passage of all bills submitted to Parliament, and keep the members of the various boards posted on the progress of matters before Parliament. An educational service bureau would be established, which would take an active interest in the development of individual efficiency, school systems, teacher training, health and physical education, educational laws and their administration. Housing and city planning would be given attention, departments formed to deal with problems of immigration, domestic distribution, natural resources and a large number of other matters coming within the sphere of national concern."

Disabled veterans and unemployment

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment announced during November a modification in the existing regulation governing the payment of relief to disabled veterans in distressed circumstances. Such relief was previously given to all veterans so situated, irrespective of their degree of disability. The new regulation limited the granting of relief to veterans who are under a disability of at least 20 per cent. After this change was announced many protests were received by the Department, especially from municipal bodies and soldiers' organizations, and the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment after consultation with the officials of his Department, announced in December that instructions would be sent out to the effect that any pensioner who, after investigation, is found to be unable to engage in employment because of his pensionable disability, would be granted unemployment relief. This, it is hoped, will relieve all cases of hardship. In addition to this, the Minister directed that all returned men entitled to pay and allowances were to receive the same on December 22 instead of January 1. This was done with a view to affording pecuniary assistance before the holidays.

University Courses for civil servants

During the past year the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada has been considering the possibility of arranging for the provision of graduate and post-graduate university courses for the benefit of employees of the Dominion Government. Promises of co-operation in this work have already been received from McGill University, Montreal, Toronto University, and Queen's University, Kingston. The Dominion Government is to be asked to support this movement for university extension courses, which it is believed would increase the efficiency of the civil service. The proposed courses would include arts, as well as engineering and other technical subjects, and the training would be provided at minimum cost to civil servants. The method of instruction would be either by summer courses at a university, or by post-graduate teaching conducted by correspondence or with minimum requirements as to attendance at the university. A census is to be taken by the Professional Institute to ascertain the number of civil servants who would avail themselves of the privilege of university courses.

Proposed reforms in school system

The survey of the school system of British Columbia, noted on another page of this issue, was undertaken last year by the Provincial Department of Education at the suggestion of the British Columbia Federation of Teachers. The movement begun by the teachers in 1922 was strongly supported by the Provincial Trustees' Association, the Parent Teacher Federation, and other bodies. The Teachers' Federation later undertook a comprehensive study of the educational system of British Columbia with a view to lending concrete assistance to the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties. Committees were appointed to investigate specific problems under the direction of

a central executive, which crystallized the conclusions submitted in the form of a report to the Commission. Systematic action of a similar nature was also undertaken by the other organizations mentioned, and the Commission gratefully records its appreciation of the many helpful suggestions and constructive criticisms offered for its consideration.

The Report of the Commissioners gives the results of an exhaustive study of the whole field of education in British Columbia and contains information and suggestions which should be equally serviceable in the other Provinces of Canada. The Commissioners note a lack of definite aim in the existing educational system. The aim or direction of education should, they believe, be determined by the social and industrial opportunities that are open to the pupils in the several provinces. For this reason an educational survey is not complete without an industrial, social, economic and occupational survey.

"Up to the present," the report states, "our secondary schools have given pre-vocational training to favoured classes—those planning to enter the so-called learned professions, including those connected with applied science. In proof of this you may go into any high school in Canada and question the graduating classes. Out of any number of pupils you will find not less than ninety per cent of boys and perhaps more than fifty per cent of girls who are ready to tell you that they are to teach, take law or medicine or engineering or banking or nursing. They are definitely started on a career and are taking the work that is basic for that career. We have now reached a stage where the secondary school, if it is to realize its social aims, must broaden its programme of pre-vocational training. So far it has been a class-institution with a mathematical and literary bias. As an instrument of general and popular social worth it must offer a pre-vocational programme for all young people whose natural ability and command of leisure from fifteen to eighteen years make attendance possible."

The Commissioners consider that it would be highly desirable that statistical data should be collected by a Canadian bureau, acting in an advisory capacity, if such a bureau could be established by private foundation. There is a real need, for instance, for the ascertaining of Canadian "norms" in the field of standardized tests; to collect, evaluate, and organize the results of the various studies made along experimental lines in education; to institute a depository of educational information and studies which should be available to students of education or to other interested citizens.

Railways co-operate in immigration

On November 15 effect was given to an agreement made on September 1 between the Department of Immigration and Colonization and the two railway systems of Canada, its purpose being to encourage the movement into Canada of men and women of the agricultural and domestic classes in certain European countries, namely, Germany, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, Austria, Roumania, Russia, Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia. The Department, while retaining full control of this class of emigration, will avail itself of the services of agents of the railway organizations to determine at the point of origin the fitness of the prospective emigrants for farm and home work in Canada. This arrangement will remove the causes of frequent delays in the admission of desirable settlers, and ensure that they will be placed in positions soon after their arrival.

The railways have appointed accredited agents to represent them in the countries to which the agreement applies. These agents will issue certificates of occupation to approved emigrants, without charge, each certificate being also a guarantee of employment. The certificates will be carried by the emigrants and presented to the examining officers of the Department of Immigration at the ports of embarkation, where they will be collected when the passport *visa* is given.

Unemployment insurance and emigration

The British Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs has appointed an inter-departmental Committee to consider how far the existing provision for old age pensions and for national health and unemployment insurance tends to discourage migration from this country with a view to settlement in the Empire overseas, and how far any such tendency will be accentuated by the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, and in what manner any adverse effect resulting from such legislation can best be counteracted.

The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for November estimates the number of insured persons in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1925, as approximately 11,626,000, including all persons who were insured against unemployment and were either in insured employment (including those temporarily away through sickness or recognized holidays), or were included within certain categories of insured workers whose unemployment books were lodged at Employment Exchanges.

Workmen's compensation in Quebec

The Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec stated in a recent interview that important labour legislation would be brought forward at the session of the Provincial Legislature which will open on January 7. Foremost among the proposed measures will be an act amending the Workmen's Compensation Act on the lines of the report of the special commission on this subject. The report of this commission was outlined in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The minister was not in a position to state whether or not the government contemplated the establishment of a Workmen's Compensation Board, as desired by the labour representatives on the commission, or would propose to continue the existing system under which the claims of injured workmen for compensation or indemnities are referred to the civil courts. It is stated that the proposed amending act will enlarge the classes of workmen covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and increase the amount of the indemnities fixed by the existing scale of compensation. The cost of medical care will also be included among the benefits allowed as compensation for injuries.

Encouragement for small logging operations

By a recent Order in Council issued by the Dominion Government on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior an important amendment was made in the existing regulations governing licenses for logging operations in the western provinces. The amendment permits the granting of "permit berths" at public auction for isolated tracts of timber under 160 acres in extent. Formerly persons wishing to cut timber were obliged to invest large sums of money in order to avail themselves of the privileges carried by the licenses under which they were required to operate. It is anticipated that the new rules will benefit settlers who are looking for employment during the winter months, and will result in a large increase in hand logging operations during the present winter. The regulations apply to Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the railway belt in British Columbia, and the tract of three and a half million acres controlled by the Government of the Dominion in the Peace River District in British Columbia. The amendment will be of particular benefit to the latter province, and meets the wishes of the Kamloops Board of Trade and other local organizations interested in logging operations.

The amended regulations provide that before a berth is offered for sale it shall be cruised by an official of the Department of the Interior in order to ascertain the quantity and quality of the timber, the time required for advertising the sale being 15 days, or 30 days if the quantity exceeds three million feet board measure. The rates of Dominion dues differ in the territories of the various agencies. The tenure of a berth is one year, with the privilege of renewal up to five years.

Closing hours of stores in Montreal

The Committee of the Montreal City Council who had been studying a proposal to repeal the Early Closing By-law, are reported to have decided at their final meeting to recommend the Council to retain the by-law in its present form. Another report by the same Committee describing the practice in various cities in Canada in regard to hours of closing of stores, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October. The by-law in question provides that stores in the City of Montreal shall be closed at 7 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, at 9 p.m. on Friday and at 11 p.m. on Saturday. Tailors, merchant tailors, milliners and women dealing in novelties and needlework, are allowed to keep open their shops until 9 p.m. on Monday provided that the services of no employee are retained between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. The proposed repeal of the by-law was strongly opposed by the Retail Employees' Association.

Benefits of winter painting

The National Painters' and Decorators' Joint Council of Great Britain published in November an appeal to the public to change the existing practice of postponing all interior decorative work until spring. "At this period of the year," they say, "there is invariably distress in the painting trade, and at the present time there are approximately ten thousand painters unemployed. This state of affairs arises solely from the habit which the public has acquired, of putting in hand decorative work at one time of the year only. When spring arrives, there will be acute competition for the services of painters who are now walking the streets solely because of a habit of mind on the part of the average house-wife. There is no sound reason why painting work cannot be done in the winter months. We submit that there are many very good reasons why it should, among them the following: (*a*) The householder who puts work in hand in the slack season gets the

best men, and hence the west work. (*b*) The master decorator has time to give individual attention and supervision, which is not possible during the "rush" season. (*c*) The state of business must inevitably have an effect upon estimates to the advantage of the householder who places work in the winter."

Minimum wages in the United States

Considerable interest attaches to new Minimum Wage legislation in Wisconsin, intended to meet the situation created throughout the United States by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1923, which declared unconstitutional the minimum wage law in the District of Columbia. The result of the decision has been to nullify the minimum wage legislation in certain States in which it was challenged, in so far as such legislation affects adult employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1925, and previous issues). The State legislatures, under the decision, may continue to regulate the wages and hours of minors, who are considered to be wards of the several States.

So far the situation created by the Supreme Court's decision has been dealt with only in the State of Wisconsin, which has passed an act designed to make minimum wage legislation still effective. This is done, firstly, by continuing the operation of the existing law in so far as it affects minors, and, secondly, by adding the following section:

"No wage paid or agreed to be paid by any employer to any adult female employee shall be oppressive. Any wage lower than a reasonable and adequate compensation for the services rendered shall be deemed oppressive and is hereby prohibited."

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission is to enforce this general prohibition by determining what constitutes oppressive and unjust wages within the meaning of the section, and by issuing orders accordingly.

Employers' associations for accident prevention

The pulp and paper manufacturers of Ontario have recently formed an Employers' Committee, under section 102 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province, this being the only committee of the kind that has been formed during the ten years that the act has been in force. The Act permits the employers in any of the classes included in "Schedule I" to form themselves into an association for accident prevention, the rules made by a representative association to be binding on all employers in the class. Section 102 of the act is as follows:—

102. (1) The employers in any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 may appoint a committee of themselves, consisting of not more than five employers, to watch over their interests in matters to which this part relates.

(2) Where a claim is for compensation for an injury for which the employers in any such class would be liable, if the Board is of the opinion that the committee sufficiently represents such employers, and the committee certifies to the Board that it is satisfied that the claim should be allowed, the Board may act on the certificate and may also act upon the certificate of the committee as to the proper sum to be awarded for compensation if the workman or dependent is satisfied with the sum named in the certificate.

(3) The committee may be the medium of communication on the part of the class with the Board.

An employers' committee for the pulp and paper industry composed of five members was formed last April, when the manufacturers held a meeting at Toronto, followed by subsequent meetings in May, June and September. The *Pulp and Paper Magazine* states that the new committee will work in the closest co-operation with the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, whose function is the successful carrying out of accident prevention policies, and its objective will be the reduction of the cost of compensation by the elimination of accidents. Letters have been sent to all companies in the industry outlining the aims of the Committee and requesting the full support of all companies in the effort to reduce accidents in pulp and paper mills. Encouraging responses have been received in reply to this letter, and it is hoped that by the hearty co-operation of all concerned a yearly saving of $200,000 in reduced compensation assessments will be effected.

The Compensation Acts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also recognize employers' associations for accident prevention, provided that the Board is satisfied that they are representative of the industry in the class represented, and the rules made by such associations, when approved by the Board, are held to be binding on all employers in the class concerned. The Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, which was formed under the provisions of the Provincial Act enables the employers to discuss not only the best means for the prevention of accidents, but also to consider all matters directly affecting them in connection with the general administration of the act. The *Industrial Safety News*, the official organ of the Association, in a recent issue said: "Since our Association came into being, we have been in almost constant touch with the Administrative Board and have been successful in ironing out many difficulties and misunderstandings. Of course, it was not to be expected that we could always see eye to eye with it, and therefore a number of matters have yet to be dealt with to our entire satisfaction."

Social legislation in Australia

An outline of legislation for the present session of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament was given by the Governor General in his opening speech as follows:—

"Steps have been taken to re-organize the Institute of Science and Industry, in order to secure complete co-operation with the States and to enable the Bureau effectively to carry out investigations and research.

"A Bill will be submitted for the purpose of diminishing conflicts between federal and state jurisdiction, to secure observance of awards of the Court and to increase the efficiency of the machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes.

"The first reports of the Royal Commission on National Insurance, dealing with casual sickness, permanent invalidity, maternity and old age, have been received. The recommendations of the Commission will be considered in connection with the subsequent reports dealing with unemployment and other phases of these problems with a view to legislation. Proposals will be submitted for safeguarding effectively the health of the people."

Alberta has the distinction of being the first province in Canada to establish a research council, with laboratories and a staff under its own control. The present members of the council are: Chairman, H. Greenfield, premier of the province; Dr. H. M. Tory, Professor J. A. Allan, J. T. Stirling, Professor N. C. Pitcher, Dean R. W. Boyle, and Professor Edgar Stansfield, honorary secretary. The two main problems under study have been coal and road materials. Much work has already been accomplished in the determination and correlation of coal seams. Some 700 samples have been received since the formation of the council, but only the last 500 of these have been analyzed in the council's laboratories.

Every employee on the pay-roll of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and associated companies is invited in a circular to invest his or her savings in the companies. The scheme has been drawn up by Lord Inchcape, the chairman of the companies. The directors state that deposits should be made in sums of £10 or multiples of £10. The deposits will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, together with an additional 2 per cent when the dividend paid by the Peninsular and Oriental Company on its deferred stock is 5 per cent per annum or over, or 2½ per cent when the dividend is 10 per cent or over.

The Secretary of State for the Dominions announced recently in the British House of Commons that an inter-department committee has been named to consider old age pensions, health and unemployment insurance in their relation to emigration. This committee is to study a proposal by the Trade Union Congress for the payment of old age pensions to prospective settlers leaving Great Britain to join their families in overseas Dominions.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers to apprentices and other employees enrolled on the permanent staff of the company and under 21 years of age, and to minor sons of employees, subject to competitive examination, three free scholarships, covering four years' tuition in architecture, chemical, civil, mechanical or electrical engineering at McGill University.

The competitive examination is the same as the regular entrance matriculation examination for McGill University, held at Montreal and at other centres throughout Canada in June of each year.

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board awarded during the month of November $469,162.91 in benefits, $404.011.06 of this being compensation and $65,151.85 medical aid. The accidents reported during the month numbered 5,062, of which 33 were fatal, as compared with 5,761 during October, of which 40 were fatal. The year 1925 shows an increase of 656 over the year 1924 in number of accidents reported to date; the figures for the eleven months of 1925 being 54,805, as compared with 54,149 during the same period last year. The number of death cases, however, have decreased from 361 in 1924 to 317 in 1925. The benefits awarded during the eleven months of 1925 totalled $5,061.399.65, as compared with $5,672,216.60 during the same period of 1924.

Under the terms of a proposed agreement between the City of Hamilton and the Hamilton Street Railway Company, to become effective on January 2, 1926, subject to ratification by a vote of the municipal electors in December, the regulation contained in the existing agreement that there shall be not less than two men in charge of each car is declared to be no longer binding on the company, and the company may operate such numbers of cars operated by one employee as may be suitable to the system.

The St. John Board of Trade is considering a proposal for the formation of an industrial advisory board for the Province of New Brunswick.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THERE was a seasonal decline in employment in industries other than agriculture and fishing at the beginning of November, but the situation was better than at the same time last year, although the curtailment then, owing to the finer weather, was somewhat less extensive.

The employment situation as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of November was as follows:—

In Nova Scotia farm demands for workers were very small as the season's work was practically complete. Inclement weather was seriously interfering with fishing operations. Although the prospects for the logging industry were good, and although a fair demand for men was reported, this industry had not increased as yet to its maximum. The coal mining industry was good, with a fair production, and nearly full time was being worked. The iron and steel industries were favourable. Manufacturing in seasonal lines was good. Construction activity was at a low ebb. Carriers reported freight as heavy.

As in Nova Scotia, the fishing industry in New Brunswick was being hindered by stormy weather. A lack of snow had been holding up the operations in the woods for some little time, but with a fair demand for men and with prospects of a considerable increase in this demand as soon as the weather was more seasonable, the outlook was rather bright. Manufacturing in lumber and allied lines, as well as in seasonal lines, was favourable. Other factories were working normal time for the most part. Construction was inactive. The opening of the winter port season at St. John served to increase business at that centre.

From the province of Quebec reports indicated that the seasonal trends in employment were scarcely different this year from preceding years. Agriculture was quiet, while lumbering, which had been increasing in momentum during the month of November, slackened in its demands for workers towards the end of the month; building construction, taking into consideration the time of the year, was busy. In manufacturing lines in the city of Montreal, the boot and shoe industry was practically the only one reported as quiet. From the city of Quebec, while the fur and clothing industries were busy, an industrial dispute was seriously interfering with the leather trades. An improvement, due to the approaching holiday business, was reported by the trade group. Orders for domestic workers continued to be numerous, exceeding the supply. Generally speaking, conditions in this province were favourable.

While fairly consistent demands for winter farm hands were being received at each of the employment offices in Ontario, the vacancies would not appear to be in such numbers that filling them constituted any problem. Although some of the larger centres reported that considerable construction work would proceed during the winter period, this industry, generally speaking, was experiencing the usual rapid seasonal decline. Logging, reported as not so busy as during the preceding year, was still absorbing a number of workers. The manufacturing industries appeared to be satisfactorily maintaining their levels of production, and consequently showed little change in employment. Generally speaking, conditions in the southern part of this province, where manufacturing predominates, were satisfactory for the season, and while unemployment was increasing to some extent, it was not doing so at a rate which appeared alarming. In the northern part of the province, however, while the mining industry was satisfactory, conditions generally were not any too favourable, due in no small measure to less than the usual activity in logging.

Manitoba superintendents reported that there were not a great many calls for winter farm workers, while practically no shortage of applicants, willing to accept the jobs, existed. In the logging industry a somewhat similar experience to that of the Maritime Provinces had been encountered, namely, that bush work was being held up by reason of their being little, or no snow. It was reported from Winnipeg that practically no construction work was in progress. The demands for women domestic workers continued to be rather heavy.

Some belated threshing was being finished up in Saskatchewan. For winter farm hands the demands were only fair, and plenty of applicants, anxious to take the work, were registering at practically every point. The construction industry was quiet. Some small demands for bush workers were being received at different offices. Domestic workers were scarce in some places, although the demands were not heavy. The numbers of unplaced applicants reported from the employment offices in different centres showed somewhat substantial increases.

As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the demands for winter farm help in Alberta were fair, but applicants willing to take the work were quite sufficient. Taking into considera-

tion the lateness of the season, the construction industry was continuing to give considerable employment. The demands for workers for logging, which had been anticipated, were rather slow in coming in. Work in and around the coal mines was fair, and some extra workers were being employed, although a surplus of this class of labour existed at some points. Generally speaking, the employment situation reflected the usual seasonal tendency—placements decreasing while applicants were increasing.

In British Columbia logging and lumbering industries were rather dull, and hence not many workers were being sought for the different operations in these lines. In this province metal mining has been rather active and few skilled men are unemployed. Manufacturing was fair in most centres, but not many men were being taken on, although quite a number were looking for work in this industry. Though unemployment among residents of the province had not attained serious proportions, the usual winter phenomenon of many transients seeking work at each of the employment offices was again in evidence.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics Except where Noted)

		1925			1924		
		November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external, aggregate	$	216,644,167	225,319,676	188,236,176	186,105,687	172,432,296	146,356,916
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	75,285,662	80,799,757	78,662,591	66,229,498	68,116,115	63,901,289
Exports, Canadian produce	$	140,279,235	143,548,112	108,497,911	118,964,536	103,292,462	80,960,729
Customs duty collected	$	.....	13,016,330	12,721,640	9,328,450	10,593,850	9,758,525
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,764,835,231	2,195,916,756	2,828,726,053	2,721,395,656	2,198,413,187
Bank clearings	$	1,670,184,404	1,710,200,866	1,332,400,000	1,647,124,234	1,771,879,403	1,363,700,000
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	186,296,589	170,080,038	176,561,298	172,860,810	163,413,279
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,277,588,281	1,268,554,097	1,231,861,390	1,189,086,750	1,177,428,453
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	906,249,149	903,717,736	961,349,103	981,111,418	956,744,582
Security Prices, Index Number.—							
Common stocks		120·9	121·2	116·6	100·1	98·6	98·4
Preferred stocks		98·8	98·7	96·4	94·4	93·1	93·2
Bonds		106·0	105·5	105·7	105·1	104·2	104·9
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number	$	161·1	156·6	156·5	157·7	157·0	153·9
§ Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·51	21·11	21·02	20·81	20·67	20·65
† Business failures, number		163	178	142	204	186	158
† Business failures, liabilities	$	2,316,409	3,487,762	1,599,706	2,488,335	2,454,659	1,779,331
§ Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		97·1	98·3	96·6	93·0	93·9	93·1
*§ Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*5·1	*5·7	*4·4	*6·8	*5·9	*6·5
Immigration		.....	7,703	6,666	5,668	6,925	8,493
Building permits	$	7,696,099	11,059,697	9,927,968	9,555,472	11,817,189	14,883,323
‡ Contracts awarded	$	46,973,000	29,647,500	29,746,400	24,614,000	21,066,800	22,506,300
Canal, freight, Sault Ste. Marie	tons	8,410,101	11,637,670	10,902,289	6,617,972	10,328,241	9,660,797
Canal, freight, Welland	tons	661,935	849,457	765,032	487,085	746,328	677,885
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	68,535	74,013	34,609	22,994	28,626	23,202
Steel ingots and castings	tons	73,205	108,868	37,094	22,744	19,996	18,005
Ferro alloys	tons	2,049	2,041	2,046	1,373	1,350	1,898
Coal	tons	.....	1,560,700	1,191,081	1,569,483	1,326,500	902,595
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	1,321,156	1,199,183	994,805	1,100,025	1,353,079	963,481
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	219,600,213	.....	191,471,496	225,128,966	.....
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	306,194	297,214	276,722	265,109	286,271	232,635
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	21,469,505	23,731,125	19,419,922	18,398,647	19,806,448	16,306,353
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	16,248,889	15,044,405	15,678,201	14,873,927
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings	$	.....	19,569,188	18,909,071	18,100,945	19,352,340	15,493,983
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	12,125,161	12,641,452	12,071,064	12,330,163	10,946,338
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles	$	.....	.....	3,316,927,458	3,572,741,221	3,625,575,752	2,129,971,914
***Electric power production	K.W.H.	.....	.....	22,299,000	21,998,000	21,233,000	20,454,000

* Figures for end of previous months. † Bradstreet. ‡ *MacLean Building Review*. § For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. ** Figures for four weeks ending November 28, 1925 and corresponding previous periods. *** Royal Bank; including 92% installed turbine capacity of central stations, light and power.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment on November 1 showed a seasonal decline that was rather greater than the loss reported on the same date of 1924. The index number, however, continued to be higher than in the corresponding month of last year. All provinces shared in the downward movement, but Quebec showed the greatest absolute reduction. In the Maritime Provinces there were considerable seasonal decreases in sawmills, supplementing moderate curtailment in transportation and railway construction. On the other hand, rolling mills, trade and highway construction were more active. In Quebec employment was lower in lumber mills and some other branches of manufacturing and also in construction. Logging camps, trade and shipping, however, recorded improvement. In Ontario heavy seasonal losses in lumber and canning factories and in construction were partly offset by large increases in logging, trade, steam railway operation and textile works. In the Prairie Provinces manufacturing, construction, services and railway operation registered curtailment, but logging, mining and trade were decidedly busier. In British Columbia, there were declines in canneries, lumber mills, tin can factories, highway and railway construction, while the only pronounced gains were in logging.

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, only two—Montreal and Winnipeg—registered increases, in Toronto the situation was unchanged, and in Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and other Border cities and Vancouver there was curtailment. In Montreal, employment showed a further though slight gain, on account of improvement in shipping and trade, but there were large declines in manufacturing and construction. In Quebec, manufacturing and transportation were slacker, while building made rather small increases. In Toronto, there was no change in the general situation; trade was decidedly more active, construction was seasonally dull and manufactures remained stationary. In Ottawa, lumber mills, construction and hotels afforded less employment, but trade showed improvement. In Hamilton, construction registered a moderate, seasonal contraction, while little change on the whole took place in other groups. In Windsor and the other Border cities, iron and steel and stone works afforded less employment. In Winnipeg, manufacturing and trade were decidedly busier. In Vancouver, there were seasonal losses in lumber, canning and tin can factories, while shipping and construction were slightly more active.

There were pronounced seasonal contractions in lumber mills and canneries; rubber, iron and steel works also reported moderately large declines. On the other hand, textile and some other factories were much more fully employed. Logging camps provided work for many more men than in the preceding month. Coal and metallic ore mining showed improvement, but in quarries there were reductions. Communications were quieter. Shipping and stevedoring was much more active, but other branches of transportation reported a smaller personnel. Construction registered further seasonal losses, as did also, the service group, hotels releasing a considerable number of workers. Trade reported important improvement.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of November.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Statements tabulated from 1,503 local trade unions representing 146,559 members indicated slight improvement at the end of October, the percentage of idleness standing at 5.1 at the end of the month as compared with percentages of 5.7 at the close of the previous month and 6.8 on October 31, 1924. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia unions were better employed than in September, and in the remaining provinces there were slight contractions. In comparison with the returns for October last year, improvement was indicated in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Quebec. Unions in the manufacturing division reported a smaller percentage of idleness than in the preceding month, the garment trades especially being busier. Tradesmen in the iron and steel, printing, textile, hat and cap, glass, and cigar and tobacco groups also registered a better situation. Metal polishers and wood workers on the other hand, were somewhat slacker. In the Nova Scotia coal mines employment increased, but in Alberta there was less activity and the British Columbia situation remained unchanged. Asbestos miners in Quebec and quarry workers in Nova Scotia were fully engaged. In the building trades slightly more unemployment was registered than in Septem-

ber as was shown by returns tabulated from 156 unions, with an aggregate membership of 11,621 persons. Of these 1,319 or a percentage of 11.4 were unemployed as compared with percentages of 10.5 in September and 13.1 in October last year. The situation among steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers was more favourable than in the previous month, and in the remaining trades employment declined somewhat. A slightly larger percentage of idleness was registered in the transportation group. The steam railways and navigation trades reported less activity but practically no change occurred in the street railway division. Fishermen were slacker than in September, while lumber workers and loggers registered no unemployment. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were not as actively engaged as in September, but the situation for theatre and stage employees showed some improvement.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of October, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 40,811 workers to positions and effected a total of 39,379 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 28,322 of which 24,677 were of men and 3,645 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 11,057. Employers notified the service of 42,230 vacancies of which 32,527 were for men and 9,703 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 39,040 men and 11,172 women, a total of 50,212. A marked decline is noted in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, but a substantial increase is shown in the records when compared with those of October last year. The reports for September, 1925, showing 75,312 vacancies offered, 77,436 applications made and 68,637 placements effected, while in October, 1924, there were recorded 40,310 vacancies, 50,982 applications for work and 37,008 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of October, 1925, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

Some figures indicating the movement of trade and industry in November and in previous months are given in the table on page 1169.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron in Canada in October was 74,013 tons in October, more than double the 34,609 tons of September, and marked the maximum output in any month since May, 1924. The increase, while general in all grades, was principally in basic pig iron which rose 140 per cent to 61,379 tons as compared with 25,579 tons in the preceding month. Foundry iron rose slightly to 9,381 tons from 9,030 tons. There was also a production of 3,253 tons of malleable iron whereas none of this grade was reported in September. Of the total output, 84 per cent was made for the further use of the reporting firms and the balance, or 16 per cent, was intended for sale. Ontario produced 65 per cent of the tonnage and the remainder or 35 per cent was made in Nova Scotia. For the ten months ending October, the cumulative production was 446,973 tons or 18 per cent under 547,486 tons made during the same ten months of last year. This year's output to date consisted of 344,809 tons of basic pig iron, 74,420 tons of foundry iron and 27,744 tons of malleable iron. Furnace charges in October consisted of 120,100 long tons of imported iron ore, 84,977 short tons of coke and 45,846 short tons of limestone. For each long ton of pig iron made the furnace charges were 3,635 pounds of imported iron ore, 2,296 pounds of coke and 1,239 pounds of limestone. During the month two additional furnaces were blown in, one at Hamilton, Ont., and one at Sydney, N.S., resulting in seven furnaces being in blast on October 31. The active furnaces having a daily capacity of 2,675 long tons or about 53 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada were located: 3 at Sydney, N.S., 2 at Hamilton, Ont., and 2 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Ferro-alloys at 2,041 tons showed little change from the 2,046 tons of October and consisted mostly of the grade having a high manganese content. Small quantities of ferro-silicon were also produced to make the total output of 20,607 tons of ferro-alloys for the ten months ending October.

Steel ingots and castings in Canada at 108,868 tons in October reflected the higher output of pig iron by almost trebling the September production of 37,094 tons. This increase in tonnage was accounted for by the greater quantity of steel ingots made for the further use of the producers, which amounted to 107,195 tons marking an advance of 199 per cent over 35,833 tons of the preceding month. Direct steel castings at 1,673 tons showed a total slightly above the 1,261 tons of September. For the ten months ending October, the total steel production was 617,137 tons, an increase of 3 per cent over the 601,707 tons reported for the same period of last year. Although steel castings at 15,476 tons showed

a drop from the 24,163 tons of 1924, the loss was more than offset by steel ingots advancing to 601,661 tons as against 577,544 tons for the same ten months of a year ago.

Pig iron prices were unchanged in October, No. 1 foundry at Toronto still being quoted at $25.35 and No. 2 foundry at $24.85 per ton. The Montreal price for both grades was again $27.25. Basic pig iron at mill remained at $21. The Bureau's index number for Iron and Its Products (1913 prices=100) fell from 149.9 to 148.8, due mainly to a decline in the price of steel merchant bars.

In the United States the October output of coke pig iron exceeded three million tons for the first time since last April and was about one-half million tons greater than the October production of a year ago. The average daily rate showed an increase of 6,655 tons over the daily rate of September which in turn was 3,632 tons per day over August. There was a net gain of six active furnaces in October, thirteen having been blown in and seven blown out or banked during the month.

Full statistics of coal production during October are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during September was 20 per cent greater than the production for the preceding month, but was 10 per cent below the average for September in the past five years. The figures were 1,191,081 tons in September as against 988,824 tons in August, and an average for the month during the five preceding years of 1,312,448 tons.

Production in September showed a considerable gain over August in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, but slightly lower figures for Alberta, British Columbia and New Brunswick than in the preceding month. Of the five coal-producing provinces, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia were the only provinces which reported a greater output in September than the average tonnage for the month in the five preceding years. The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during September was 26,174, of whom 19,886 worked underground and 6,288 on surface, as compared with a total of 22,654 in August, of whom 16,841 worked underground and 5,813 on surface. Production per man was 45.5 tons in September as against 43.5 tons per man in August. During September, the production per man-day was 2.3 tons, as compared with 2.2 tons in August. The tonnage lost (Table No. 5) was largely due to "lack of orders" and "other causes."

Eighteen cars containing approximately 1,321,156 pounds of silver ore were shipped from the Cobalt Camp during the month of November; this compares with fifteen cars of silver ore containing 1,199,183 pounds shipped in the previous month.

The Nipissing Mines shipped 264 bars containing 302,917.18 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 304 bars containing 303,715.61 ounces of silver, making a total of 568 bars containing 606,632.79 ounces of silver shipped during the month of November. This compares with 431 bars containing 456,291.16 ounces of silver shipped in the month of October.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 219,600,213 feet of timber board measure, was scaled in the province in October. The total amount of timber scaled in the province during the first ten months is given as 1,832,138,944 feet board measure.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, amounted to $27,175,821 in October, 1925, as compared with $22,830,698 in October, 1924. The gross earnings for the first ten months of the year are given as $196,444,081, as compared with $195,325,323, in the same period last year.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as given in a preliminary statement, were $19,569,188 in October, 1925, as compared with $19,352,340 in October, 1924. The gross earnings for the first ten months of 1925, were $144,243,276 as compared with $148,711,039 in the first ten months of 1924.

BUILDING PERMITS

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty cities during the month of October showed an increase of 11.4 per cent as compared with the previous month. In comparison, however, with the same month last year, a decline of 6.4 per cent was shown. The total value for October, 1925, was $11,059,697; for September, 1925, $9,931,968, and for October, 1924, $11,817,189.

The *Maclean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in November as $46,972,800 as compared with $29,647,500 in October, and $24,614,200 in November, 1924. Of the contemplated new construction in Canada in November, 1925, $16,215,800 was for residential building; $6,270,200 for business building; $5,792,800 for industrial building, and $9,270,400 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering). Contemplated new work in November aggregated $37,549,200 as against $36,253,300 for November, 1924. The activity was distributed among the provinces

as follows:—Quebec, 53.9 per cent; Ontario, 39.9 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 3.7 per cent; British Columbia, 1.8 per cent, and the Maritime provinces, .7 per cent.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in October, 1925, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $80,799,757, as compared with $68,183,615 in October, 1924. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $143,548,112 in October, 1925, as compared with $108,497,911 in September, 1925, and $103,292,462 in October, 1924. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $917,807 in October, 1925, and $1,023,719 in October, 1924.

The chief imports in October, 1925, were: Fibres, textiles and textile products, $15,365,267; iron and its products, $14,942,698, and non-metallic minerals and products, $12,228,561.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $70,556,466; wood, wood products and paper, $24,898,877, and animals and animal products, $20,981,135. In the seven months ending October, 1925, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $267,294,018, and wood, wood products and paper, $162,463,292.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in November was greater than in either October, 1925, or November, 1924. There were in existence during the month nine disputes, involving 3,594 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 34,832 working days, as compared with eleven disputes in October, involving 732 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 12,533 working days. In November, 1924, there were recorded three disputes, involving 353 employees and a time loss of 5,148 working days. Five new strikes and lockouts commenced during November with a time loss of 28,958 working days. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to November, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during November, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were seven strikes and lockouts affecting 1,726 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices continued to advance due mainly to higher prices for potatoes, eggs and butter. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.23 for November as compared with $10.89 for October; $10.46 for November, 1924; $10.69 for November, 1923; $10.29 for November, 1922; $11.08 for November, 1921; $15.32 for November, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for November, 1918; and $7.96 for November, 1914. Besides the substantial advances in the prices of potatoes, eggs and butter there were less important advances in the prices of milk, cheese, lard and salt pork. Slight declines occurred in the prices of flour, bread, rolled oats, beef, mutton, sugar, beans and prunes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.51 at the beginning of November as compared with $21.11 for October; $20.81 for November, 1924; $21.19 for November, 1923; $20.89 for November, 1922; $21.60 for November, 1921; $26.13 for November, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.61 for November, 1918, and $14.36 for November, 1914. In fuel both coal and wood prices advanced slightly. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a substantial advance to 161.1 as compared with 156.6 for October; 157.7 for November, 1924; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.5 for November, 1920; and 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak). In the grouping according to chief component material five of the eight main groups were higher, two were lower and one was unchanged. The groups which advanced were: Vegetables and Their Products due to higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products and potatoes; Animals and their Products due to higher prices for eggs and cheese which more than offset the declines in prices of hogs, sheep and meats; Wood, Wood Products and Paper because of higher prices for spruce lumber; Non-Ferrous Metals due to increased prices for copper, silver, tin and solder; and Chemicals and Allied Products. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products declined mainly because of lower prices for raw cotton and cotton yarn. Iron and its Products was lower because of lower prices for tin plate, round and square steel bars and black steel sheets which more than offset the advances in pig iron and iron scrap. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products were unchanged.

The Legislature of New South Wales has passed a bill providing for the introduction of a forty-four hour working week throughout the state.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL COMMISSION

THE Commission appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia to inquire into the coal mining industry following the cessation of work in the principal mines from March 6 to August 9, held its first session on November 3. The constitution of the Commission and the matters to be inquired into were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, pp. 1076-7. The appointment of the Commission was one of the provisions in the terms of settlement of the dispute proposed by the Government of Nova Scotia and accepted by the parties to the dispute, including an interim contract for six months.

Between November 3 and November 11 the Commission visited the mines and mining districts in Cape Breton Island, and began public hearings on November 11. It was arranged that the Commission would issue each day a report on the proceedings and the press was requested not to publish other information. Later it was arranged that the Canadian Press would co-operate with the Commission in preparing these statements.

The secretary of the Commission was Mr. T. J. Brown, Deputy Minister of Works and Mines for the Province of Nova Scotia, and the attorney and assistant secretary of the Commission was Mr. Claude S. Richardson. The Technical Advisor of the Commission was Mr. W. T. Armour who accompanied the chairman from England.

The miners were represented by the district officers, President J. W. McLeod; Vice-President Joseph Nearing; Secretary A. A. Mackay, and International board member William Hayes, and by A. D. Campbell, solicitor. The employers were represented by certain of the officers and staff of the British Empire Steel Corporation, president Roy Wolvin; vice-president J. E. McLurg; general superintendent of mines, Alex. S. McNeil; general manager of the Dominion Coal Company, H. J. McCann; the engineer for the Corporation, Walter Herd, and by F. H. Markey, K.C., and the Honourable F. H. Phippen, K.C., solicitors.

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Mr. John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America were not present as anticipated.

The first witnesses were those for the miners, including the District President and miners, who gave information as to working and living conditions. These were followed by Messrs. Silby Barrett and Robert Baxter, Ex-Presidents of the District, and by Mr. J. B. McLachlan, ex-editor of the *Maritime Labour Herald,* and Secretary of the District from its first organization to 1923. The chairman announced November 25, that any member of the general public might be heard if the secretary were notified, but none applied.

On November 26, the president of the Steel Corporation began his evidence and was followed by the other officers and staff, giving information as to the organization of the Corporation and as to the condition of the constituent companies. Private hearings of the Commission were held for certain evidence and statements from the companies' books were given the Commission whose accountant also examined the books and documents in the offices of the constituent companies.

On November 28, evidence was given by Mr. J. C. Watters, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada from 1911 to 1918, adviser to the Fuel Controller, and organizer for certain bodies in Nova Scotia after that date.

It had been arranged that cross-examination of witnesses would be by the officers of the Miners and of the Corporation, but not by counsel.

Early in December it was announced that the Commission would take further evidence at Halifax, later at Montreal and again at Halifax as to mines in Pictou and Cumberland, and on behalf of the public.

Compensation in the Fishing Industry

The Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association recently appointed a committee to consider the problems of the fishing industry in regard to the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act, and to devise means for securing better conditions of work. Practically all the men engaged in fishing are partners in the industry, making it in a sense a co-operative venture, the vessel owners taking half the proceeds of the catch and the crew sharing the other half. The owners therefore consider it unfair that while they fit out the schooners, pay half of all expenses, and receive only half the proceeds of the venture they are compelled to pay the entire compensation assessment. They contend that this item of compensation should be charged to general expenses, and that the vessel owners and the sharesmen should bear an equal proportion of the assessment.

In regard to compensation, fishermen injured on the Newfoundland banks are taken to a port in that country, and receive no compensation; and there is a feeling among those engaged in the industry that despite the high rate of assessment adequate protection is not provided.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts during November was nine, as compared with 11 in October. The time loss for the month was greater than during November, 1924, being 34,832 working days, as compared with 5,148 working days in the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
November, 1925.....	9	3,594	34,832
September, 1925.....	11	732	12,533
November, 1924.....	3	353	5,148

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Five disputes, involving 250 employees, were carried over from October. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to November, and one commencing during November, terminated during the month. At the end of November, therefore, there were on record seven strikes and lockouts as follows: coal miners, Drumheller and Wayne, Alberta; clothing workers at Toronto; hat and cap makers at Toronto; fur workers at Montreal; printing compositors and stereotyper at Edmonton; moulders at Owen Sound, and boilermakers and pipefitters at Victoria, British Columbia.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet called them off. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely, cigarmakers at Montreal, commencing March 24, 1925; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Hamilton, January 30, 1925; moulders at Sarnia, March, 3, 1925, and street railway employees at St. John, N.B., June 29, 1921.

Of the disputes which began during November, three were for increased wages and one was against a reduction in wages. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during November one was in favour of employees, and one was indefinite pending a final settlement by a Board of Arbitration.

Information has been received as to a dispute about wages in a coal mine at Canmore, Alberta, which was reported to have caused a cessation of work for three weeks, work being resumed November 26, after an arrangement to have the dispute settled by the pit committee and the mine manager. Further particulars have not been received.

The following notes give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER AND WAYNE, ALBERTA.—A strike of 1,465 coal miners for an increase in wages for drivers from $4.90 a day to $5.40 a day occurred on November 30, and remained unsettled.

CLOTHING WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—This strike for an alleged violation of the agreement commencing October 2, involving 18 employees was reported in the November issue without full particulars. After negotiations the employer agreed to abide by the agreement and work was resumed November 23.

CLOTHING WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Nine clothing workers employed by one firm went on strike November 16, for increased rates on piece-work. This strike remained unsettled at the end of the month.

BOOT FACTORY EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC, QUE.—A dispute involving 2,100 employees, approximately 1,500 men and 600 women, in 14 boot and shoe factories, occurred at Quebec on November 16, in regard to a reduction in wages. The employers had proposed a new contract with the union providing for a wage scale said to be 20 per cent or more lower, and new working rules. During the negotiations carried on previous to the cessation of work the union agreed to the changes in working conditions, but not to the changes in wages. After being out of work for two weeks the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec was successful in getting the two parties to agree to settle the dispute as to wages by resuming work pending arbitration, work being resumed under the new factory rules on November 30. Arrangements for the arbitration had not been made at the end of the month.

UPHOLSTERERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—In the strike of upholsterers at Montreal which began June 27, against alleged bad working conditions, the workers have from time to time secured work elsewhere, and at the end of November none were receiving strike pay, but the union has not called off the strike.

BOILERMAKERS AND PIPEFITTERS, VICTORIA, B.C.—Twenty boilermakers and helpers called pipefitters went on strike November 26, for increased wages from $6.20 and $4.80 respectively per day, to $7.20 and $6.40 per day. This strike remained unsettled at the end of the month.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1925.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to November, 1925.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	18	306	Commenced October 2, against alleged violation of agreement. Settled by negotiations and work resumed November 23; in favour of employees.
Hat and cap makers, Toronto, Ont.	10	240	Commenced June 16, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
Fur and leather products, other than boots and shoes:			
Fur workers, Montreal, Que..	200	4,800	Commenced April 1, failure to renew agreements and proposed substitution of individual agreements. Unterminated.
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	.....	.....	Commenced February 20, for recognition of the union. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
Printing and publishing:			
Printing compositors and stereotypers, Edmonton, Alta.	13	312	Commenced June 19, against reduction in wages Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont..	9	216	Commenced January 19, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Miscellaneous:			
Upholsterers, Montreal, Que..	.....	.....	Commenced June 27, for improved working conditions. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during November, 1925.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Drumheller and Wayne, Alta.	1,465	1,465	Commenced November 30, for increased wages. Unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	9	113	Commenced November 16, for increased rates for piece work. Unterminated.
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Quebec, Que.	2,100	27,300	Commenced November 16, against a reduction in wages. Settled through the mediation of the Bishop of Quebec and work resumed November 30, pending final settlement by a Board of Arbitration.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures:			
Boilermakers and pipefitters, Victoria, B.C.	20	80	Commenced November 26, for increased wages. Unterminated.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Proceedings at First Meeting

THE first meeting of the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2, was held in Montreal, on November 17 to 19 inclusive. The establishment of this Board was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It deals with disputes arising between the management of the railways and the clerks and certain other office and station employees who are named in the schedule of rules governing these classes contained in the existing agreement between the Railways and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The procedure followed by the new Board is similar to that of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 (LABOUR GAZETTE August, 1925, and previous issues), which deals with disputes arising between the various railway companies and the members of the railway Brotherhoods.

Board of Adjustment No. 2 is composed of the following members:—

Representing the railway—Mr. H. Morton, Moncton, N.B.; J. F. Aichison, Toronto, Ontario; D. Turney, Toronto, Ontario; W. A. Kirkpatrick, Saskatoon, Sask.

Representing the employees—Mr. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ont.; M. M. Maclean, Ottawa, Ont.; N. L. Preston, Winnipeg, Man.; and C. H. Minchin, Calgary, Alta.

All members of the Board were present at the first meeting excepting Mr. Kirkpatrick, whose place was filled by his substitute, Mr. A. E. Crilly, Chief of the Wage Bureau, Montreal. The Board adjusted differences in nine cases, which are outlined below.

Case No. 1.—Traffic Department, Atlantic Region.

A stenographer in the General Baggage Agent's Office, Moncton, N.B., submitted a claim for the maximum apprentice rate of pay as of February 22, 1925, to July, 1925, the date on which she was promoted to another position. The employees' contention was that having served more than two years as a clerk, she was entitled to maximum apprenticeship rate from a date forty-five days previous to the date on which claim was filed, until transferred to another position, as per Article 14, Rule D of schedule. No written statement was submitted by the Railway nor oral evidence given in rebuttal of the claim.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 2.—Traffic Department, Atlantic Region.

Another employee in the same office filling a position covered by item 2 of Article 2 of the schedule, claimed the rate of $45 per month, the maximum rate for such employees as of February 22, 1925. The employees contended that this employee having served more than two years in a position as above stated was entitled to the maximum rate for such position, $45 per month from a date forty-five days previous to the date on which claim was filed, as per Article 14, Rule D of the schedule. No written statement was submitted by the Railway nor oral evidence given in the rebuttal of the claim.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 3.—Traffic Department, Atlantic Region.

This case was similar to Case No. 1.

Case No. 4.—Traffic Department, Atlantic Region.

A clerk in the same office submitted a claim for maximum apprentice rate of pay as of February 22, 1925. The employees contended that this employee having served more than two years as a clerk, was entitled to the maximum apprenticeship rate of $87.50 per month as per Article 13 of the schedule, from a date forty-five days previous to the date on which claim was made for the rate, to the General Baggage Agent. No written statement was submitted by the Railway nor oral evidence given in rebuttal of the claim.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 5.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department.

This case concerned the interpretation of Article 25, Rule A. "Detention" Schedule Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department. The employees asked for interpretation of the above rule and instanced two specific cases of detention for which they contended the employees should have been paid thereunder.

A steward and his crew left Montreal on June 25 on their regular assignment and arrived in Winnipeg on June 27. They left Winnipeg on the return trip June 28 and arrived in Beachburg, near Ottawa, about 3.30 a.m. on June 30. Their car was cut off the eastbound train at that point and returned

to Winnipeg, arriving there on July 1. They left Winnipeg, July 2 and arrived in Montreal on July 4, four days after the date they were due to arrive on the first trip mentioned.

Another steward and his crew left Montreal on their regular assignment, May 17, and arrived in Winnipeg May 20, twenty-four hours late. Instead of being returned to Montreal on their regular train they were ordered through to Edmonton, from which point they returned to Winnipeg. From Winnipeg they were returned to Montreal on the Winnipeg train, arriving in Montreal on May 27, five days later than the date they would have arrived had they not been sent through Edmonton.

The employees contended that these stewards and their crews should be paid detention time as per Article 25, Rule A. The contention of the Railways was that they should be paid for loss of layover under Article 25, Rule B of the schedule.

The decision of the Board was that on the question of interpretation of Article 25, Rule A (compensation for detention) in all cases where a crew is late in arriving at any terminal (either home or distant) for any reason except when required to double back, they shall be paid in accordance with Rule A of Article 25. Where called upon to double back either out of a terminal or en route, they shall be paid for loss of layover in accordance with Rule B of Article 25, and the claim of the two stewards and their crews are to be settled on that basis.

Case No. 6.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department.

The employees submitted a claim to have sleeping car conductors placed on sleeping cars operating between Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., on trains numbers 1, 411, 8 and 20 in accordance with Article 14 of the Rules for Sleeping and Dining Car Employees, effective October 1, 1920, which reads as follows:—"Regular passenger trains between Halifax and St. John six days per week—three regular conductors and porters."

At the time the schedule was agreed to there was a through passenger train operating between Halifax and St. John. Since that date the through passenger train has been discontinued, but as a sleeping car has been operated between the above mentioned stations on the four trains indicated the employees contended that so far as the sleeping car department was concerned regular passenger trains were being operated six days per week and that sleeping car conductors should be employed. They further contended that if the present service was regarded as a new run the Railway should have conferred with the employees' General Committee as to the manning of the sleeping cars operated thereon. The Railways contended that the regular passenger trains Nos. 9 and 10 operating between Halifax and St. John were discontinued on September 26, 1924, and that the new service did not constitute a similar service to that covered by Clause 4 of Article 14 of the schedule, also that there was not sufficient work to be done on this run to justify sleeping car conductors being used in addition to porters.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—"As apparently Article 14 of the schedule has not been complied with in the manning of this service since the withdrawal of through passenger night trains by the abolition of trains 9 and 10, the Board decided that the case be referred back to the parties concerned who should promptly confer and endeavour to arrive at a settlement. Failing a settlement the case is to be referred back to the Board within thirty days of this date."

Case No. 7.—Accounting Department, Montreal.

An employee submitted a claim for the position of local rates checker. On July 20, 1925, a position classified as Local Rates Checker, rated at $160 per month, in the Auditor of Freight Accounts Department (Rates Department) was bulletined. The position was awarded to another employee who had approximately six months' less service in the Railway than the claimant. The employees contended that the senior applicant was entitled to the promotion. The Railways contended that the claimant being employed in the Investigation Department had no experience in the Rates Department and was therefore not capable of filling the position bulletined. In addition to considering the written statement containing the contention of the employees and the Railways, the employees appeared before the Board and submitted oral argument. Evidence of other employees as to the qualifications of the claimant for the position was also heard and it developed that the position in question was that of second in charge of a staff of about sixty-five clerks.

The Board denied the employees' claim.

Case No. 8.—Accounting Department, Moncton, N.B.

The employees submitted a claim to have the position of Material Distribution Clerk in the Auditor of Disbursements Office, Moncton, bulletined in accordance with schedule effective September 16, 1924. The employees

contended that the position of Material Distribution Clerk, having become vacant July 1, 1925, by reason of the previous occupant being granted leave of absence for six months dating from January 1, 1925, the position should have been bulletined as at the former date and the position awarded to the senior qualified applicant. The contention of the Railways was that this position was previously covered by schedule under "Auditor of Stores and Mechanical Accounts," and being subsequently merged with the Auditor of Disbursements Office had lost its identity as a separate unit, and that the vacant positions in the latter Department not having been bulletined prior to January 3, 1925, the Department was not called upon to bulletin such position, the same having become vacant they claimed on January 1, 1925, the date the former occupant retired from the service and not July 1 as claimed by the employees.

The Board decided that the rate as shown for the position when in the Office of Stores and Mechanical Accounts having been re-established the position should now be bulletined.

Case No. 9.—Accounting Department, Moncton, N.B.

The employees submitted a claim for the continuation of schedule rates for the position of Labour Distribution Clerk, Material Distribution Clerk, Assistant Labour Distribution Clerk, Clerk Assistant Mechanical Pay-rolls, Timekeeper Mechanical Pay-rolls and Wahl Operator. The employees contended that the Railways were insisting upon reductions of rates for these schedule positions contrary to the agreement between the Railways and Employees' Committee that there would not be any reduction in rates of pay, and that the rates of pay for these positions in the Auditor of Disbursements' Office, Moncton, should continue as set forth in the schedule effective February 16, 1923, and that employees filling such positions should receive the rates as shown in the said schedule. The Railways contended that because of the merger of a part of the staff of the Auditor of Stores and Mechanical Accounts with the Auditor of Disbursements Office the duties incidental to these positions were not the same, but that no reduction had been made with the exception of the position of Material Distribution Clerk.

The Board's decision was as follows:—"Whereas the position of Material Distribution Clerk, as established in the Auditor of Disbursements Office, did not carry with it the entire duties of the position as when in the Office of Auditor of Stores and Mechanical Accounts, it is decided that inasmuch as no change was made in the rate at the time the position was merged with the Auditor of Disbursements Office the rate of $158 per month as previously shown in the schedule for this position should be re-established. In view of the fact that no reduction has actually taken place in the rates for the other six positions enumerated in this case, it is decided that such claims are not a matter for consideration by the Board."

Vacations with Pay in Industries in New York State

A special bulletin (Number 138) issued by the Department of Labour of the State of New York, gives the results of a recent inquiry into the policy of manufacturers in regard to vacations with pay.

Vacations with pay were given to office workers in 91 per cent of the plants, to foremen in 68 per cent, to production workers in 18 per cent. Certain types of production workers were in some cases excluded from vacation policies; these were in most instances piece workers. Large plants more often than small plants had vacation policies for production workers; 30 per cent of the plants having more than 500 employees as opposed to 15 per cent of those having less than 100 employees. The chemical and food industries had a large proportion of plants which had vacation policies for production workers; the textile, wood, leather, stone, clay and glass industries a small proportion.

The usual length of vacation for office workers was twice that for production workers, the majority of plants giving two weeks' vacation to office workers and one week to production workers. Eligibility for vacation was based primarily upon a minimum period of employment, 60 per cent of the plants requiring that all workers, office, foreman and production, be employed a year in order to qualify for vacation. The usual basis of pay for time workers was the full weekly wage; for piece workers the average weekly wage. Vacations were almost universally given during the summer months. A general shut down during the vacation period occurred in 17 per cent of the plants which gave vacations to production workers.

Seventeen factories or 6 per cent of the plants which had established vacation policies for production workers, had abandoned them. Of those plants which had maintained vacation policies, 98 per cent found them satisfactory.

JOINT COUNCIL IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

Work of Laurentide Council during Three Years

ABOUT three years ago the Laurentide Company, Limited, of Grand'Mère in the Province of Quebec, organized a joint industrial council under the title of the Laurentide Council. This company manufactures pulp and paper, and employs about twelve hundred workpeople. The purposes of joint councils in industry were outlined in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921. This form of industrial co-operation was brought into prominence by the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations which in their report (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1919, *Supplement*) recommended that the organization of such councils should be encouraged as a "means for insuring that industrial conditions affecting relations between employers and employees shall be reviewed from time to time by those concerned, with a view to improving conditions in the future." At the same time the Commissioners declared themselves to be "under no illusion as to industrial councils constituting a universal panacea for all industrial troubles. Their usefulness will depend upon the spirit with which they are adopted. We believe, however, that nothing but good can possibly result from their establishment in all industries where a considerable number of people are employed."

The Laurentide Council

Three years ago no organization existed among the employees of the Laurentide Company through which negotiations with the management could be conducted. The Laurentide Council was therefore organized as a connecting link between the Company and its staff to deal with all complaints or suggestions on the part of the employees and to make known the policies and plans of the management. Its purposes are stated in the Rules and By-laws as follows:—

"The Laurentide Council is formed for the purpose of furnishing a means whereby the ideas, suggestions or criticisms of the employees of the Laurentide Company may be brought before the management of the Company in a way that will assure the management that such ideas, suggestions or criticisms are those held by a majority of the employees, and have been duly considered before being presented, and also in order that the general policies of the Company, as decided upon by the Management, may be properly presented and explained to the employees.

"It is not proposed that the Council shall have any powers to enforce its decisions either upon the employees or the management, but that any question brought before it as to the successful operation of the Company's mills, may be fully discussed and carefully considered from all points of view, and the decisions reached may then be presented both to the employees and the management in any way that the Council may see fit."

The Rules further provide that "there shall be no discrimination under this plan against any employee because of race, political or religious affiliation, or membership in any labour or other organization." and that "every representative shall be wholly free in his performance of duties as such and shall not be discriminated against on account of any action taken by him in good faith in his capacity as representative."

The Council consists of twenty-five members, eighteen elected by the workmen and seven appointed by the management. The preliminary work on grievances and minor cases that come up is handled by an executive committee of five men, elected by the Council from its own membership, which meets every Monday afternoon unless there is no business to come before it. Any cases which it is able to settle to the satisfaction of all parties concerned are considered closed without being brought before the general council. The latter meets regularly once a month; though special meetings may be called at any time necessary. Under a recent amendment to the Rules the employees elect their representatives according to parliamentary methods.

The Rules and By-laws fix the basis of representation as follows:—

Ten representatives are elected from the paper mill, finishing and shipping department, beater room, cutter room and core room.

One representative from paper mill repairs and cleaners.

One representative from sulphite mill (digester house and acid plant, screen room, day gang and repairs).

One representative from groundwood mill (grinder room, screen room and repairs).

One representative from steam plant and railway department.

One representative from wood preparing departments (logs to mill, barker room and chipper room).

Two representatives from machine shop, blacksmith shop, millwrights, electricians (No.

1 and No. 2 payrolls), pattern shop, pipe fitters, painters and tinsmiths.

One representative from general mills (policemen and watchmen, etc.), mill supply, village, stables, labourers, roads and yards.

There are thus eighteen representatives of the workmen on the Council. Each voting group has entire freedom to determine the method it will elect its representatives to the Council. The term of office of the Council is one year.

During the three years of its existence the Laurentide Council has successfully dealt with all cases in regard to wages, working conditions, etc., which have come before it; and has in addition originated three schemes of considerable importance to the employees, the "Stock Purchasing Plan," the "Employees' Saving Plan" and the "Vacation Plan."

Stock Purchasing Plan.—Under the Stock Purchasing Plan, which went into effect in 1923, a block of 2,000 shares of Laurentide stock was sold to the employees on the instalment plan, payment being made at the rate of $1 per share or more, on each pay day. In addition to the regular dividends on this stock the Company pays an annual bonus of from $1 to $5 a share, according to the subscriber's length of service, for a period of five years from the date of subscription, provided the subscriber holds the stock and remains in the Company's service. These bonuses cost about $7,300 during the past year. Payments on the last of the outstanding subscriptions will be completed about the end of the year, after which the Council are in hopes of securing another issue as soon as conditions warrant it. There were 591 subscribers to the plan out of a total payroll of about 1,100.

Employees' Saving Plan.—The Employees' Saving Plan, originally thought of as a temporary means of enabling those who had completed payments on their stock subscriptions to continue their savings, has proved unexpectedly popular since the beginning, and has attracted a considerable number of men who did not go in for the original "Stock Purchasing Plan." Under its provisions any employee may have any part of his pay up to a maximum of 20 per cent deducted from his pay cheque and held by the Company to the credit of his account. Interest on credit balances at the rate of 6 per cent per annum is allowed, and credited to each man's account on January 1, and July 1, each year. It is expected that if and when a new stock issue is brought out, most of the credits accumulated by the men will be applied in payment of their stock.

Vacation Plan.—The "Vacation Plan" which has now been in effect for two years is still regarded as being more or less on trial. It provides that every employee of more than five years' service shall have one week's vocation with pay each year.

Success of Co-operation Plan in C.N.R. Shops at Winnipeg

The *Alberta Labour News,* in an article by Robert Hewitt on the Co-operation Plan in the shops on the Canadian National Railways system, states that good results have followed already from joint management in the Winnipeg shops. The establishment of the "Baltimore and Ohio plan" throughout the Canadian National Railway system was noted in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and in previous issues.

"Conditions in the shops are already more safe, more sanitary and more convenient. The work goes on in many instances with less exertion, less suspicion, and less antagonism. Material formerly secured from outside non-union firms where it was produced under sweat-shop conditions, is gradually being manufactured in our own shops, under union conditions and at a lower cost to the company. Schedule violations are becoming fewer, and are more speedily adjusted, while at the same time the stabilization of employment as well as the gradual elimination of the very obnoxious, individual bonus system found in some large eastern shops are due in no small measure to the introduction of this co-operative method of shop management.

"There has at times been a suspicion in the minds of some of us that the introduction of the co-operative method might have a tendency to lessen our interest in our trade unions. I am free to admit that I was one of those who was inclined to be sceptical, but I find to-day that as far as Winnipeg is concerned, that all of the C.N.R. shop trades are now holding more meetings, and larger meetings than formerly. The co-operative method of management is the main centre of interest in their meetings, membership is increasing, as well as interest and enthusiasm.

"To one who knows the Winnipeg shopmen as I have known them, to have been absent for some months during the installation of the co-operative method, and to return again to get in touch with them, the changed relations between employer and employee, the changed mental attitude of both, and the renewed interest in their organizations on the part of

the men, is perhaps more apparent than it would be to one who has been in constant touch with the situation.

"On the future possibilities of co-operation we can only theorise. But to me it seems only logical to assume that it will soon apply as a system institution rather than to individual shops only. Other railway organizations are already making enquiries regarding it, so that it is quite within the bounds of possibility, that as time goes on we will come to workers' participation in the management, not only of the shops here and there, but also in the mechanical and operating departments of the entire system. It is my earnest hope that in the not far distant future, we shall have equal representation on every body of management up to and including the Board of Directors which to me ranks equal in importance to having workers representation on any governing body in the country, whether Federal, Provincial or Municipal."

INSURANCE OF WAGE-EARNERS AGAINST SICKNESS

THE International Labour Office, in a memorandum on the number of wage-earners compulsorily insured against sickness in various countries, points out that the remarkable progress of compulsory sickness insurance during the last forty years is illustrated by the fact that since 1883, the year when Germany made sickness insurance compulsory for the great majority of its industrial wage-earners, as many as twenty-two States have introduced compulsory sickness insurance schemes, varying somewhat in scope, for their wage-earners. At the end of 1924, there were in Europe more than fifty million wage-earners of various occupations compulsorily enrolled in sickness insurance organizations.

General Workers' Sickness Insurance

Of the twenty-two States which have instituted compulsory insurance, not less than twelve have adopted, either at the outset or in stages, the principle of general workers' insurance, whereby compulsion to insure is applied to every person living by the proceeds of his labour in a situation of economic dependence.

In the following countries, compulsory insurance applies to the whole of the wage-earning population: Austria (1888); Bulgaria (1924); Chile (1924); Czechoslovakia (1888); Germany (1911); Great Britain (1911); Irish Free State (1911); Norway (1915); Poland (1920); Portugal (1919); Russia (1922); Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (1922). The accompanying table gives information taken from official sources, concerning the number of wage-earners actually insured in eight of these countries, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Poland, Russia, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom. Compared with the most recent census figures for the total population, and, where available, for the total wage-earning population, these figures indicate what proportions of these two totals respectively are covered by compulsory sickness insurance.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, TOTAL POPULATION AND TOTAL WAGE-EARNING POPULATION IN EIGHT STATES POSSESSING GENERAL WORKERS' SICKNESS INSURANCE

Country	Number of insured persons	Fraction of total population per cent[1]	Fraction of total wage-earning population per cent[1]
Austria	1,620,000 (end of 1922)	25	75
Czecho-slovakia	2,136,600 (end of 1922)	17	75
Germany	20,180,500 (end of 1922)	31	84
Great Britain	15,037,000 (end of 1924)	35	86
Norway	592,135 (end of 1922)	22	75
Poland	1,725,800 (end of 1924)	6[2]	—[3]
Russia	5,735,000 (end of 1924)	6	—[3]
Serb-Croat Slovene Kingdom	471,232 (end of 1924)	4	—[3]

[1] The figures are approximate, and vary in accuracy according as the general or occupational census was more or less recent.
[2] 17% if family insurance, which is compulsory in Poland, is taken into account.
[3] No figures available.

The table shows that Great Britain is the country in which the highest proportion of the population is insured (86 per cent); it is closely followed by Germany (84 per cent). Then come Austria, Czechoslovakia and Norway with 75 per cent. These five States had already instituted before the war an insurance system covering the whole country. The other countries in the table, ranged in the order of the density of their insured population, are as follows: Poland, Russia, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

In the remaining four countries which have adopted general workers' sickness insurance, the scheme has not been applied (Bulgaria, Chile, Portugal) while for the fourth, no recent figures are available (Irish Free State).

Limited Workers' Insurance

In several other countries compulsory insurance, although introduced into the system of labour legislation, does not cover the whole wage-earning population, but only persons employed as manual and non-manual workers in commercial and industrial undertakings. The following countries fall into this group: Esthonia: Labour Code of 1911; Greece: Decree-Act of 8 November, 1923; Hungary: Act No. XIX of 1907; Japan: Act of 22 April 1922; Latvia: Codification of 1922; Luxemburg: Act of 31 July, 1901; Roumania: Act of 25 June, 1912.

For two of these countries official figures are available for the number of insured: Luxemburg (47·174 or 18 per cent of the total population at the end of 1923); Hungary (647·875 or 8 per cent of the total population at the end of 1922).

In the case of three countries, Esthonia, Latvia and Roumania, unofficial estimates are available, while in Greece and Japan the sickness insurance Act has not yet been put into force.

In two great industrial countries, namely France and Italy, compulsory workers' insurance is confined not to certain occupations, but to certain areas. In both these countries compulsory insurance exists only in the territories attached to these countries in virtue of the Peace Treaty.

In the Departments of the Upper-Rhine, the Lower-Rhine and the Moselle the number of insured persons amounted to 413,383 at the end of 1922.

In the new Italian provinces there were at the end of 1922, 92,116 insured persons, not including those insured with the Seamen's General Sickness Fund and the Fiume Sickness Fund.

In Switzerland, compulsion to insure against sickness has been introduced for certain classes of the population by the two Cantons of Appenzell, the Canton of Bâle-Ville and the Canton of St. Gall, in virtue of the Federal Act of 13 June, 1911.

In several States which have not made sickness insurance compulsory, the wage-earning population has the opportunity to join sickness funds of friendly societies set up by private initiative (Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland).

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF SICKNESS FUNDS OR FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Members of sickness funds or friendly Societies	Fraction of the total population (approximate) per cent
Belgium	710,000 (1923)	0
Denmark	1,351,357 (1922)	39
Finland	100,940 (1922)	3
France (without Alsace-Lorraine)	2,745,999 (1921)	7
Sweden	727,999 (1921)	12
Switzerland	[1]841,196 (1923)	22

[1] Adults only.

As voluntary sickness funds do not prepare statistics of membership by occupation, it is not possible to determine what proportion of the wage-earning population is voluntarily insured against sickness. Certain conclusions may, however, be drawn: there is no doubt that in Denmark, where the fraction of the population insured is highest (39 per cent), the great majority of wage-earners are members of sickness funds. Moreover, in Belgium, Sweden and Switzerland, a considerable proportion of the wage-earners appear to be affiliated to sickness funds.

Finally, a large number of countries, while generally keeping to the principle of voluntary insurance, have introduced one or more special schemes of compulsory insurance for wage-earners employed in certain kinds of undertakings, generally industrial or transport undertakings which are highly organized and offer special risks to wage-earners engaged in them.

Fatalities in United States Coal Mines in September

Accidents at coal mines in the United States in September, 1925, resulted in the loss of 142 lives, according to information furnished by state mine inspectors to the United States Bureau of Mines. All of the fatalities were at bituminous mines, as work at the anthracite mines was suspended during September. No major disasters were reported during the month.

During the first nine months of the present year, 1,612 men have been killed by accidents at the coal mines throughout the United States, a death rate per million tons of 3.76 as compared with 4.48 for the same period last year. Reports for bituminous mines alone showed a nine-months fatality rate of 3.35 as against 4.28 for the corresponding months last year, a reduction of 22 per cent during the present year.

APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM IN THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AT VANCOUVER, B.C.

A JOINT committee of the General Contractors' Association, the Associated Contractors of British Columbia and the Building Trades Council of Vancouver, B.C., reached an agreement during November under which a system of apprenticeship will be established for carpenters. When this scheme is found to be operating successfully the Joint Committee will endeavour to establish a similar arrangement with regard to bricklayers and masons, and the other crafts represented on the Vancouver Building Trades Council, namely, plumbers, painters, sheet metal workers, structural iron workers, electricians, plasterers and plasterers' labourers, mill and factory workers, and steam and operating engineers.

The members of the Joint Committee are as follows: Referee, J. K. Macrae; labour representatives, William Watts and William Dunn; contractors' representatives, J. P. Hodgson and W. W. Bailey.

According to reports in the press the Joint Committee expected to complete a preliminary survey of the apprenticeship situation on January 1, when active work under the plan will commence.

The report of the Committee, containing the Articles of Apprenticeship agreed upon, is as follows:—

Report of Committee appointed to enquire into question of instituting an Apprenticeship System in the Local Building Construction Industries

To the President and Members
of the General Contractors' Association:

Your Committee appointed early this year to enquire into the above begs to report as follows:—

During the time that has elapsed since the appointment of this Committee, correspondence has been maintained with the Secretary of the Association of Canadian Building & Construction Industries, Ottawa, as well as with the Masons' Construction Association of the United States and Canada and considerable information has been gathered from this correspondence and the collection of various articles which have been prepared under their authority, as well as those from the Department of Labour in Canada and the Federal Board for Vocational Education at Washington, U.S.A., which would take too long to mention in detail in this report.

Summarizing the Progress which has been made in Canada

A conference was held in 1921 under the auspices of the Department of Labour, at which time it was proposed to institute a scheme of national apprenticeship for the building and construction industries with subsidiary local councils at various points. This scheme, while worked out in detail, has never been put into operation, mainly, we gather, because dependence was placed on the funds for this operation being provided by either the Dominion or Provincial Governments, who failed to provide said funds.

Another proposal made was that funds for Ontario be provided by the levying of an additional assessment by the Workmen's Compensation Board to take care of the expenses involved. This has not so far been done. Progress has already been made in several cities in Ontario, largely owing to the efforts of Mr. Piggot, who has been instrumental in securing the apprenticeship of a considerable number to learn the trades of carpenter and bricklayer under various local contractors, but without much co-ordination of effort.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that in any workable scheme of apprenticeship, a local council should be set up, composed of members of the Contractors' Association, members of the Trades and Labour Council, and one independent, who select from themselves a Chairman and appoint a Secretary.

The young men desiring to enter a trade are apprenticed to an individual contractor but are subject to the supervision, and, to a certain extent, the authority of the Local Council who act as a means of assuring continuity of employment by switching the apprentice from one contractor to another as work is available.

After careful consideration, we beg to submit for your consideration the following proposal:—

(1) That a Local Council, to be known as the "Vancouver Apprenticeship Council" shall be set up and operated substantially as outlined in the attached "Rules and Regulations."

(2) Such Council to be formed of five members, two appointed by the Contractors' Association, two by the Trade Council of the Building Construction Industry, and one independent member.

(3) *Finance.*—As it will be essential, in starting a scheme of this sort, to employ a part-time paid Secretary, provision of a fund sufficient to continue operations for the first year must be provided; this will probably amount to between $500 and $1,000, which we propose should be raised by voluntary subscriptions from members of this Association.

(4) To finance the scheme after its initial start, we proposed that each Contractor who employs an apprentice agrees to pay into the Council fund an amount equal to a small percentage of the apprentice's wages as set out in Clause (9) of this Report, not to exceed 10 per cent.

(5) The apprentice shall attend evening school during the winter months as arranged by the Apprenticeship Council. The apprentice will receive payment of wages when sick, provided that the sickness does not last for longer than one month in any one year, and only on the presentation of a medical certificate.

(6) At the discretion of the Council no apprentice shall start his apprenticeship before the age of sixteen nor after the age of twenty-one years. The apprentice shall if requested produce a medical certificate of good health when indentured to a contractor.

(7) Provision should be made for switching the apprentice from the contractor to whom he is bound, in the event of said contractor not having suitable work on which to place him, to another contractor who is able to furnish suitable work, as set forth by Clause (4) of the Indenture attached hereto. This being a temporary arrangement only until his own employer is able to give him the necessary work.

(8) The apprenticeship should be for a period not less than four years.

(9) Wages to be as follows:—

First half of first year 15 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
Second half of first year 20 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
First half of second year 25 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
Second half of second year 30 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
First half of third year 35 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
Second half of third year 40 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
First half of fourth year 45 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
Second half of fourth year 50 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.

Bonus on completion of apprenticeship to be a minimum of one hundred dollars ($100) after passing final examination, to be paid from the funds of the Apprenticeship Council, which would no doubt be increased to those who showed special aptitude and application.

The need for some such scheme has become more apparent to your Committee as from every side has come the cry that competent "tradesmen" are becoming unobtainable, as the older mechanics largely trained under the apprenticeship systems of Europe, drop out leaving no properly trained men to take their places.

We are now assured of the co-operation of the Trades Council of the Building Construction Industry who have invited us to meet them on this question.

Now is the logical time to act. The Contractors' Association has it in their power to render a signal service to the community by providing an opportunity for some of our youth to learn a trade, thereby lessening the problem of unemployment, and at the same time, helping to solve their own problem of inefficient tradesmen.

From out this small beginning would grow the means of providing training not only in the Building Construction Industry, but in other industries which would follow the example set.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) J. G. HODGSON,
Chairman
of the Apprentice Committee.

VANCOUVER, B.C., September 26, 1925.

Rules and Regulations governing Local Apprenticeship Councils

1. This Council shall be known as the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council.

2. Regular meetings of the Council shall be held monthly when three members present shall constitute a quorum.

3. The general expenses of the Council, not including payment for time or expenses of members attending meetings or acting on behalf of the Council, shall be met by payments by the Employer of an amount calculated as a percentage of the Apprentice's wages, not to exceed 10 per cent of such wages.

4. The Council shall adopt and use the form of indenture issued by the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council, and make rules and regulations for assuring the employer and apprentice that the terms of indenture will be fully carried out in accordance with the following principles:

(*a*) An apprentice shall be indentured to the employer and the employer shall undertake to give every apprentice the fullest opportunity of efficiently learning the trade

in the workshop, on the job, and by attendance at vocational schools.

(*b*) The apprentice shall be bound to attend prescribed vocational classes.

(*c*) Arrangements shall be made, where possible, with the local educational authorities for classes for apprentices at hours and periods during which the apprentices shall attend.

(*d*) An Examination Board of not less than three members shall be established and shall conduct the examination for apprentices at stated periods.

(*e*) The Council, may, for cause, cancel indentures when considered desirable, or arrange for the permanent transfer of an apprentice from one employer to another.

(*f*) In order that apprentices working under the direction of the Council may have the best opportunity of obtaining the widest knowledge of their respective trades, it shall be open to the Council, by agreement with employers, to arrange for short periods of transfer or exchange of apprentices where it appears that by such transfer or exchange of apprentices the apprentice shall acquire special knowledge or experience.

5. The Local Council shall assume responsibility with the employer for providing appropriate facilities for the apprentice to learn all branches of his trade. It shall determine the number of apprentices which may be necessary, due regard being had to the possibilities for future expansion or contraction. It shall regulate the admission to the various trades in accordance with these conditions and subject to the trade agreements existing between the employer and employees. It shall have the right to dissolve the apprenticeship in case of serious default by either party in carrying out the provisions of the indenture.

6. The Local Council shall prescribe all conditions of apprenticeship not fixed by the standard form of indenture.

7. All complaints or disputes arising between employers and apprentices which cannot be settled between the parties, in regard to the conditions of work, discipline, wages, or other matters, shall be referred to this Council who shall have power to adjust such disputes, which shall be binding on all parties.

INDENTURE OF APPRENTICESHIP

THIS INDENTURE made in duplicate this..... day of.....192.., between.....of the City and District of....."First Party"; his minor son....."Second Party"; and .....having their principal place of business in the City of....., and herein represented by....."Third Party":

Witnesseth:

1. That the "First Party," with the consent of the "Second Party," doth hereby engage, place and bind the said "Second Party" to the said "Third Party," to learn the art and trade of....., for a period of four or more years, to be computed as and from the.....day of.....19.....

2. The said party of the "First Part," with the concurrence of the "Second Party," doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the "Third Party," that during the said term of four or more years, the said "Second Party" shall well and faithfully serve the said "Third Party," his secrets keep, his lawful commands and those of his foreman and other superior officers at all times readily and cheerfully obey: that he shall give and devote to the said "Third Party" his whole time and labour, and that he shall not damage nor waste or lend unlawully any goods belonging to the "Third Party."

3. The hours of the said "Second Party" will be forty-four each and every week of the term of this apprenticeship, excepting Sundays and the following legal holidays—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

4. The said "Third Party" agrees to take the said "Second Party" as an apprentice and give him such opportunity for learning the said art and trade as may be determined by the said "Third Party," his foreman or employees to be suited to the capacity of the said "Second Party," and according to the requirements of the said "Third Party," in his business; also that if the said "Third Party" at any time or times during the said term requires the occasional services of the said "Second Party" in any department or branch of his business, other than that in which the art or trade of.....are required, it shall be lawful and competent, subject to the approval of the Local Council, or the said "Third Party" his foreman or other superior officers, to assign and appoint for the time being, the said "Second Party" for the performance of such work as may be required in such other department or branch of their business, due regard being given to local trade rules, and the "Seond Party" agrees to well and faithfully perform such work.

5. The said "First Party" agrees that the "Second Party" may be required to work for any other firm engaged in a similar trade, subject to the ruling of the Local Apprenticeship Council, it being understood that all the time so spent by the "Second Party shall count as part of the apprenticeship term.

6. The "First Party" hereby agrees that the said "Second Party" may be suspended from the service of the said "Third Party" at any time during the apprenticeship term for want of good and faithful attention to his duties, or for divulging secrets of the said "Third Party," or for his not readily or cheerfully obeying the lawful commands of the said "Third Party," his foreman or other superior officers, or for any justifiable cause whatsoever, provided such suspension shall be subject to an appeal to the Local Apprenticeship Council.

7. The foreman or other superior officer of the "Third Party" shall have the power to suspend the "Second Party" for any misconduct, neglect of duty or insubordination, or for any other just cause, the reinstatement of said "Second Party" being left to the decision of the Local Council whose decision shall be final.

8. Any time lost by the said "Second Party" during the years of his apprenticeship, at whatever time or from whatever cause arising; shall be made good to the said "Third Party" by the said "Second Party," and the year in which the said time has been lost shall be extended until it is fully made up, and the

next succeeding year of the said apprenticeship shall not be deemed to commence until the said lost time shall be deemed to have been made up in the manner aforesaid.

9. The "Second Party hereby agrees to attend evening vocational classes as designated by the Local Council and the "Second Party" agrees to attend such classes, amounting in time to not less than..... hours per year for the first two years, and not less than.....hours per year for the remaining years, and to submit to such annual examinations as may be prescribed by said Council. The "Second Party" further agrees that advancement with respect to standing in the trade and rate of pay shall depend on the passing of such annual examinations.

10. The "Third Party" agrees to pay to the "Second Party," as remuneration for services rendered during the term of apprenticeship, the amounts of money specified below, said money to be paid on the regular pay days:—

During the period of first half of first year 15 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
Second half of first year 20 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
First half of second year 25 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
Second half of second year 30 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
First half of third year 35 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
Second half of third year 40 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
First half of fourth year 45 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.
Second half of fourth year 50 per cent of journeymen's wages in the trade.

Bonus on completion of apprenticeship to be a minimum of $100 after passing final examinations.

No wages will be paid for time lost through default of the apprentice except in case of sickness, when he shall receive pay, provided sickness does not last for longer than one month in any one year and then only on presentation of a Medical Certificate.

11. The "Third Party" may, at his discretion, increase the wages of the "Second Party" without otherwise affecting this Agreement.

12. It is understood between the parties hereto that this Agreement shall be carried out under the general supervision of the Local Apprenticeship Council of Vancouver.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereto set their hands and seals.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers are also noted. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Survey of British Columbia School System

The report of the commissioners appointed early in the summer of 1924 to investigate and report on educational conditions in British Columbia has been in the hands of the public for over a month. It is a large volume of interesting and instructive material which describes existing conditions and offers recommendations affecting every phase of the elementary and secondary educational systems of British Columbia.

Very little space is devoted to technical and vocational education, but the commissioners are of the opinion that more hand activities and work of a pre-vocational nature should be introduced into the schools. They recommend that a director of home economics be added to the provincial staff to organize and promote this work in elementary and secondary schools. They believe that too much emphasis is being laid upon the technique of manual training to the detriment of the cultural value of this work. The report commends the work that is carried on in nature study and agricultural education, and recommends that teachers of agriculture should in future be required to have the same qualifications and training as the regular high school teachers. The tendency on the part of the technical schools to over-emphasize matriculation courses and neglect the special requirements of boys entering industrial life is regretted. The commissioners fail to see the need for duplicating courses which are provided in the regular high schools. The need for industrial courses in the City of Vancouver is emphasized, and it is recommended that the city and provincial governments co-operate in erecting and maintaining a complete technical institute which would serve the needs of the whole province. This school would provide a great variety of instruction covering industrial, commercial, art and home-making departments. Provision should be made for special short courses extending over a few months and for regular courses of from one to three years.

The appointment of a fully qualified vocational guidance officer for the Vancouver schools is also recommended. In this connection the report states;

"Probably fifty per cent of the adolescents who will complete the middle school course between the ages of fifteen and sixteen years will shortly afterwards be compelled to become wage-earners. Every possible effort should be made to give them preparatory courses in some form of vocational work. The regular

teachers and the school principal will need the advice of a *liaison* officer who is closely in touch with the needs of employers on the one hand and with the possibilities of vocational training on the other.

"Under our modern industrial system the great mass of workers of both sexes cannot possibly receive specific vocational training for a permanent occupation. Industrial and commercial occupations are largely arranged in a series of graduated steps. A boy of sixteen or seventeen enters on a certain level and does a certain kind of work hoping soon to do a different and more difficult work on a higher level. Often each new job requires a course of specific training. The girl of seventeen or eighteen who enters an office needs specific vocational training such as is given in the present Commercial High School. At twenty-two or twenty-three she may require a wholly different type of specific training as home-maker. Part-time courses and evening classes should be available for all industrial and business workers and a vocational officer of the right type would be most valuable in getting young people properly started. In a city like Vancouver there would probably be need for a well-trained woman to assist as adviser to girls."

The Evening Technical School

The benefits and opportunities of evening class instruction are clearly set forth in the following editorial from the *Amherst Daily News*, Nova Scotia, dated October 29, 1925:—

"We have many institutions in Amherst that are doing much for our young people and for our community life in general, but we do not know of any doing more important work in its own particular sphere than the Technical School which opens again next week. These schools were designed in the first place for the purpose of furnishing special knowledge on certain subjects for which a general knowledge may have been derived in the common schools. The word 'technical' indicates their nature. But it was also realized that there were many young people, and even older ones anxious for an improvement in their lot but who had not had the advantages of a common school education. The technical course was accordingly made broad enough to include all classes of people who are seeking to add to their information on any particular subject or subjects, and in this respect is furnishing an opportunity for a large number of people to add to their sum of knowledge.

"These schools are for the ambitious. They are for those who are not afraid of a little extra work. The ordinary person, when through with his day's work does not feel greatly inclined to take on something new in the way of mental effort. The tendency of many people is to relaxation. The Technical School calls for concentration and for strict application to the task in hand, and the laggard or the indifferent is not likely to meet with much success there. As a matter of fact, it is neither the laggard nor the indifferent who constitute the student body at Technical Schools, but boys and girls, and young women, who realize that life has in store bigger things for them through the gateway of knowledge, and who are endeavouring to qualify themselves for the bigger positions.

"It is gratifying to know that in Amherst our people are taking an increasing interest in the work of the Technical School and that the attendance last year was one of the largest in the history of the institution. Its success was also well above the average. It is possible that there may not be as many young people to take advantage of its opportunities this season as in other years, but there is one thing certain that the opportunity is there and that the course and the teaching staff will be fully equal to any that the school has had before.

"There is no royal road to learning. To many it is a hard road, but it is probable that there is no greater happiness for the average person than to attempt a difficult mental and intellectual task, and be able to accomplish it himself. In the realm of knowledge these joys are perennial ones, and there is no period in one's life when he can say that he has arrived at the sum of knowledge, or that there is no further door to be opened that will add to one's possibilities or to his pleasures. The Technical School is but one step, but it is a very important one and many of those who have taken it can look back on it and say that it was one of the happiest inspirations of their lives. It is to be hoped that many will be saying this in connection with the Technical School opening in Amherst this year."

Doubling the Effectiveness of the Vocational School

"A vocational school without an apprenticeship programme, or a plan of co-ordination, is not yet a true vocational school" says the *Wisconsin Apprentice*. "The good work of helping young workers better to equip themselves for their present as well as future occupations is only half done if nothing is done to help them directly at their place of employment. In other words, the employer must meet the school half-way. The vocational school alone cannot make skilled workers out of its pupils, and, unless the

employer is persuaded to do his share, the efforts of the school go partly to waste. It is highly probable that the school can, in many cases, do as much for the pupil at his place of employment as it can in the classroom. This applies not only to the recognized trades, but to practically all occupations. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a 'blind alley' job, unless the word blind refers to those who deliberately close their eyes to the possibilties of such jobs. The employer who sends his juvenile workers to the vocational school because he can see in it some benefit for them, and not merely because it is the law, is a real asset to the school. His support and goodwill is essential if the efforts of the school are to be made effective. And there is no surer way of gaining that support than by contact between school and pupil at the place of employment."

American Association for Adult Education

A decision was reached recently in Cleveland, Ohio, at a meeting of educators from all parts of the country, to form an American Association for Adult Education. A constitution was drawn up for such an organization and was tentatively adopted. This suggests a wide-spread consciousness of the need of systematic attention to a phase of education till now left even without definition, except an "omnibus" one including everything from radio talks on cooking to university extension courses in philosophy. The Carnegie Corporation has already set out to discover just what constitutes "adult education," and will be ready in a few months to give the results of a series of studies not only of existing efforts, but also of the trend of pre-adult and part-time education now provided in many communities. These studies include an inquiry into the nature and extent of university extension instruction, either by correspondence or by direct teaching in classes, including agricultural extension work carried on through co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Bureau of Education. Like studies will show to what extent people are reaching after some desired cultural values or practical aids in lyceum and "Chautauqua" courses, in commercial correspondence schools and similar agencies, in the courses or other educational opportunities offered by religious or fraternal organizations, and in the activities of open forums, people's institutes, workers' colleges and social settlements. To give all these agencies the benefit of the experience of each, and continuously to study the best methods of teaching the subjects when addressed to minds that have reached the reflective age, will be the main purpose of the association proposed at Cleveland.

The next important step in American education is to be that which prepares millions of adults, endowed with larger freedom and provided with more physical comforts, for a better use of leisure time.

Education and Industry in Great Britain

The President of the Board of Education announced in the British House of Commons on June 22 that he and the Minister of Labour had appointed a Committee of seven members "to inquire into and advise upon the public system of education in England and Wales in relation to the requirements of trade and industry, with particular reference to the adequacy of the arrangements for enabling young persons to enter into and retain suitable employment."

Mr. W. B. Wallis, Board of Education, and Mr. W. H. Lowe Watson, D.S.O., D.C.M., Ministry of Labour, are joint secretaries, and all communications should be addressed to them at the Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London.

Apprenticeship in South Africa

The Cape Division Building Trades Apprenticeship Committee has been considering a suggestion designed to meet the difficulty attending apprenticeship in trades in which employment is spasmodic and subject to climatic variations. Individual employers hesitate to employ their full quota of bricklayer apprentices, since ordinarily there is not sufficient work to keep the lads continuously employed. The handicap to the employer consists in the necessity of retaining and paying the lad who is bound by contract even while he is idle. In addition, even when work is available, it is often interrupted by weather conditions. It is now proposed to indenture apprentices to an association of employers instead of to individuals, and to ensure continued employment by drafting apprentices from one employer to another according to the work in hand. The disabilities resulting from unfavourable conditions will still remain, but are not so important if the others can be removed. In considering the proposal the Committee decided that the constant changes apart from not harming the apprentices might on the contrary be expected to enrich their experience. It was decided to recommend the Master Builders' Association at Capetown to adopt the suggestion.

The possibilities of this system are being carefully watched by the Department of Labour with a view to its introduction in other areas and industries in which similar difficulties are encountered.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Programme in Pulp and Paper Mills in Ontario

AT a meeting of the directors of the Safety Association held at Toronto on November 4, the following programme for safety work in the Pulp and Paper Industry of the Province of Ontario was decided upon, according to information in the *Pulp and Paper Magazine*.

1. As it has been found that the records for compensation purposes and for accident records are kept in many different ways by the various companies, and it is also known that some companies have no particular method of handling safety work in their mills it was deemed advisable to try and develop some simple system of handling compensation records, of compiling accident date, and devising methods of doing safety work. Of course, there is no intention of asking all the mills to use the same system, but merely a suggestion, in the event of any mill wanting to use it.

It will take some time before the Association can make a definite suggestion along the above lines; but in the meantime, it strongly recommends that one man shall be designated in every mill to handle all the safety work and records, both for compensation and for information. It is believed that this will be of benefit to the plant as well as to the Association. It is not suggested that this one man should have control of, or direct, the safety work in the mill—that is a matter of decision for each mill.

2. Certain decisions were arrived at regarding the computation of accidents, etc., which will be made public later.

3. It was deemed advisable that there should be a complete and free exchange of accident data between all mills. In order to make this effective, the secretary will prepare a "graph" showing the average curve of all the mills based on hours lost per full time worker; and on the curves sent each individual mill will appear, in comparison, the record of that particular mill. This curve is intended for the executive of each company, so that he may see at a glance exactly how the company stands with the average. Later we hope to show on the same graph a curve of the accident record of the lowest mill. It is hoped that this curve will prove beneficial.

4. The main decision was to organize the mills into four groups, so as to be able to carry on intensive safety work that would be suitable to the geography of the country in which the mills were located. One group will consist of the mill in Western Ontario, from Sault Ste. Marie west; the second group will consist of the mills in Northern Ontario, including Espanola, Sturgeon Falls, and Haileybury. Another group will include the mills in Eastern Ontario, such as Ottawa, Cornwall, etc., while the last group will include the mills in Southern Ontario.

It is intended that the mills in these various groups shall get together and discuss the problem of accident prevention in their particular group. This will make it possible to get a larger number of men together in a much smaller area than if we tried to cover all Ontario. It will also take into consideration the problems of safety that are affected by climatic conditions and geography, such as northern mills compared with those in Southern Ontario. In turn the accident record of these different groups will be interesting as compared with one another.

5. It is realized that unless the head executive of every plant takes an interest in this safety work, it is very difficult for men in the plant to carry on enthusiastically and effectively. It is the feeling of those who have endeavoured to try to establish safe mills that clean mills, and the proper discipline, are the forerunners of a safe plant. Consequently, the development of safety work is right along the lines of an executive's duty, and we hope that it will have the support of every executive.

6. The next point that seems desirable to develop is the main causes of accidents; and the secretary will write to every mill for what data or information it has to offer in this respect. If it is possible to get this information, it will be compiled and sent out to the mills interested.

Safety Instruction in Schools at Montreal

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Quebec Safety League it was reported that systematic weekly instruction on accident prevention and safety-first methods was to be introduced into schools of Montreal and district. Approval of both Catholic and Protestant school boards of Montreal had been given, and a definite syllabus of instruction was under preparation.

The chairman of the Catholic School Safety Committee announced that a safety manual was being prepared in French and English for the use of teachers in the Catholic schools of Montreal. This manual will contain a series of safety talks, and matter for compositions, essays graded for the different classes and ages of pupils.

The chairman of the Protestant School Safety Committee informed the meeting that the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal had approved recommendations passed at meetings of principals in regard to safety instruction for pupils as follows:—(1) That safety teaching in the schools of the board shall be known and referred to as "accident prevention"; (2) that a definite syllabus of instruction be formulated and taken in each class as soon as possible; (3) that accident prevention be made a topic of discussion and instruction for not less than five minutes, and not more than ten minutes each week; (4) that circular letters setting forth the objective of the schools in safety instruction, and asking for the sympathetic support of parents, be sent to the homes of the school children.

The manual of instruction being prepared for use in all schools, provides uniform guidance to the classes, and will enable the teachers and pupils to get as much as possible out of the time allotted for the subject. Danger pointers are to be clearly outlined for remembrance of pupils in all phases of their lives, so that accident prevention may be scientifically and intelligently grappled with at the outset; there will also be information on how to render first aid treatment in the event of accidents.

Proposed Safety Pledge

The "Industrial Accident Prevention Association" of Ontario has sent out to the members a leaflet containing a "safety pledge," which, it is suggested, should be taken by them. The pledge is as follows:—

"I will help to keep down the accident record of this plant. I realize that if we can work a month without a lost-time accident, we can go two months and more, if everyone helps. I promise to report all small injuries, in order to obtain proper treatment and thus prevent infection, also to be careful at my work and to assist in the prevention of accidents, not only to myself, but to my fellow-employees."

Periodical Plant Inspection

The Monthly Memorandum issued by the same organization describes another scheme to interest the employees in safety work. It is suggested that employers shall arrange for an inspection of the plant periodically, say every six months, by a committee of the employees, who will report on the condition of the plant and recommend such improvements as in their opinion will prevent accidents. With the Memorandum is issued a "Self-Inspection Form" to be used for the purpose of such a report. One side is arranged for the report, addressed to the manager, while the other is a sort of memorandum to aid in the compilation of the report. It consists of 10 headings: machinery, objects that cause falls, objects that cause abrasions and bruises, objects that cause injury by falling, objects that cause burns and fires, safe clothing, eye protection, objects that cause suffocation or poisoning, objects that will frequently reduce the seriousness of an accident, objects that will prevent illness.

Under each heading are a few explanatory comments indicating the sort of things that the inspection committee must look out for. For instance, under "Machinery" the document says: "See that machinery is in good working order and properly adjusted; that there are no projecting set screws on moving parts; that there are no unguarded belts, pulleys or gears; that saws and presses are adequately guarded; that all clutches are working properly; that all safety devices are in good working order and being used; that all machinery is properly lighted."

The monthly letter expresses the opinion that such an inspection will be particularly useful as a means of educating employees in plants in Ontario in view of the frequent changes in personnel.

Accident Prevention in Small Factories

Mr. C. B. Auel, president of the National Safety Council, in a recent paper on "accident prevention in a small plant" recommends that safety work be placed under the authority of one man who should take an inventory of the work to be done, principally mechanical safeguarding. It is suggested that regular financial provision be made for safety work. In order to insure that needed inspection of machinery and other equipment takes place regularly and with sufficient frequency, an interesting device of a "safety calendar" is described. Such a calendar would list by groups all items to be inspected, indicating whether inspection is to be continuous, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. Departmental and plant safety meetings are considered an essential part of any successful effort to reduce the number of accidents.

Mining Accidents in Ontario

The 23rd annual report of the Ontario Department, contains a section on mining accidents in the province in 1923.

During the year 1923 at the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, and clay, sand, and gravel pits regulated by the Mining Act of Ontario, there were 2,148 accidents reported to the Department up to January 15, 1924. Twenty-eight of these accidents were fatal, resulting in the death of thirty men. Of these thirty fatalities, 17 were in gold mines and mills, 4 in silver mines, 3 in nickel mines and refineries, 3 in iron blast furnaces, 2 in

quarries and 1 in lead mines. Analysed by causes, 25 per cent of the fatalities were due to falls of ground, 16·66 per cent shaft accidents, 20·83 per cent explosives, 25 per cent miscellaneous underground, and 12.50 per cent surface.

Coal Mine Accidents in the United States in 1925

Accidents in the coal-mining industry of the United States in October, 1925, caused a loss of 141 lives among the employees, according to information furnished by state mine inspectors to the United States Bureau of Mines. One man was killed by fall of rock in an anthracite mine; all of the other fatalities occurred at mines producing bituminous coal. The October fatality rate for bituminous mines was 2·63 per million tons as compared with 3·03 for September, and 2·89 for October last year. The output of bituminous coal in October was 53,203,000 tons.

During the first ten months of the current year, the fatality rate per million tons for bituminous mines was 3·26 as compared with 4·12 for the same period last year; the anthracite rate was 6·30 for the present year as against 5·46.

Current records covering "major" disasters, that is, disasters in which five or more lives were lost, show 10 separate accidents with an aggregate loss of 198 lives in 1925 as compared with last year's 10-month record of 9 separate accidents with a total loss of 452 lives. The per-million-ton death rate for both anthracite and bituminous mines based exclusively on these major disasters was 0·41 this year as compared with 0·96 during the first ten months of 1924.

International Safety Investigation

A committee of experts, whose aim is to standardize and improve safety conditions and devices in every country of Europe is assisting the Safety Service of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations and has selected six definite subjects to be investigated and reported. The first investigation will include the manufacture of celluloid goods, including the manufacture and utilization of cinema films; wood working machinery, pressing and stamping machines, centrifugal machines, acetylene plants and methods of using chains and cables.

Safety Codes

The bulletins published within the past year by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics include a "Safety Code for Mechanical Power-Transmission Apparatus," a "Safety Code for Laundry Machinery and Operations," and a "Safety Code for Woodworking Plants." The codes are sponsored by the National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies, the Association of Government Labour Officials and employers' associations, and are approved by the American Engineering Standards Committee. On the committee which prepared the laundry code, for example, there participated representatives of laundry owners, laundry employees, manufacturers of laundry machinery, makers of safeguards, and insurance companies.

The City Council of Calgary, Alberta, is co-operating with the St. John Ambulance Association in promoting the study of First Aid among the city employees, recognizing the value of such training particularly for street railwaymen and members of the police and fire departments. It is also proposed to form a class for the members of the City Hall staff. If sufficient interest is shown by the employees the Dier Sparling Company will offer a cup to be competed for by teams picked from the employees of the city.

British Committee of Inquiry into Unemployment Insurance

The Minister of Labour of Great Britain has appointed a committee of inquiry to consider, in the light of experience gained in the working of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme, what changes in the scheme, if any, ought to be made. The Committee is constituted as follows:—Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E., Chairman; Miss Margaret Bondfield (secretary to the Women's Section of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers); Sir James Curtis (Food Commissioner of the Midland Division from 1917 to 1921, and now Clerk to the Birmingham Board of Guardians); Professor Carless Davis (Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University); J. Hamilton (chairman of the York Local Employment Committee); Sir Hugo Hirst (managing director of the General Electric Company); Frank Hodges (secretary of the Miners' International Federation); A. Holmes (secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation); Laurence Holt (chairman of the Liverpool Employment Committee and a ship owner); Sir James Lithgow (director of Lithgows, Limited, shipbuilders, and late president of the National Confederation of Employers' Organization); Sir William McLintock (chartered accountant); Sir Glynn Hamilton West (chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company).

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

President Green in Canada

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labour will pay his first official visit to Canada in January, when he will open the campaign for a more thorough organization of international unions. It will be recalled that the Federation at its recent annual convention (reported in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE) adopted resolutions in favour of an intensive union-label and membership campaign. Preparations to carry out these instructions have been begun in Canada, and in Toronto, for example, preliminary meetings of officials of the various international unions have been held to devise modern methods of attracting wage-earners towards trade unionism. One of the features of the campaign will be labour motion pictures depicting the progress of the Federation.

President Green calls attention to the need of a special effort to secure the organization of female workers. Writing in the *American Federationist* for November he announces that a sustained effort is to be made "to co-ordinate activity and to pool resources for the purpose of enrolling women under the banner of trade unionism. . . . . The trade union movement believes that men and women employed in industries should be organized alike, and the small number of organized women is irrefutable proof that special attention must be given to organizing them."

Proposed Labour Legislation in Saskatchewan

Representatives of the Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada waited on the Provincial Cabinet during November, to present their proposals in regard to labour legislation at the session of the legislature which opened on December 3. These proposals included an increase in the amount of benefits payable under the Mothers' Allowance Act; the establishment of a general limit of 8-hours for the working day in all industries; that "fair wages schedules" should be posted at all public works while in progress; that the Minimum Wage Act be amended so as to include female employees in beauty parlours.

Representatives of the Firemen's Unions of Regina and Saskatoon presented a request for legislation establishing the two-platoon system for fire fighters in all cities with a population over 10,000 persons.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America

The fifteenth convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America was held at Kansas City, Missouri, commencing September 14, President Martin F. Ryan in the chair.

Conditions in Canada.—Vice-President Frank McKenna outlined conditions in Canada as follows:—

"Carmen are organized more effectively and efficiently in Canada than they ever have been in our previous history. This is particularly true of the eastern part of the Dominion. The main shops in that territory are particularly well organized. In fact, the banner lodges of our Brotherhood are established in the city of Montreal. These lodges represent carmen employed on both the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific. Over four thousand carmen in the city mentioned are enrolled in our Brotherhood. Local Protective Boards operate with enthusiasm and a great deal of intelligence. Both the English and French languages are used in our lodges in the Province of Quebec and good fellowship and toleration are the keynotes of their success.

"In the Maritime Province and in the Province of Ontario, our lodges are always active, our membership being always represented as elsewhere in all central bodies, and on deputations that are often called upon to meet Provincial Governments in connection with legislation affecting the workers of their locality. The same can also be said of our membership in the Province of British Columbia. In these varying connections, Vice-President Beuloin and Deputy-Organizer Brother R. Hewitt have been indefatigable in their efforts.

"In the western part of Canada, a number of our lodges contain 100 per cent of the carmen employed under their jurisdiction, though a few lodges are not so fortunate. In this latter group might be mentioned lodges established in such cities as Winnipeg and Calgary. Difficulties there are traceable to the re-action following the so-called One Big Union revolt of a few years ago. It is gratifying, however, to be able to report that the members we have in such places are not at all discouraged, though sometimes disappointed. Our western membership is steadily increasing and, in the not distant future, we shall be able to report an organization in the west as nearly 100 per cent as is humanly possible.

"For nearly five years, much short time has been worked all over Canadian roads. Staffs have been seriously decreased, but, latterly, there has been some improvement in this connection. Indications point to a gradual and possibly a continuous improvement. Train Mileage on the railways referred to is gradually increasing and with an increase in train mileage, there will follow a more permanent increase in working hours and in the number of carmen employed. The reduced earning powers of our membership has made it difficult for some lodges to carry on, they being in the habit of keeping members in good standing who, for varying reasons, are financially embarrassed. This faith and trust has been, in the main, justified, though occasionally a few defaulters are brought to our notice. Officers conducting the affairs of our locals have proved themselves worthy of every commendation. The same can be said of the large number of members who have stood loyally by them. Especial reference is made to this happy condition for the reason that the last few years have proven the most difficult in our history. This being so during such a difficult period, we shall do better than ever in every direction with a return to so-called normal volume of traffic.

"Our membership continues to demonstrate an ever increasing interest in all matters that affect the welfare of themselves and their families. Many of our members occupy seats on Aldermanic Councils in many cities within the Dominion, and at least one of our members is a member of the Federal Parliament in Ottawa. All these things are a source of much gratification to our general membership and indicate an ever growing interest in all matters that go to increase the sum of human happiness, or *vice versa*.

"For many years our organization in Canada was seriously handicapped through a lack of central headquarters through which Canadian affairs could be handled. Eventually General President Ryan and the General Executive Board, realizing our need in this connection, established for the use of our Canadian membership an office in Montreal. The office has become well known and appreciated in the Canadian Labour movements and Labour delegates from abroad."

Method of Handling Grievances.—President Ryan in his opening address, explained that Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, of the American Federation of Labour was the agency through which the affairs of the union are handled in Canada. The present schedule in Canada is known as Wage Agreement No. 6, and is an agreement between Division No. 4 and the Railway Association of Canada (formerly the Railway War Board). The president gave an outline of the procedure in connection with the joint settlement of grievances (reference to this method of conciliation was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1054).

"If our membership on any railway specified in the agreement failed to agree with the management of the railroad on which they are employed on the meaning of anything within the agreement, a conference is arranged with the Railway Association. That association delegates six railroad officials to represent all the railroads involved who confer with an equal number representing Division No. 4. The latter are usually the officers of Division and members of the Executive Board. The matter under dispute is reviewed and a decision rendered. The discussions are of a candid character, all present constituting themselves as a sort of a jury, and the decision, when rendered, is in accordance with the joint opinion of the meaning of the rule or rules under dispute. Occasionally matters before the conference are somewhat apart from a schedule rule, but on which a decision must be made in the interest of the contending parties; the joint committee comprising the conference then selects one of their number to act as umpire or judge; my information is that frequently the one selected is a representative of Division No. 4, the remainder are the jury. Someone is selected to represent the employee or employees involved and a railroad officer is selected to represent the employing railroad. They appear as pleaders for their respective constituents and introduce their evidence, after which the presiding officer and jury render a decision. No outsider, as in the case of our United States Railroad Labour Board, is permitted to take any part in these deliberations and decisions rendered are accepted by contending parties. Up to date this method of settling disputes has given reasonable satisfaction and it is the general desire to continue this plan indefinitely.

"It is the opinion of our representatives in Canada that the existence of the Railway Association and of Division No. 4 gives our respective System Federations and Joint Protective Boards far greater prestige than they previously enjoyed. All railway managements understand that there is a court of appeals for these federations in the event of any road trying to misinterpret the intent and purpose of existing agreements."

Group Insurance.—The executive was instructed to investigate group insurance plans in order to ascertain which of them would best meet the needs of the union, and to refer the same to a referendum vote of the members. The convention condemned the

plan of group insurance by large corporations as being directed against the interest of unionism.

Resolutions.—Resolutions were passed by the convention as follows:—

Favouring the establishment by the union of scholarships at the trade union educational college at Brookwood, Katonah, N.Y.

Favouring one minimum rate pay for all carmen mechanics.

Asking the Senate of the United States to bring the question of a World Court to a record vote at the earliest possible date.

Favouring union management co-operation, and its extension to all railroads on the continent.

Approving the "Howard-Barkley" bill, or Railway Labour Act (for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees).

Giving the support of the union to the Trade Union Life Insurance Company.

Requesting President Ryan and Vice-President McKenna, already appointed for this purpose by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, to attend the next meeting of the British Trades Union Congress, and to make a survey of wages and working conditions in the transportation industry in Great Britain.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—

General President, Martin F. Ryan.

Assistant General President, F. H. Knight.

Vice-Presidents, Frank McKenna, John H. Spelts, Frank Paquin, J. F. McCreery, Louis Beauloin, D. J. Collins, Irwin Barney, S. L. Watts, A. J. Burger, and J. M. Patterson.

General Executive Board members, John Johnson, J. S. Wilds, Chas. E. Whitlow, John Seabolt and Thomas Broad.

Ontario Federation of Barbers

The tenth annual convention of the Ontario Federation of Barbers was held on November 2, 1925, at Hamilton, Ontario, with delegates from Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Peterboro, Brockville, London, St. Catharines, Windsor, Galt, Guelph, Sarnia, Brantford, Niagara Falls and several other cities in attendance. Several of the large cities were represented by two delegates.

Dominion Federation.—The convention supported the tentative "Dominion Federation of Journeymen Barbers," composed of local unions affiliated with the Journeymen Barbers' International Union. The Dominion organization was first suggested at the International convention held at Indianapolis last year. Through the new federation the local unions of Canada are expected to develop a closer relationship than now exists and to bring about a better understanding in the barbering profession. Conventions of the Dominion Federation will be called by referendum of the affiliated locals at least once every five years, simultaneously with the International Convention, the same delegates officiating at both conventions.

Resolutions.—Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:—

Calling on the Ontario Government to enact a license and sanitary law to govern barbers and barber shops, defining what constitutes a barber and the qualifications necessary to practise the profession of barber.

Calling upon the Federal Government to take necessary steps and provide relief for the unemployed during the coming winter. The resolution suggested that a conference to be immediately called by the Federal Government with the premiers of the various provinces and the representative of Labour, as well as that of Capital with a view of finding a solution to the unemployed problem and not to wait until winter is half over and then offer excuses.

Calling upon the local health officers to assist in cleaning up the "hog-pen" barber shops which are thriving at the expense of the public.

Calling upon the general membership of the Federation and on the master barbers to write to their representatives in the provincial legislature urging them to support a license and sanitary law for barbers and barber shops.

Calling upon the members to vote in the affirmative on the referendum to be held by the International Union in reference to a proposal that the International should institute, operate and maintain technical schools throughout United States and Canada wherein the many branches of the barbering profession can be scientifically taught. This resolution was favoured unanimously and in the debate as to the merits of these technical schools, the present day "college" came in for severe criticism.

Calling upon the International Union to change section 64 of the constitution amending the "three-years' apprenticeship" to read "two years for barbers and six months for hairdressers, marcellers and wavers."

Calling upon the barbers to support union labels of all trades.

Calling upon the local unions in the various provinces to continue yearly conventions in the interest of the organization and legislation.

Opposing old age pensions as proposed by the International Union. Also opposed to a home for aged members. Both propositions were debated as impracticable.

The following officers as selected by the delegates at the convention at Indianapolis were approved:—

Dominion president, Leon Worthall, Toronto; provincial vice-presidents—Ontario, H. Gainey, Peterborough; Quebec, Z. DiMuro, Montreal; Saskatchewan, J. Vanstone, Regina; Alberta, L. A. Lemna, Medicine Hat; British Columbia, G. A. Yorkstone, New Westminster; secretary-treasurer, A. Call, St. Catharines.

The following provincial executive for Ontario was also elected: Legislative agent and chairman, Leon Worthall, Toronto; first vice-president, Thomas McPherson, Guelph; second vice-president, E. A. Armour, Hamilton; third vice-president, H. Henry, Windsor; fourth vice-president, George Lewis, Toronto. The next provincial convention will be held in Toronto, date to be set by the provincial executive.

Trade Union Membership in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for November contains statistical tables showing the membership of trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1924, based on information collected by the Chief Registrar for Friendly Societies, and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland, from trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and by the Ministry of Labour from unregistered unions. They relate to all organisations of employees, including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage earners, which include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

(The number of members in the various groups of unions affiliated with the Trades Union Congress was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, page 1006).

The total membership at the end of 1924 was approximately 5,531,000, as compared with 5,410,000 at the end of 1923, showing an increase of 121,000 or 2.2 per cent, the first increase since 1920. The number of male members was about 4,720,000, showing an increase of 123,000 or 2.7 per cent as compared with the previous year, and the number of female members was 811,000 showing a decrease of 2,000 or 0.2 per cent. The total of 5,531,000 includes about 30,000 members in Irish Free State branches, and 31,000 members in other overseas branches of certain unions (compared with 29,000 in Irish Free State branches and 65,000 in other overseas branches, in the previous year). It also includes a number of persons (principally teachers) who are members of more than one society, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. When allowance is made for these cases the net number of members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to have been 5,450,000 at the end of 1924, as compared with about 5,300,000 at the end of 1923. Of this total, approximately 85,000 was the membership of societies or branches of societies in Northern Ireland. There was a considerable increase in "general labour," and there were also large increases in other transport (65,000, or 18 per cent), mining and quarrying (45,000 or 5 per cent), railway service (28,000 or 6 per cent), and builders' labourers (11,000 or 23 per cent). A decrease of 29,000 in the carpenters and joiners' group was entirely in its overseas membership.

The metal engineering and shipbuilding group showed a decrease of 32,000 or 5 per cent, and the group of agricultural, etc., workers a decrease of 18,000 or 23 per cent.

While the total membership of all groups showed an increase of nearly 3 per cent in 1924, the total female membership showed very little change. The female membership of the cotton group, however, which had sustained a heavy reduction during 1923, remained practically unaltered at the end of 1924. In the wool, worsted and shoddy group, and in the hosiery group, the female membership decreased by about 5 per cent.

International Trade Union Library

The International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Amsterdam, has undertaken the publication of a series of short histories of the trade union movement in various countries, to be known as "The International Trade Union Library." The first volume in this library, which has just been issued, is entitled "The Trade Union Movement in Belgium." It has been prepared by Mr. C. Mertens, General Secretary of the Belgian Trade Union Commission. As is well known, the organisation of trade unions differs widely from one country to another. The publication of this series will therefore render a useful service to those who are desirous of knowing more about trade unionism in other countries. "The Trade Union Movement in Belgium" describes the history of the movement, its struggles and successes, from the beginning of the movement to the present day, including an account of the constitution of the Belgian Trade Union Commission, which corresponds in Belgium to the British Trade Union Congress.

Railway Clerks and A. F. of L.

The decision of the American Federation of Labour in the jurisdictional dispute between

the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the Brotherhood of Teamsters was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1083). The Railway Clerks will hold a meeting on January 18 at Cleveland to decide whether they will surrender their charter within 90 days, the limit fixed by the Federation, or obey the decision and surrender to the Teamsters' Brotherhood the teamsters and chauffeurs now included in the Clerks' organization. The decision will be made by the railway clerks' grand executive council and its 200 general chairmen, who have been called to meet jointly two days before the expiration of the ultimatum.

The jurisdictional dispute between the two brotherhoods has existed for many years. Both contend that the teamsters and chauffeurs employed by express companies to haul goods to and from railway stations should be affiliated with their organization.

Effect of Jurisdictional Disputes

The Honourable James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labour, in a recent address to the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry said: "Only the building trades are directly affected by these so-called jurisdictional disputes, but I know of nothing that has done more to hurt labour in general. In talking with the head of a great manufacturing enterprise as to why his labour was not organized, he said to me, 'We have more classifications in our industry than there are in the building trades, and if we were dealing with the several unions their jurisdictional disputes would ruin our business. In the building industry losses of that kind can be taken care of by directly taxing the people by increasing rents, and so on. But our competition is keen, and we have no way of making up losses that might result from jurisdictional disputes, and we can not take any such chances.' You see the bad effects of these disputes do not end with the building trades but reach out into other industries. In the long run they come right back and injure unionism itself."

Labour Conditions in China

The *Chinese Economic Bulletin*, for August 22, 1925, gives the following information on labour conditions in Tsinan, in the Province of Shantung, China, a city which is stated to be rapidly becoming industrialized.

At present there are about 40 industrial establishments which can claim to be more or less modern factories. These undertakings include nine flour mills employing from 60 to 120 persons, two match factories employing about 1,500 workers, one cotton mill employing 3,000 workers, and several hair-net factories employing about 3,000 people. Other factories, such as sugar, paper, iron and brass goods, soap, dye, leather, needles, cement, wine, cloth factories, etc., employ a total of about 10,000 workers.

Women and children are stated to be employed by only a few concerns, but these include the hair-net factories, cotton mills, and the needle and match factories, which together account for something like half the total factory workers employed.

Most of the factories are under Chinese management. The majority of the workers live in the factories where they are employed. Some of the factory buildings are well lighted and ventilated; a few are not. Some factories provide medical care in case of sickness. The majority of the factory workers are stated to work an eleven or twelve-hour day; a few have a ten-hour day. Wages vary from two dollars a month for unskilled child labour to 20 dollars for skilled labour. The estimated cost of living is placed at about 7.50 dollars a month for a single worker and 15 dollars for a family of five. Rents vary from 0.80 to 3 dollars a room per month, and the workers as a whole can only afford to live in crowded quarters.

In addition to the factory workers, who account for only one-sixteenth of the working population of Tsinan between the ages of 15 and 50 years, there are stated to be 10,000 ricsha men, 5,000 wheelbarrow men, 30,000 workers in shops which mainly sell goods, and probably as many more in the shops which chiefly make goods, 70,000 or more girls and women who work at home, and an unestimated number in the smaller occupational groups.

At the close of the year approximately 16,000 employees of the Standard Oil Company, New Jersey, will obtain full title to some 900,000 shares of the company's common stock, purchased under the company's partial-payment plan, inaugurated about five years ago, which is expected to be extended for another three years. This stock represents nearly 5 per cent of the total common stock, and has a current value of about $40,000,000. Taken as a group, the employees will rank second to John D. Rockefeller Junior, as the largest holders of the corporation's stock.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Proceedings of the Seventh Conference

THE International Labour Office has just published the Proceedings of the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference (Geneva, 1925). Printed in English and French in parallel columns, the documents comprise the letters of convocation, the list of delegations, committees, officers, etc., verbatim reports of the plenary sittings, texts of reports of committees, texts of resolutions, Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference, and the report of the Director of the Office to the Conference. The publication consists of two foolscap volumes of 1,450 pages, including a full index and a bibliography of the International Labour Organization.

The agenda of this Conference included the following subjects: workmen's compensation; equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents and prohibition of night work in bakeries.

An article dealing with the proceedings of this Conference and including the full texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, pp. 695-710.

Compensation for Occupational Diseases

Another volume just published by the International Labour Office is "Compensation for Occupational Diseases," one of the technical reports submitted in proof to the Seventh Session of the Conference. It contains a study of the general problems of compensation for occupational diseases and an analysis of national laws bearing on the subject. The scope of the report has been limited to the problems peculiar to occupational diseases—nature of risk, definition of occupational disease, responsibility of employers, etc., as it has not been considered necessary to reproduce the provisions relating to the amount and nature of benefits, insurance institutions and judicial authorities, which have been described in the reports already published on compensation for industrial accidents and on sickness insurance.

Meeting of the Governing Body

A meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office will be held in Warsaw, Poland, opening on January. This meeting is being held in Warsaw on the invitation of the Government of Poland.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, League of Nations Advisory Officer in Geneva, has been appointed to attend this meeting on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Turkish Labour Code

The interest of the Turkish Government in labour matters is evinced by a Bill which has been submitted to the National Assembly at Angora for the enactment of a complete labour code. The measure in question had previously been approved by the Turkish council of ministers and is applicable to employers and workers in both public and private establishments of all kinds.

In addition to provisions for the registration of industrial establishments, with particulars of the number of workers employed and the general conditions under which they work, the Bill contains several proposals of a notable character. It prohibits the employment of children under twelve in any industry, and the employment of young persons under eighteen in the mining industry. It prescribes a maximum working day of ten hours, including at least one hour's rest, and a maximum week of sixty hours. It limits the hours of work in mines to six a day "bank to bank" and including one hour of rest. It limits overtime and requires that it shall be paid for at "time and a half." It forbids the night work of young persons under seventeen.

Although the Turkish Republic is not a member of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, the Government policy referred to above marks a considerable advance on existing Turkish legislation applicable to labour conditions.

Members of the Trades and Labour Council at London, Ontario, recently petitioned the local Board of Education to require that a fair wage clause should be inserted in all future contracts for building and other work. The Board suggested that the Trades and Labour Council should bring this matter before next year's Board.

The Alberta Coal Commission is understood to have practically completed its work, and will shortly issue a report on the conclusions reached. The Commission was appointed in October, 1924, in conformity with a resolution passed by the legislature at the session of that year, calling for a thorough inquiry into the industry in the Province. The constitution and terms of reference of the Commission were noted in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1925, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT on November 1 showed a seasonal decline that rather exceeded the losses recorded on the same date of last year; since the improvement reported in recent months, however, has been more marked than it was in 1924, the situation is better than in November of that year. Statements were received from 5,876 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 797,790, as compared with 807,371 on October 1. The index number declined from 98·3 on that date to 97·1 at the beginning of November, as compared with 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on November 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Construction, lumber mills and canneries registered pronounced seasonal reductions; the losses in construction, which following a very active season, were unusually heavy for the time of year, were probably accelerated by the inclement weather that prevailed at the beginning of November.

The course of employment since 1923 is depicted in the accompanying chart. It will be noted that the curve of employment is higher than at the same time in 1924, although it continues to be a little lower than in 1923.

Employment by Provinces

All provinces shared in the downward movement, but Quebec showed the greatest absolute decline.

Maritime Provinces.—Saw-mills reported considerable seasonal curtailment and there were moderate decreases in transportation and railway construction. On the other hand, rolling mills, trade and highway construction were more active. The result was a decline of 1,899 persons in the staffs of the 519 firms making returns, who had 63,386 employees on November 1. Slightly greater activity than at the same time last year was reported in the Maritime Provinces, the reductions then having been over twice as large.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed the first contraction to be indicated since the beginning of the year; losses in lumber mills and some other branches of manufacturing and in construction accounted for the decline, while logging camps, shipping and stevedoring and trade recorded important improvement. The working forces of the 1,247 employers reporting aggregated 221,596 persons, or 3,006 less than in the preceding month. Although these reductions exceeded those registered on November 1, 1924, the index on the date under review is higher.

Ontario.—Heavy seasonal losses in lumber and canning factories and in construction in Ontario were partly offset by large increases in logging, trade, steam railway operation and in textile works and some other manufactures. The gains in bush operations were also seasonal in character. Employment continues to be much better than at the same time of last year, when very much more extensive decreases were reported. Statistics were tabulated from 2,705 firms, having 332,892 persons in their employ, as compared with 334,557 on October 1, 1925.

Prairie Provinces.—There was a rather small reduction in the payrolls of the 752 employers making returns in the Prairie Provinces, who reported 105,064 workers, or 731 less than in their last report. This decline is in contrast with the increases that were indicated on November 1, 1924; the index number then, however, was several points lower. Logging, mining, and trade were decidedly busier on the date under review than in October, 1925, but there were losses in manufacturing, construction, services and railway operation.

British Columbia.—This province registered the first general curtailment of operations shown since the beginning of January of this year; 653 firms reduced their payrolls from 77,132 persons on October 1 to 74,852 on November 1. Losses were reported in fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, lumber mills and tin can factories, highway and railway construction, but there were pronounced gains in logging and smaller increases in metallic ore mines. Somewhat smaller decreases were noted at the beginning of November last year, when the situation was much less favourable.

The following table gives index numbers of employment in the five economic areas into which the country is divided in these statistics:—

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.
(Number employed by the reporting firms in January 1920 = 100)

District	Relative weight	Nov. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1925	Nov. 1, 1924	Nov. 1, 1923	Nov. 1, 1922	Nov. 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces	7·9	85·1	88·1	83·7	95·2	91·7	91·4
Quebec	27·8	101·1	102·7	97·1	103·2	92·7	87·5
Ontario	41·7	93·7	94·3	90·4	96·0	94·9	87·0
Prairie Provinces	13·2	99·1	99·8	94·1	99·2	105·0	102·6
British Columbia	9·4	111·5	114·8	102·1	102·3	100·2	94·3
Canada	100·	97·1	98·3	93·0	98·8	95·8	90·2

Employment by Cities

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, only two—Montreal and Winnipeg—registered increases, while in Toronto the situation was unchanged and in Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the other Border Cities and Vancouver there was curtailment.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal showed a further, though slight gain; shipping and stevedoring and trade recorded marked improvement, which was largely offset by declines in manufacturing and construction. Statements were received from 678 firms, having 112,586 persons on payroll, compared with 112,484 on October 1. Conditions are much more favourable than at the beginning of November 1924, when there were considerable losses.

Quebec.—Manufacturing and transportation were slacker, while building made rather small gains. The working force of the 85 employers reporting aggregated 8,277 persons, as against 8,447 in the preceding month.

Toronto.—No general change was noted in Toronto, where 771 firms employed 96,511 persons, or nine less than at the beginning of October. Trade was decidedly more active; construction was seasonally dull and employment in manufacturing remained practically the same. Extensive gains were registered on November 1 of last year, but the index number then was slightly lower.

Ottawa.—According to returns from 124 employers in Ottawa, they reduced their staffs by 456 persons to 10,153 at the beginning of November. Lumber mills, construction and services afforded less employment, while trade reported improvement. Decreases on a rather larger scale were indicated at the same time last year.

Hamilton.—Construction showed a moderate seasonal contraction, while little change on the whole took place in other groups. A combined pay-roll of 26,728 persons was employed by the 198 firms making returns, who had 26,908 workers in the preceding month. Employment had also declined on November 1, 1924, when the index number was several points lower.

Windsor and other Border Cities.—Iron and steel and stone works in the Border Cities afforded less employment. Statistics received from 81 employers showed that their staffs stood at 10,211, as compared with 10,424 on October 1.

Winnipeg.—Continued improvement was noted in Winnipeg, where manufacturing and trade were busier, the latter in particular, showing substantial improvement. Statements were tabulated from 284 firms, having 25,804 employees; this was 806 more than in their last report. Considerable losses were registered at the same time last year, and employment then was in less volume.

Vancouver.—The trend of employment in Vancouver was downward, chiefly on account of seasonal losses in lumber, canning and tin can factories. Shipping and stevedoring and construction, on the other hand, were slightly more active. The 236 firms reporting had 24,523 employees, as compared with 25,100 at the beginning of October. Although the reductions recorded on November 1, 1924, were smaller, the index number then was much lower than on the date under review.

The following table gives index numbers of employment by cities. The column headed "Relative Weight" in this table shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in each of the indicated cities bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on November 1, 1925.

TABLE II—EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

City	Relative weight	Nov. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1925	Nov. 1, 1924	Nov. 1, 1923	Nov. 1, 1922
Montreal	14·1	99·3	99·4	92·4	99·1	92·6
Quebec	1·0	99·4	100·3	100·3	.....	.....
Toronto	12·1	89·7	89·8	87·0	89·8	92·2
Ottawa	1·3	96·8	101·8	94·5	103·8	100·6
Hamilton	3·4	87·7	88·3	79·6	89·7	88·4
Windsor	1·3	92·9	94·8	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	3·2	92·5	89·4	84·2	88·6	99·5
Vancouver	3·1	112·0	113·9	103·4	98·6	94·9

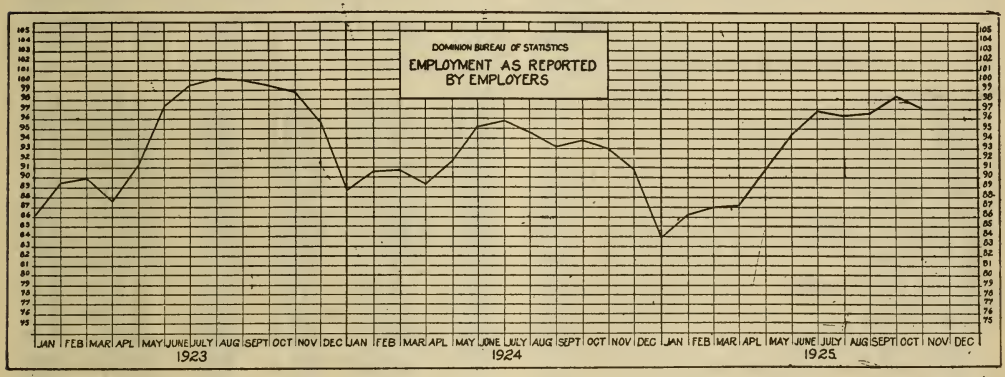
Manufacturing Industries

The feature of the situation in the manufacturing industries was the pronounced seasonal contraction in lumber mills, fruit and vegetable canneries. Rubber, fish preserving, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, mineral product and pulp and paper factories also recorded reductions in personnel. On the other hand, the textile, electrical apparatus, leather and musical instrument divisions registered improvement. The curtailment indicated on November 1, 1925, was more extensive than at the same time of last year, but the index number then was lower. Statements for the date under review were tabulated from 3,809 manufacturers, having 438,281 operatives, as compared with 448,053 in the preceding month.

Animal Products, Edible.—Fish canning, smoking and curing plants released a considerable number of workers, as is customary at the end of the season, while meat slaughtering and preserving establishments recorded increased activity. The reductions were very largely reported in British Columbia and the increases in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

The 169 firms making returns had 15,263 persons in their employ as compared with 15,433 on October 1. The shrinkage is much less than on November 1, 1924, when the index number was several points lower.

Leather and Products.—Further though slight improvement was noted in the leather group, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. A combined working force of 16,534 persons was reported by the 194 manufacturers making returns, who had 16,368 employees in the preceding month. Employment in leather is on practically the same level as on November 1, 1924.



Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills recorded large seasonal reductions, while there was moderate improvement in furniture and wooden vehicle plants. There was a net decline of 6,279 persons in the staffs of the 723 firms whose statistics were received, and who employed 49,617 workers. All provinces shares in the losses, which were on a smaller scale than on the same date of last year. The index number then was several points lower than on November 1, 1925.

Musical Instruments.—Continued increases in employment were reported in musical instrument works, 39 of which enlarged their working force from 2,954 on October 1 to 3,087 at the beginning of November. The improvement took place largely in Quebec. Additions to pay-roll of practically the same size were noted on November 1, 1924, when the index number was slightly lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—Pronounced reductions were recorded in fruit and vegetable canneries, indicating the completion of the season's work in many establishments. Biscuit factories also laid off employees, but the sugar refining, chocolate, confectionery, flour, cereal, starch and glucose divisions increased their working forces. The result was a decline of 2,583 persons in the staffs of the 322 employers reporting, who had 29,256 workers on November 1. The bulk of the contractions were in Ontario and British Columbia. At the beginning of November of last year, there were somewhat smaller losses, but the situation then was less favourable.

Pulp and Paper.—There was a moderate decline in employment in pulp and paper mills, while printing and publishing establishments recorded slightly greater activity. The result was a reduction of 200 persons in the staffs of the 457 manufacturers making returns, who employed 52,403 workers. Quebec firms reported most of the shrinkage. Conditions are better than on November 1, 1924, when the losses indicated affected over twice as many workers.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber factories showed the first falling off that has been recorded since the beginning of this year; 549 persons were laid off by the thirty firms reporting. They employed 12,584 workers. The reduction was partly due to a temporary shutdown in a large footwear mill in Quebec, to which alterations were being made. Although additions to staff were registered on November 1, 1924, the situation then was much less favourable.

Textiles.—Varying conditions in different divisions of the textile group produced a net increase of 726 in the working force of the 509 manufacturers making returns, whose staffs stood at 69,452. Cotton, hosiery and knit goods and miscellaneous textile mills increased their working forces, but garment, personal furnishing and headwear factories were slacker. The improvement took place mainly in Ontario. Expansion on a rather smaller scale was noted at the same time last year, and the index number then was about five points lower.

Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.—This group showed moderate curtailment in Quebec

and the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were received from 102 plants, employing 11,983 workers, as compared with 12,103 in the preceding month. The index number was slightly higher than on November 1, 1924, when practically no change in the situation was shown.

Electric Current.—Further though smaller reductions were made in electric current plants, 87 of which decreased their payrolls from 12,291 on October 1 to 12,105 at the beginning of November. This contraction caused employment to be slightly below its level on the same date last year, moderate improvement having been indicated at that time.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in electrical apparatus factories made a further gain, that repeats the movement shown on November 1, 1924, and is partly indicative of activity for the Christmas trade. The index number this year was higher than in 1924. The 37 manufacturers reporting increased their working force by 217 persons to 9,552 on the date under review. Ontario registered practically all the increase.

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industry	*Relative weight	Nov. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1925	Nov. 1, 1924	Nov. 1, 1923	Nov. 1, 1922	Nov. 1, 1921
Manufacturing	55·0	89·2	91·3	84·2	91·2	87·7	81·1
Animal products—edible	1·9	98·9	100·5	92·3	87·2	92·2	89·4
Fur and products	·1	92·4	90·8	86·4	109·1	107·8	103·7
Leather and products	2·1	76·0	75·2	75·6	80·2	83·2	82·7
Lumber and products	6·2	100·2	113·4	94·8	106·2	100·5	87·6
Rough and dressed lumber	4·1	117·8	142·1	114·4	128·4	114·2	94·7
Lumber products	2·1	77·9	77·1	70·0	76·8	81·9	78·3
Musical instruments	·4	70·9	67·8	68·8	68·1	73·2	67·8
Plant products—edible	3·7	104·5	113·9	101·0	100·3	101·9	101·0
Pulp and paper products	6·6	102·2	102·8	100·4	103·9	99·6	89·4
Pulp and paper	3·3	108·2	110·2	103·9	113·1	104·0	89·1
Paper products	·8	91·7	91·7	89·7	91·7	92·3	82·7
Printing and publishing	2·5	98·7	98·0	99·8	97·9	96·9	92·3
Rubber products	1·6	88·2	92·1	69·5	65·3	70·1	69·1
Textile products	8·7	90·1	89·6	85·8	89·8	91·8	86·2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	104·8	103·0	94·1	101·2	103·1	95·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	98·6	93·9	88·7	95·7	95·1	87·3
Garments and personal furnishings	2·6	72·0	74·1	74·1	75·9	80·7	77·6
Others	1·1	92·9	94·7	95·2	95·8	92·7	85·4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	103·6	103·6	101·7	102·3	98·3	100·3
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	105·7	81·7	116·7	107·8	92·3	77·7
Chemicals and allied products	·8	80·0	80·1	82·0	88·6	88·3	84·8
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	89·5	90·0	86·1	99·9	95·5	82·3
Electric current	1·5	132·2	134·3	134·4	124·1	116·9	107·8
Electrical apparatus	1·2	120·2	117·3	116·6	104·6	87·5	73·7
Iron and steel products	14·4	74·2	74·5	66·9	81·8	74·7	69·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	63·3	61·2	44·9	66·8	56·1	65·5
Machinery other than vehicles	1·1	69·6	72·8	64·9	78·5	65·2	61·3
Agricultural implements	·9	63·8	59·6	37·5	57·8	54·2	43·1
Land vehicles	6·4	87·9	89·8	84·2	100·5	90·9	84·1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	26·8	28·5	27·3	28·7	23·2	31·5
Heating appliances	·7	89·4	87·0	85·0	92·6	93·9	89·7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·6	76·6	76·5	75·6	97·6	89·2	73·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	76·5	74·3	66·3	78·6	72·0	61·1
Others	2·0	73·6	73·1	68·4	79·3	75·3	67·5
Non-ferrous metal products	1·4	85·1	86·6	78·0	89·0	77·1	63·1
Mineral products	1·2	107·8	109·5	105·6	99·7	96·0	87·5
Miscellaneous	·5	83·6	84·3	83·1	88·2	91·8	82·0
Logging	3·3	66·4	49·5	71·8	62·6	66·0	59·7
Mining	5·6	97·2	96·2	100·5	105·4	104·5	98·1
Coal	3·1	81·0	78·8	86·0	96·7	105·7	104·7
Metallic ores	1·7	149·8	147·1	152·0	137·4	104·0	87·6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·8	102·7	109·9	99·0	102·1	99·4	80·2
Communication	2·9	113·3	114·2	111·3	105·3	102·2	104·5
Telegraphs	·6	113·0	115·3	106·7	108·7	103·9	106·3
Telephones	2·3	113·3	113·9	112·5	104·5	101·7	104·0
Transportation	14·2	111·5	111·3	108·2	116·8	114·7	110·5
Street railways and cartage	2·5	116·6	119·4	116·8	122·0	127·0	120·6
Steam railways	9·7	99·6	100·1	98·8	106·1	102·2	101·1
Shipping and stevedoring	2·0	231·9	215·5	192·0	221·7	239·0	203·9
Construction and Maintenance	9·9	154·2	169·7	144·9	159·3	153·2	139·3
Building	3·3	140·7	148·6	130·8	141·4	128·1	103·7
Highway	2·0	1,917·5	2,204·8	1,668·6	2,238·2	2,963·8	2,366·5
Railway	4·6	115·8	128·4	113·1	127·3	133·3	140·4
Services	1·7	112·5	120·5	109·3	108·5	96·6	96·0
Hotel and restaurant	·9	115·9	130·4	113·0	114·6	98·3	95·3
Professional	·2	113·8	113·3	111·1	111·4	94·2	94·0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	107·1	108·5	103·3	100·3	94·9	97·0
Trade	7·4	100·0	96·7	93·8	93·1	93·8	93·0
Retail	4·9	100·5	95·4	91·7	91·2	92·2	89·7
Wholesale	2·5	99·0	99·1	97·9	96·6	98·4	99·1
All industries	100·0	97·1	98·3	93·0	98·8	95·8	90·2

* For explanation of the term "relative weight see note on page 4.

Iron and Steel.—A moderate decline was registered in the iron and steel industries at the beginning of November. Although activity had increased on the same date of 1924, the situation then was less favourable than it was in 1925. Statements were tabulated from 644 iron and steel establishments employing 114,575 persons as compared with 114,954 on October 1. There were minor declines in all except the Maritime Provinces, where rolling mills showed improvement. Agricultural implement, wire, sheet metal and machine shops and foundries also recorded heightened activity while automobile, railway car, shipbuilding, general machinery and boiler, engine and tank works released employees.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries and precious metal plants were rather busier, but tin can and other works making lead, tin, zinc and copper products released employees. An aggregate payroll of 11,466 persons was employed by the 102 firms who made returns in this group. Practically all the curtailment was in British Columbia, while elsewhere the changes were slight. The index number was several points higher than at the same time last year.

Mineral Products.—Seventy-five manufacturers of mineral products reported that they employed 9,893 persons, or 215 less than on October 1. Gas and petroleum plants in Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage. Contractions affecting practically the same number of persons were indicated on November 1, 1924.

Logging

Continued seasonal gains were reported in logging camps, to which 6,882 persons were despatched during the month ending November 1. The 224 firms reporting had 26,384 employees. Increased activity was noted in all provinces except New Brunswick, but the gains in Ontario were most extensive. Somewhat larger additions to staffs were made on the corresponding date of 1924, and the index number then was slightly higher.

Mining

Coal.—Further seasonal improvement was noted in the Western coal fields at the beginning of November; the 90 operators making returns increased their staffs from 24,567 persons on October 1 to 25,268 on the date under review. A slightly larger expansion was indicated on November 1 in the preceding year, but the index number then was a few points higher.

Metallic Ores.—This industry afforded more employment on November 1 than on October 1, according to 45 firms employing 13,354 persons, as against 13,132 on the latter date. Practically the entire gain was in British Columbia. Very little change in the situation was shown at the beginning of November a year ago; the index number then, however, was slightly above its present level.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Employment in quarries generally showed a falling off; 436 persons were released from the staffs of the 71 firms reporting, who employed 6,339 workers. The situation is rather better than at the same time last year, although the curtailment then was not so extensive.

Communication

Telegraphs and telephones registered slightly less activity, the former showing larger losses than the latter. Statements were compiled from 180 companies, whose payrolls stood at 23,564, as compared with 23,723 in the preceding month.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Reductions in employment were reported in this group, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. The working force of the 115 employers whose returns were received, aggregated 19,734 as compared with 20,162 on October 1. The staffs indicated were practically the same size as on November 1, 1924.

Steam Railways.—The trend of employment on steam railway operation was downward after five months of uninterrupted expansion. In Quebec and the Prairie Provinces there were comparatively large declines, while improvement was noted in Ontario. Reports were tabulated from 102 employers having 77,168 employees, or 420 less than on October 1. Increased personnel was indicated on November 1, 1924, but the index number then was very slightly lower.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Continued improvement was noted in shipping in Quebec. The payrolls of the 59 employers reporting rose from 14,990 on October 1 to 16,067 persons on November 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the same time last year, when, in one of the fluctuations that constantly take place in this industry, there was a considerable decline in activity.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—The first reduction in employment to be recorded since February was shown in building construction on November 1, when the 303 contractors reporting decreased their payrolls by 1,605 persons to 26,789. There were contractions in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere little change was indicated. This shrinkage affected a greater number of workers than did the losses registered on the same date

of last year; the index number stood at 140·7, as compared with 130·8 in 1924.

Highway.—Employment on highways continued to diminish, repeating the downward movement indicated at the same time in previous years. The largest decreases were in Quebec and Ontario, but there was also a falling off in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. An aggregate working force of 15,915 persons was employed by the 119 highway contractors making returns, who had 18,305 workers on October 1.

Railway.—The number of men employed on railway construction and maintenance declined by 4,006 to 36,496 on November 1, according to 38 employers in this division. The most marked losses were in Quebec and Ontario, but employment showed a downward tendency in all provinces. Approximately the same sized reduction was noted on November 1, 1924, and the index number then was only slightly below its present level.

Services

Hotels and restaurants, mainly in summer resorts, continued to release employees, while other divisions of the service group showed no general change. Statistics were compiled from 164 employers having 13,552 employees, as against 14,635 in the preceding month. The bulk of the losses took place in the Prairie Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. Although this contraction exceeds that registered on November 1, 1924, the index number is now a little higher.

Trade

Important gains were noted in retail trade on November 1, the additions being the largest indicated on that date any year since the record began in 1920. All provinces shared in the gains, which were largely confined to retail trade. A combined working force of 58,879 persons was employed by the 557 establishments reporting, who had 57,043 employees at the beginning of October. The index stands over six points higher than on November 1 last year.

The accompanying table gives index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of October and November, 1925, as compared with November 1 of the last four years. The columns headed "Relative Weight" in the tables in this article showed the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on November 1, 1925.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR OCTOBER, 1925

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of October, 1925, showed a decrease of over 46 per cent in the average daily placements from that of the preceding period. This large reduction was due to the seasonal curtailment in the demand for harvest workers in the west, this demand having reached an unusually high level during September of this year, while a gain of over 6 per cent was registered when the records were compared with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1923, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications declined steadily throughout the month, though at the close of the period under review it was four points higher than the level attained at the close of October, 1924, while the curve of placements, though showing a decline during the first half of the month, rose again during the latter half of the period under review, remaining on a higher level than that reached during the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 85·2 and 83·0 during the first and second half of October, in contrast with the ratio of 79·0 and 79·1 during the same period in 1924. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 77·5 and 79·4, as compared with 73·6 and 71·6 during the corresponding month of last year.

A summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications reported during the first half of October was 1,924, as compared with 2,349 during the preceding period, and with 1,850 daily during the corresponding period in 1924. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,801 daily, in contrast with 1,924 during the latter half of October a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,640 vacancies during the first half, and 1,495 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,462 and 1,522 vacancies during the month of October, 1924. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half

of September, 1925, averaged 2,304 daily. The Service effected an average of 1,491 placements during the first half of October, of which 1,070 were in regular employment and 421 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,992 daily, and with 1,362 daily during the first half of the October, 1924. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,429 daily (1,030 regular and 399 casual), as compared with an average of 1,379 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of October, 1925, the offices of the Service referred 40,811 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 39,379 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 28,322, of which 24,677 were of men and 3,645 of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 11,057. The number of vacancies reported by employers numbered 32,527 for men and 9,703 for women, a total of 42,230, while applications for work totalled 50,212, of which 39,040 were from men and 11,172 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		Totals
	Regular	Casual	
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925 (10 months).....	275,452	91,054	366,506

MARITIME PROVINCES

Orders listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the month of October 1925 were over 23 per cent in excess of the preceding month, but nearly four per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Gains under both comparisons were reported by New Brunswick offices, while Nova Scotia offices reported losses. Placements by Nova Scotia offices were nearly 11 per cent higher than in September, but about 7 per cent less than in October 1924. New Brunswick offices made over 39 per cent more placements during October than in the preceding month and nearly 3 per cent more than in October 1924. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected in Nova Scotia were manufacturing 132, of which 98 were in the iron and steel division; logging 80; construction and maintenance 57; services 178 and trade 70 and in New Brunswick manufacturing 89; logging 114; construction and maintenance 81 and services 576. During the month of October 292 men and 65 women were placed in regular employment through Nova Scotia offices and 200 men and 84 women through offices in New Brunswick.

QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment during October were nearly 22 per cent greater than in September, and over 77 per cent in excess of October 1924. Increased demand for bush workers was mainly responsible for the improvement indicated in the former comparison, while building construction workers were also in greater demand than during October last year. Placements were over 11 per cent higher than in September and more than 52 per cent above October 1924. All industrial groups participated in the gains over October 1924, those in the manufacturing, logging and building groups being the most pronounced. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 143; logging 1,092; transportation 128; construction and maintenance 573, and services 780. Regular employment was secured for 2,125 men and 669 women.

ONTARIO

There was a nominal decline only in the number of orders received by Ontario offices during October when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 14 per cent over the corresponding month of last year was recorded. Placements were about 5 per cent lower than in September, but nearly 10 per cent higher than during October, 1924. The most important gains over October of last year occurred in manufacturing, farming, transportation and construction and maintenance, offset in part by reduced demand for bush workers. Industrial groups in which employment was secured for most workers were manufacturing 1,719; logging 2,039; farming 1,571; transportation 640; construction and maintenance 2,893; trade 455; and services 3,586, of whom 2,197 were household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 8,045 of men and 1,264 of women.

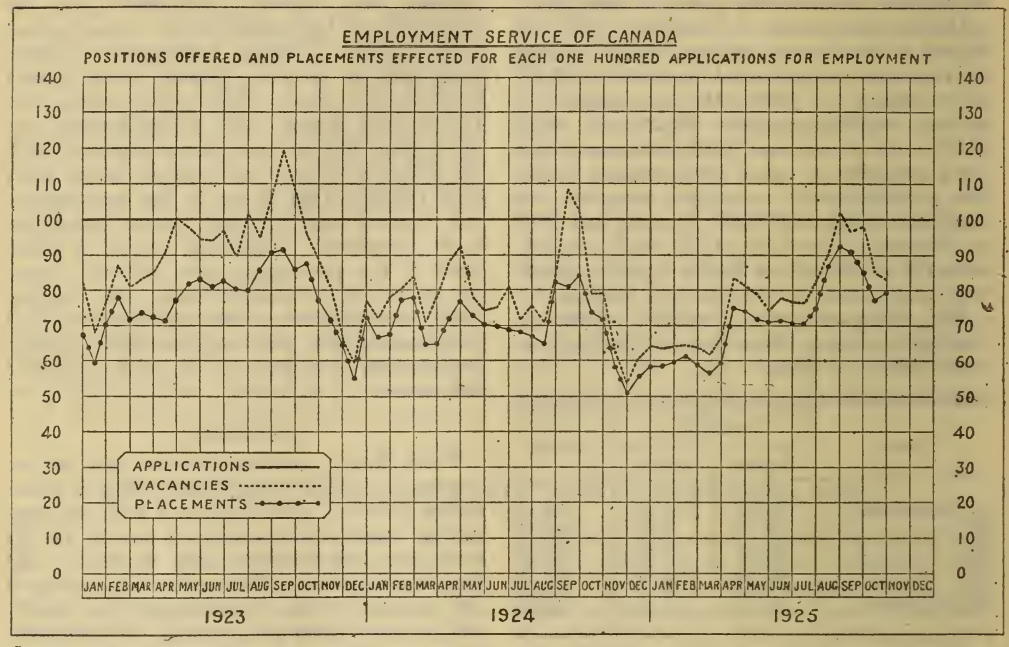
MANITOBA

The number of orders received during October was nearly 38 per cent less than in September and over 26 per cent below October 1924. Lessened demand for farm workers owing to an earlier harvest this year was mainly responsible for the reductions under both comparisons, although this was offset somewhat in the latter comparison by an increase in orders for household workers.

The percentage of placements during October was over 21 per cent below September and nearly 2 per cent less than during October, 1924, a reduction in farm placements in the latter comparison being offset by increased placements under services and logging. Nearly all the bush placements were transfers from Winnipeg to lumber camps in the Port Arthur zone. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing 207; logging 1,506; farming 1,405; and trade 138. During the month under review 3,490 men and 278 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment during October were nearly 35 per cent less than in September but over 2 per cent higher than in October of last year. Placements were about 25 per cent below September and over 3 per cent above October, 1924. The earlier harvest



construction and maintenance 287; services 2,320 and trade 286. There were during the month 2,563 placements of men and 569 placements of women in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

During October the number of orders received was about 84 per cent less than during the preceding month, and nearly 13 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were about 83 per cent less than during September and nearly 16 per cent less than during October, 1924. These reductions were almost entirely due to curtailment of farm orders owing to the earlier harvest this year. Bush work, however, commenced earlier and heavy placements were made in the Prince Albert zone. Industrial groups in which employment was secured for most workers were logging 695; farming 2,204; construction and maintenance 675; services 788; with consequent reduction in farm orders was mainly responsible for the decreased vacancies and placements when compared with the preceding month. The most noteworthy gain over October, 1924, was in construction and maintenance. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing 185; logging 300; farming 4,471; mining 376; transportation 113; construction and maintenance 928; services 828 and trade 224. Regular employment was secured for 6,168 men and 424 women during the month under review.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decrease of nearly 20 per cent in the number of orders received during October when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 30 per cent in comparison with October of last year. Placements were over 30 per cent less than in September, but nearly 35 per cent in excess

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1925

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1924
					PLACED			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**569**	**72**	**677**	**590**	**357**	**203**	**866**	**322**
Halifax	182	22	266	165	62	103	451	78
New Glasgow	179	34	199	225	157	14	244	121
Sydney	208	16	212	200	138	86	171	123
New Brunswick	**1,004**	**174**	**1,045**	**917**	**284**	**632**	**599**	**454**
Chatham	239	121	207	198	54	144	169	29
Moncton	397	53	369	351	94	256	57	228
St. John	368	0	469	368	136	232	373	197
Quebec	**3,012**	**640**	**4,382**	**3,079**	**2,794**	**67**	**901**	**1,768**
Hull	231	183	353	264	264	0	68	254
Montreal	1,663	203	2,813	1,732	1,620	53	657	995
Quebec	752	146	781	673	612	1	86	298
Sherbrooke	191	36	199	195	155	13	16	165
Three Rivers	175	72	236	215	143	0	74	56
Ontario	**16,761**	**3,661**	**17,320**	**13,739**	**9,309**	**3,789**	**5,313**	**8,176**
Belleville	229	0	192	174	133	41	46	110
Brantford	150	12	203	179	102	52	65	74
Chatham	484	6	476	466	398	68	10	179
Cobalt	260	72	175	153	149	2	21	253
Fort William	658	251	624	559	459	100	94	289
Guelph	195	66	285	180	103	66	123	67
Hamilton	1,067	36	1,341	1,062	430	628	996	327
Kingston	251	22	260	242	105	133	75	115
Kitchener	267	44	382	296	149	111	109	131
London	371	65	503	407	249	94	309	265
Niagara Falls	419	97	326	338	264	58	110	112
North Bay	783	271	526	514	484	30	10	476
Oshawa	285	52	357	238	205	33	50	245
Ottawa	1,066	223	1,260	1,197	899	191	355	800
Pembroke	175	380	296	266	254	12	14	139
Peterborough	181	32	216	232	137	24	121	104
Port Arthur	2,612	358	950	950	898	52	20	760
St. Catharines	637	44	651	569	412	156	106	234
St. Thomas	316	54	280	276	160	116	27	89
Sarnia	157	21	169	140	108	32	76	122
Sault Ste. Marie	631	224	442	310	196	84	94	212
Sudbury	854	500	430	405	395	10	0	565
Timmins	213	61	323	259	246	12	44	324
Toronto	3,826	734	5,936	3,678	1,902	1,507	2,309	1,756
Windsor	674	36	717	649	472	177	129	428
Manitoba	**4,859**	**151**	**7,869**	**6,336**	**3,132**	**2,957**	**1,334**	**4,131**
Brandon	406	29	425	371	288	83	57	503
Dauphin	258	17	171	148	79	69	13	121
Winnipeg	4,195	105	7,273	5,817	2,765	2,805	1,264	3,507
Saskatchewan	**4,804**	**465**	**4,937**	**4,714**	**3,768**	**916**	**341**	**4,952**
Estevan	78	4	79	73	53	20	2	326
Moose Jaw	1,199	118	1,380	1,277	1,069	178	195	811
North Battleford	142	11	111	111	70	41	0	61
Prince Albert	828	192	352	343	292	51	16	278
Regina	908	59	1,060	1,023	705	318	45	1,382
Saskatoon	1,011	48	1,258	1,198	992	206	72	762
Swift Current	130	14	169	165	138	27	5	485
Weyburn	80	9	72	69	53	16	3	443
Yorkton	127	10	150	149	140	9	3	399
Melfort	301	0	306	306	256	50	0	5
Alberta	**7,430**	**170**	**8,181**	**7,489**	**6,692**	**848**	**532**	**6,358**
Calgary	3,214	35	3,604	3,213	2,910	303	197	2,954
Drumheller	580	7	652	467	410	57	61	325
Edmonton	2,434	93	2,698	2,639	2,190	400	213	2,118
Lethbridge	853	31	814	765	707	58	50	688
Medicine Hat	349	4	413	405	375	30	11	273
British Columbia	**3,791**	**57**	**5,801**	**3,947**	**2,086**	**1,645**	**2,065**	**1,558**
Cranbrook	325	2	320	315	313	2	5	304
Kamloops	169	3	298	200	125	8	70	87
Nanaimo	51	0	23	16	12	4	65	9
Nelson	119	4	136	130	127	1	29	137
New Westminster	84	4	193	81	38	43	140	34
Penticton	91	1	114	83	33	45	27	26
Prince George	197	5	182	182	177	0	0	102
Prince Rupert	101	0	130	99	74	25	39	38
Revelstoke	29	5	105	8	8	0	61	17
Vancouver	2,112	24	3,541	2,294	992	1,211	1,083	656
Vernon	20	0	28	21	18	3	16	17
Victoria	493	9	731	518	169	303	530	131
All Offices	**42,230**	**5,390**	**50,212**	**40,811**	**28,322**	**11,057**	**11,951**	**27,729***
Men	32,527	3,580	39,040	31,512	25,677	6,391	9,132	24,420
Women	9,703	1,810	11,172	9,299	3,645	4,666	2,819	3,309

*10 placements effected by offices since closed.

of October, 1924. The principal reductions from September occurred in the manufacturing of lumber and its products, transportation and construction and maintenance. The most noteworthy increase over October of last year was in the construction and maintenance group with smaller gains in farming, transportation and services. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 440; logging 608; farming 226; transportation 310; construction and maintenance 794; services 1,103 and trade 181. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,794 of men and 292 of women.

Movement of Labour

During October, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 28,322 placements in regular employment, of which 19,593 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 3,924 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,490 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,434 to other provinces.

The offices in Quebec issued 502 special rate certificates, 315 provincial and 187 interprovincial. The movement was entirely toward the logging camps of Quebec and Northern Ontario, the majority going to points in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie and Quebec. In Ontario 867 persons were granted certificates, six of whom were for points outside the province and included five bushmen sent from Pembroke to Hull and one farm worker from Sudbury to Moose Jaw. Seven hundred and forty-three of the provincial transfers were bushmen, 108 were building, highway and railway construction labourers, three were miners, three bricklayers, two stonemasons, and two were farm workers. Manitoba offices issued certificates to 1,134 persons, 119 going to points within the province, and 1,015 going to other provinces. From Winnipeg three hotel workers and three bushmen were sent to Dauphin, one cordwood cutter, one baker, three domestics, and seven hotel workers to Brandon, one housekeeper and four hotel workers to points within the Winnipeg zone, and 65 farm labourers to various districts throughout the province. In addition Brandon transferred 31 bushmen to Dauphin. The interprovincial movement included 1,002 bushmen, one cook, and one hotel worker travelling to Port Arthur, one chambermaid to Estevan, one kitchen maid to Regina, one farm labourer to Alberta, and eight to Saskatchewan, all of whom were despatched from Winnipeg. Saskatchewan issued 740 certificates, 529 provincial and 211 interprovincial. Of the provincial transfers 394 were bushmen, the majority going to points in the vicinity of Prince Albert, 71 were farm hands, six were miners sent from Regina to Estevan, 22 were teamsters, 16 of whom went from Saskatoon to North Battleford, and the remainder were construction labourers, hotel and household workers. The interprovincial movement included 99 sugar beet workers travelling from Estevan, Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon to the Lethbridge zone, 111 bush workers from Moose Jaw, Regina, Yorkton and Saskatoon to the Prince Albert, Dauphin and Port Arthur zones, and one farm worker from Saskatoon to Calgary. The Alberta offices despatched 599 workers at the reduced rate, 585 to points within the province. Of these, 345 were harvesters, 126 were bushmen, the majority going to the Lethbridge zone, 43 were teamsters, 25 were miners sent by the Edmonton and Calgary offices to points in the Edmonton zone, seven were carpenters, five were beet pickers travelling to Lethbridge from Edmonton, and the rest were mostly domestic and hotel workers. Of the interprovincial transfers Edmonton sent one sheepherder to North Battleford and one farm worker and one housekeeper to Saskatoon, and Calgary sent two labourers, one teamster, one cook, one carpenter, and three bridgemen to Revelstoke, one cook to Swift Current and one farm worker to each of the Saskatoon and Cranbrook zones. In British Columbia the transportation certificates numbered 82, of which one was issued to a farm worker going from New Westminster to Saskatchewan, and the remainder to persons travelling to employment within the province. Forty-five of the provincial certificates were issued to bushmen, the majority going to the Prince George zone. The balance of the provincial movement included four carpenters, four miners, four engineers, seven labourers, six hotel and household workers, two powdermen, two blacksmiths, two teamsters, two farm hands, two saw-mill workers and one steel layer.

Of the 3,924 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 2,361 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 1,554 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, four by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and five by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN OCTOBER, 1925

THE building permits issued by 60 cities during October were valued at $11,059,697, as compared with $9,931,968 in September, 1925, and with $11,817,189 in October of last year. There was, therefore, an increase of $1,127,729 or 11.4 per cent in the first comparison and a decrease of $757,492 or 6.4 per cent in the second.

Some 50 cities supplied detailed statements, showing that they had granted permits for the erection of approximately 1,200 dwellings estimated to cost about $6,400,000, and of over 2,600 other buildings valued at more than $2,900,000. In September, permits were granted for some 1,400 dwellings at a proposed cost in excess of $5,800,000, and for more than 2,700 other buildings, valued at nearly $3,600,000.

Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia registered increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with September, that of $922,253 or 32.7 per cent in Quebec being the largest. The remaining provinces showed declines, of which that of $250,955 or 45.8 per cent in Manitoba was most pronounced.

As compared with the same month of last year, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported gains in the value of the building authorized; in the latter province the total for the month under review exceeded that for October, 1924, by $1,119,365 or 132.7 per cent. Ontario recorded the greatest absolute reduction in this comparison, of $875,174 or 16.0 per cent, but in New Brunswick there was a larger proportional loss of $146,645 or 78.0 per cent.

Montreal and Toronto issued permits at a higher valuation than in September, 1925, but the totals were less than in October last year. In Vancouver, on the other hand, the building authorized was lower than in the preceding month, but considerably greater than in the same month of 1924. In Winnipeg, there were decreases in both comparisons, Sydney, St. John, Shawinigan Falls, Westmount, Brantford, Niagara Falls, Stratford, St. Catharines, Sarnia, York Township, Sandwich, Walkerville, Woodstock, St. Boniface, Saskatoon, New Westminster and Prince Rupert reported increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with both September, 1925, and October, 1924.

Cumulative Record for First Ten Months, 1925.—The following table shows the aggregate value of the building authorized in 60 cities

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

Cities	Oct. 1925	Sept. 1925	Oct. 1924
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—			
Charlottetown	Nil	4,000	
Nova Scotia	25,883	33,638	29,885
*Halifax	16,945	30,170	23,660
New Glasgow	3,700	1,040	2,145
*Sydney	5,238	2,428	4,080
New Brunswick	41,305	127,805	187,950
Fredericton	Nil	8,300	162,000
*Moncton	805	104,005	14,550
*St. John	40,500	15,500	11,400
Quebec	3,739,782	2,817,529	4,512,363
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	2,988,941	2,106,910	4,105,128
*Quebec	176,741	328,994	122,735
Shawinigan Falls	148,100	18,300	20,675
*Sherbrooke	57,700	102,600	6,000
*Three Rivers	51,150	113,725	33,200
*Westmount	317,150	147,000	224,625
Ontario	4,579,737	4,307,016	5,454,911
Belleville	11,925	16,700	15,400
*Brantford	13,615	8,362	8,855
Chatham	4,200	26,505	21,125
*Fort William	47,915	41,820	528,950
Galt	7,281	2,940	17,535
*Guelph	18,580	44,698	37,077
*Hamilton	183,550	191,900	175,850
*Kingston	19,831	53,171	85,339
*Kitchener	123,164	104,654	162,229
*London	189,235	152,635	244,265
Niagara Falls	106,045	66,995	83,997
Oshawa	22,465	64,700	25,325
*Ottawa	305,498	309,075	231,919
Owen Sound	1,000	3,400	5,500
*Peterboro	31,300	24,760	50,959
*Port Arthur	7,365	56,370	10,380
*Stratford	33,190	18,670	24,895
*St. Catharines	57,585	34,975	37,899
*St. Thomas	8,570	14,025	27,725
Sarnia	62,345	57,100	62,325
Ontario—Con.			
Sault Ste. Marie	14,065	17,415	146,643
*Toronto	2,051,735	1,856,635	2,202,215
York Township	493,500	285,000	475,250
Welland	16,635	11,335	23,215
*Windsor	303,707	386,297	467,395
Ford	107,065	175,600	37,530
Riverside	21,500	121,700	22,600
Sandwich	169,675	95,700	107,200
Walkerville	136,000	57,000	108,000
Woodstock	11,196	6,879	7,314
Manitoba	296,535	547,490	321,745
*Brandon	1,665	60	45,300
St. Boniface	95,070	56,730	17,345
*Winnipeg	199,800	490,700	259,100
Saskatchewan	224,985	234,690	198,765
*Moose Jaw	6,820	7,025	76,310
*Regina	76,445	144,895	64,520
*Saskatoon	141,720	82,770	57,935
Alberta	188,685	390,260	268,150
*Calgary	88,885	118,295	73,480
*Edmonton	95,800	247,510	92,125
Lethbridge	335	24,405	68,845
Medicine Hat	3,665	50	33,700
British Columbia	1,962,785	1,469,540	843,420
Nanaimo	2,200	800	13,350
*New Westminster	47,525	33,265	16,950
Point Grey	339,700	546,900	425,600
Prince Rupert	867,350	19,450	14,535
South Vancouver	66,275	137,675	48,123
*Vancouver	605,430	674,055	293,085
*Victoria	34,305	57,395	31,777
Total—60 cities	11,059,697	9,931,968	11,817,189
*Total—35 Cities	8,348,405	8,105,349	9,851,912
Cumulative total for 60 cities—first ten months	1925	1924	1923
	107,554,857	107,350,304	118,004,410

during the first ten months of the last six years. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials for the same months in those years are also indicated. There was an increase during 1925 of 0.2 per cent over 1924, of 9.0 per cent over 1921, and of 1.1 per cent over 1920, but declines of 8.9 per cent and 15.5 per cent as compared with 1923 and 1922, respectively.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued in 60 cities during September and October, 1925, and October, 1924. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

Year	Value	Index No. of Wholesale Prices (10 mos. average)
1925.....	$107,554,857	153·9
1924.....	107,350,304	160·6
1923.....	118,004,410	166·8
1922.....	127,279,136	162·0
1921.....	98,654,016	187·0
1920.....	106,350,792	215·5

French Trade Unions as Shareholders

A certain number of railwaymen employed by the large railway companies in France and attached to the trade unions which are affiliated to the French Confederation of Christian Workers, have for some time practised what is known as "trade union shareholding" in the companies by whom they are employed. The aim is that representatives of the trade unions concerned should be allowed access to the shareholders' general meeting. For this purpose the union itself acquires a considerable number of shares in the company and sets up in its accounting branch a special service known as the shareholding fund. To this fund members are invited to entrust any securities which are productive of interest and the deposits thus secured are devoted to the purchase of railway shares. It is provided that the securities deposited by workmen may be withdrawn at will on a period of notice which varies, according to the amount withdrawn, from a week to three months. With the annual dividends on the railway shares and the capital accruing from the repayment of shares, the trade union after deducting the sums necessary for paying a fixed rate of interest to its own shareholders (normally 5 per cent), constitutes a reserve fund for investment in securities other than railway company shares in order to guarantee and facilitate the repayment of their deposits to all those who partially or entirely withdrew the sums which they had contributed. The system would not appear to allow of the possibility, without inconvenience or opposition, of a sufficient number of shares in the companies being acquired to enable the staff to impose its will upon the general meeting of shareholders or upon the management, but at the same time it is possible in all cases to make the views of the staff heard by the other shareholders and by the management, to formulate claims and to bring them to the notice of public opinion.

Credit Unions in Canada and United States

"La Caisse Populaire" was organized at Levis, Quebec, Canada, in 1900, being modelled after the Raiffeisen rural banks and the Schultze-Delitzsch credit system used by the workers in Germany. Since that date similar credit unions have been established in twenty states of the American Union.

The purpose of a credit union is threefold: (1) To promote thrift among members of a group; (2) to create credit for them at legitimate rates, of interest, and (3) to educate them in matters having to do with the management and control of money. The groups may be rural or urban, comprising farmers, factory workers, clerks, railroaders, women's clubs, fraternal orders, etc.

Funds are accumulated by the sale of shares, generally at $5 par. A credit union aims to help those who are least able to save, and for that reason permits of payments in weekly or monthly instalments, as low as ten and twenty-five cents. Stress is put more upon regularity of payment than upon the amount paid. Additional funds are secured by the deposits, likewise very small, of members of the union. The success of a credit union depends largely upon the habit of saving which it creates among its members. Money thus accumulated is used in making provident loans to members exclusively.

Urban credit unions make remedial loans arising from emergencies such as sickness, operations, death and sudden unemployment. They help the small business man over temporary depressions and enable him to take advantage of gaining by cash buying. Rehabilitation loans have helped men returned from the war to re-establish themselves. There are loans for college tuitions in technical and normal schools and night courses in law, science, etc. Other loans in the form of second mortgages, aid members to purchase homes on which banks take a first mortgage. A credit union is supplemental to banks, being concerned with deposits too small for ordinary banks to handle profitably.

AGREEMENTS AS TO WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN COAL MINES IN ALBERTA

IN the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October (p. 961) and in various preceding issues, reference was made to changes in wages for coal miners in Alberta since October. 1924, when a strike beginning on April 1, 1924, was terminated by a decrease in wages of about 12½ per cent. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1924, p. 936). The revision of this agreement on June 17, 1925, by an agreement signed by the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America; District 18, and certain operators, members of the Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association, (who as members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association had been parties to the District Agreement) provided for a further reduction in wages of 15 per cent for contract miners and from 15 per cent to 25 per cent for day labour. This arrangement followed the severance of their connection with the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association by several of the operators belonging to it, who entered into separate agreements with their employees. The employees in turn gave up their membership in the United Mine Workers of America and either organized as independent unions or elected committees for the purpose of negotiating with the operators separately, the mines having been closed down for lack of orders by the operators on the ground that orders could not be secured at prices necessary to pay the District wage scale. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1925; pp. 510-514). Some operators continued under the agreement.

The revision of the District Agreement in June for the Red Deer Valley mines was subject to ratification by the members of the union and a number of these, before the vote was taken, left the United Mine Workers' Union, formed another union called the Red Deer Valley Miners' Union, and picketed the mines which were operating under the new agreement, which had in the meantime been ratified by the remaining members. Later (in September) the seceding miners also went to work under the same wages as in the new agreement, and an agreement substantially the same was signed by some of the operators and an independent union. Other labour organizations also became active in the area so that there were various unions competing for the adherence of the miners.

On November 30, a strike occurred in some of the mines (this is referred to elsewhere in this issue). The officers of the United Mine Workers of America negotiated with the operators with whom they had an agreement and arranged for an increase in the wages of drivers in the agreement from $4.90 per day to $5.25.

In the Mountain Park coal area the operators, parties to the District Agreement of October 10, 1924, as members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, continued operations under the agreement until it terminated on September 30, in accordance with notice given by the operators March 31, under the provisions of the agreement. The operators then entered into an agreement with independent unions or with committees of their employees, with the same wages and working conditions as the District Agreement with the Red Deer Valley operators.

The agreement of June 17, 1925, provided for amendments to the District Agreement dated October 10, 1920, which by various amendments and renewals continued in force the District Agreement dated June 10, 1920, which covered in detail wages and working conditions in force since April 1, 1920. The text of this agreement appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1920, page 1047. The text of the agreement in force since June 17, 1925, that is the 1920 agreement as amended June, 1925 has been received and is given herewith, but the contract rates for the various mines included are omitted.

AGREEMENT entered into between District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, of the first part, and The Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association, of the second part, representing the following mines: [names omitted].

It is mutually understood and agreed that the following conditions and rates shall govern the parties hereto from the date hereof [June 17, 1925] to March 31, 1928, and that the parties hereto will meet in conference thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this Agreement to discuss a renewal thereof:

Management of Mine.—The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right. However, the company agrees not to discharge employees or refuse work to applicants on account of, or because of, their affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America.

NOTE: It is not the intention of this clause that miners working under contract will be taken from their working place indefinitely to perform company work.

Check-off.—This contract is made and entered into for the sole use of the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the members of The Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association. All men who work in and around the mines who are eligible to become members of the United Mine Workers of

America shall join that organization and agree to sign check-off for all dues, assessments and fines, and the management of the mines agrees to forward deductions made to the secretary of the district or such other person as that official may designate. All union assessments over the sum of $1.50 per employee per month must be approved by the secretary of District 18.

Form of Order

"I authorize and empower you to deduct and pay to the secretary of District No. 18, U.M.W. of A., or such other person as that official may designate, from my earnings from month to month the sum of Five Dollars ($5.00) or such less amount as may be designated by the secretary of the district or such other person as he may appoint by order."

Witness..... (Signed).....

Settlement of Local and General Disputes.—(*a*) In case any disputes or grievances arise under this agreement or any local agreement made in connection therewith, whether the dispute or grievance is claimed to have arisen by the company, or any person or persons employed, or by the men as a whole, then the parties shall endeavour to settle the matter as hereinafter provided. But before any grievances or disputes shall be submitted to the Pit Committee, the person or persons affected shall endeavour, by personal application to the Pit Boss, Overman or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises, to settle the matter, and in the event of them agreeing their decision shall be final.

(*b*) In case of any local dispute arising in any mine and failure to agree between the Pit Boss, Overman or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises and any employee, the Pit Committee and Mine Superintendent or Mine Manager shall endeavour to settle the matter, and if they agree their decision shall be final.

(*c*) In the event of the failure of the Pit Committee and the Mine Superintendent or Mine Manager to settle any dispute so referred to them, as well as in the event of other disputes arising, the matter in dispute shall be referred in writing to the Commissioner of the Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, who shall meet as soon as practicable, and not in any event later than fourteen (14) days, with a Joint Committee of six (6) composed of the Commissioner of the Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association, the General Manager or General Superintendent of the mine where the dispute arose and another appointed by him, the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, the President or Secretary of the Local where the dispute arose and one other District Officer. If they agree their decision shall be binding upon both parties. In the event of their failure to agree they shall endeavour to select an independent chairman, and failing to agree upon an independent chairman the Commissioner of the Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, shall ask the Minister of Labour to appoint such chairman. The decision of the committee thus constituted shall be binding upon both parties.

(*d*) In the meantime, and in all cases while disputes are being investigated and settled, the miners, mine labourers and all other parties involved must continue to work pending investigation and until final decision has been reached; but where miner, miners, mine labourer or mine labourers has or have been discharged by the company, he or they shall not remain in the employ of the company while his or their case is being investigated and settled. If the claim be made within five (5) days, where a man or men has or have been unjustly discharged, the case shall be dealt with according to this article, and if it is proven that he or they have been unjustly dealt with he or they shall be reinstated. If a claim is made for compensation for time lost, in cases where reinstatement has followed, it shall be left to the Joint Committee as provided for in subsection "c" to decide what amount (if any) is to be paid.

(*e*) Any breach of this agreement by any of the parties hereto is not to void the said agreement, but the same is to be continued in full force and effect.

(*f*) If the Commissioner of The Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association or the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, are unable, on account of sickness or absence from the district, to attend to the duties hereinbefore set out, those duties in the first instance would be assumed by either the President or Vice-President of the Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association, and in the second instance by either the Vice-President or Secretary of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America. Due notice as to who would attend to these duties to be sent immediately, in the first instance to the party of the first part, and in the second instance to the party of the second part.

Duties of Pit Committee.—The Pit Committee shall be a committee of three (3) in each mine or other plant covered by this agreement, selected by the employees working at such mine or plant from among their own number, except one (1) member may be a Checkweighman or an officer of the Local Union, not necessarily an employee of the company. This member must previously have been selected as Checkweighman or officer from amongst the employees of the aforesaid mine or other plant. Due notice of such selection, properly certified in writing, shall be given to the company.

The duties of the Pit Committee shall be confined to the settlement of disputes between the Pit Boss or Foreman and any employee working in or around the mines, arising out of this agreement and all agreements made in connection therewith the Pit Boss or Foreman and man or men having failed to agree.

The Pit Committee, in discharge of its duties, shall under no circumstances go around the mine for any cause whatever unless called by the Pit Boss or Foreman, or by a miner or dayman who may have a grievance which he has first tried to and can not settle with the Boss.

Members of the Pit Committee employed as daymen shall not leave their places of duty during working hours except by permission of the Pit Boss or Foreman, or in cases involving the stoppage of the mine.

New Work.—Whenever any new work arises a price for which has not been provided for in this agreement, on the request of the company or the miners a Joint Committee of six (6), composed of the Commissioner of The Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association, the General Manager or General Superintendent of the mine where the price is asked for and another appointed by him, the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, the President or Secretary of the Local where the price is asked for and one other District Officer, shall meet within fourteen (14) days. If they agree their decision shall be binding upon both parties. In the event of their failure to agree they shall endeavour to select an independent chairman, and failing to agree upon an independent chairman the Commissioner of The Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America,

shall ask the Minister of Labour to appoint such chairman. The decision of the committee thus constituted shall be binding upon both parties.

Whenever any new system is inaugurated or radical change in the present system is made in any mine where there is a contract price fixed thereon, the company or the employee may ask for a price to be fixed on the work as "New Work"; as, for example, a change from "Longwall" to "Pillar and Stall," or vice versa, shall be considered "New Work."

In making the prices for New Work the company shall be guided by existing prices in the same mine or other mines in the neighbourhood.

Meantime, if the work is continued until such price has been arranged, all men shall be paid on the Day Wage Scale.

Employees not under Jurisdiction.—All employees connected with the management of the mine are not to be under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America or be members thereof, and shall include the following:—

Mine Manager or Superintendent, Overman or Assistant Overman, Pit Bosses, Fire Bosses, Boss Driver, Stable Boss, Master Mechanic, Electricians, Weighman, Head Carpenter, Head Blacksmith, Tipple or Breaker Foreman, Leader Boss, Night Watchman, Coke Oven Foreman, Outside Foreman, and all other Foremen, Timekeepers, Coal Inspectors, and Head Lampman.

Construction and Extensive Repairs.—It is agreed that all men working on improvements and extensive repairs are not included in the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America.

The erection of head frames, tipples, breakers, washers, building, coke ovens, scales, machinery, railroad tracks and switches, etc., necessary for the completion of a plant, all being in the nature of construction work and extensive repairs or rebuilding of the same class of work, are to be considered as improvements and extensive repairs and the employees thereon are to be excluded as above when employed on such work only.

Penalty for Absence from Work.—When an employee absents himself from his work for a period of two (2) days unless through sickness or by first having properly arranged with the Pit Boss or Foreman and obtained his consent, he may be discharged. All employees whose absence would cause any stoppage of work must, before absenting themselves, properly arrange with or notify the Pit Boss or Foreman for or of their absence, otherwise they may be discharged. Any employee who habitually, to the extent of five (5) days per month, absents himself from work may be discharged.

Checkweighmen and Checkmeasurers.—The Company will grant the right to the Miners to employ Checkweighers and Checkmeasurers, and will grant the said Checkweighers and Checkmeasurers every facility to enable them to render a correct account of all coal weighed or checked, and will allow the cars to be tared from time to time, and the machine to be properly tested from time to time, and will deduct from the wages of all Contract Miners such amounts as may be designated from time to time, and will pay over the same to the Checkweigher or Checkweighers, Checkmeasurer or Checkmeasurers.

Preference of Employment.—In case an employee is thrown out of employment, unless discharged or unless the employee has voluntarily withdrawn from employment, he shall be given preference over new men where vacancies occur in the same mine or in other mines in the same camp operated by the same Company.

Minimum Rate.—When a Miner's working place becomes deficient owing to any abnormal conditions or where coal in any district becomes so hard, preventing him from earning the minimum wage of $5.40 per shift, the Company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum, providing he has done a fair day's work. Provided, however, regard shall be had to the pay period in which the deficiency is claimed. This shall not apply where work is performed in two separate places, one being normal and the other abnormal.

Miners taken to do Company Work.—The Company shall pay the sum of $5.40 per day for all miners taken from contract work to do Company work.

Delivery of Material.—In accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act of Alberta, the Company will at all times deliver an adequate supply of suitable timber, rails, ties, planks, and sheet iron at the nearest cross-cut to the face of all raise workings, and in places where the regular pit cars go to the working face, without being handled by the miner, they shall be delivered on the cars to the working face in other places across the pitch; the timber, rails, ties, planks and sheet iron will be delivered at the mouth of the room.

Loading of Coal from Chutes.—In pitching seams, where chutes are used, the Company will handle all coal placed in the chutes by the miners.

Doctor and Hospital Arrangements.—The matter of doctor and hospital arrangements is to be arranged as provided for by the Workmen's Compensation Act of Alberta.

Store.—It shall be understood and agreed that the employees shall be at perfect liberty to purchase goods wherever they may choose to do so.

Holidays.—The following days only shall be observed as holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, May First, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, District and International Election Day, Christmas Day.

Funerals.—In the event of an instantaneous death by an accident in the mine or outside the mine, the miners underground and all other employees may suspend work in the seam where the accident occurred on the day of the accident, but shall resume work on the following day and continue to work till the day of the funeral, when it is optional with them whether they shall work or not.

Sub-Contracting.—No sub-contracting shall be allowed in any mine operated by the Company, but this shall not apply to the employment of Backhands.

Employees to care for Mine.—In case of either local or general suspension of mining either at the expiration of this Agreement or otherwise, the Engineers, Firemen and Pumpmen shall not suspend work, but shall, when mining is suspended, fully protect all the Company's property under their care, and operate fans and pumps, and lower and hoist such men and supplies as may be required to protect the Company's property, and any and all coal required to keep up steam at the Company's plant; but it is understood and agreed that the Company will not ask them to hoist any coal for sale on the market.

Single Shift.—The single shift system in rooms and pillars shall be adhered to as far as practicable.

Wet Places.—A working place in the mine where water drops from the roof in quantities sufficient to wet a man's clothing, or where standing water is over six inches deep, shall be considered a "wet place." The rate for wet places shall be 50 cents per day extra for all inside day wage men.

Rock Miners.—Where a man is engaged on rock work where hammer and steel are used, he shall be considered a "rock miner" and paid rock miner's wages.

If an air drill is used the driller shall be paid machine runner's wages, and the helper paid machine runner's helper's wages. The other men engaged shall be classed as "miners and labourers" as may be.

When a man is engaged on work in both rock and coal, if the amount of loose rock is greater than the

amount of loose coal he shall be classed as a "rock miner" and where the amount of loose coal is greater than the amount of loose rock he shall be classed as a "coal miner."

Brushing.—When a man is engaged on brushing, either top or bottom, using the usual drills and tools, he shall be classed as a "coal miner." If the brushing is done by hammer and steel he shall be classed as a "rock miner."

Timbermen taking out rock while engaged in retimbering or repairing shall not be classed as "rock miners."

Retirement.—Where any employee has drawn his time before the regular payday, he thereby severs his connection with the Company, and any alleged grievance he may have ceases to be a question for consideration under this agreement. The words "drawn before the regular pay-day" is satisfied by the application of the employee for, and his receipt of, his time-check before the regular pay-day.

Chinese Labour.—The United Mine Workers of America do not in any way prohibit the employment of Chinese in or around the mine, but where such labour is employed they shall be paid the scale for such work.

Oil.—Present conditions to prevail.

Pay-day.—All wages earned by any person or persons employed in or about a mine shall be paid in accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act of Alberta. Any employee desiring to leave the service of the Company, on his request shall be paid all moneys due him within two (2) days after his stoppage of work.

Market Restrictions.—It is agreed that District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, will not in any way restrict or interfere with the marketing of coal or coke to any person, firm or corporation.

Turn of Cars.—The Company shall, as far as possible, supply each and every miner with an equal turn of cars.

Backhands.—The present practice of working miners either as partners or with miners and labourers, as it exists in the several camps at the present time, shall be adhered to.

On all Company work the Company shall employ such class of men as the work requires and at the rate of wages provided for in this Agreement.

Contract not to be Voided by Miners' Constitution or Rules.—This contract is in no case to be set aside because of any rule of the United Mine Workers of America now in force or which may hereafter be adopted; nor is this contract to be set aside by reason of any provision in the National, District or Local Constitutions.

Overtime.—All overtime shall be paid for at the Scale Rate per hour. Operators are hereby requested to eliminate overtime and work on Sundays and holidays as far as practicable.

Blasting.—Where in the future blasting is prohibited in the mine and it can be shown that the earnings of the miner decreased thereby, the contract rates shall be taken up as under the "New Work" clause and an equitable allowance shall be made.

Powder.—Where explosive supplies are being sold to the miners they shall be furnished at cost price, which shall include handling, transportation and insurance.

NOTE:—In case any dispute should arise under this clause with respect to selling price, it shall be determined by the Joint Committee in the same manner as is provided in Clause "C" of "Local and General Disputes."

DAY WAGE SCALE

Outside	$ cts.	*Inside*	$ cts.
Power house engineers	4 90–5 70	Machinemen	7 00
Tail rope engineers	5 70	Rock miner	5 85
Hoisting engineers	5 55	Mine carpenter	5 50
Blacksmiths	5 50	Machineman's helper	5 45
Carpenters	5 50	Driver boss	
Machinists	4 90–5 50	Pipe fitters	
Endless rope engineers	5 40	Stableman	
Incline engineer		Driver, spike team	
Boxcar loader engineer		Miner	
Tipple engineer		Timberman	
Locomotive engineer	4 90	Shotlighter	
Car repairer		Bratticeman	5 40
Breaker engineer		Tracklayer	
Timber framer		Main and tail rope rider	
Motor truck driver		Cagers, shaft	
Locomotive switchman	4 50	Clutchman	
Electrician's helper		Hoistman	
Blacksmith's helper		Radial machine man	
Carpenter's helper		Timber handler	5 10
Car repairer's helper		Motorman	
Machinist's helper		Locomotive engineer	4 90
Bottom man	4 45	*Driver	
Fireman		Rope rider	
Tipple dumper		Bratticeman's helper	
Breaker picker boss		Timberman's helper	
Teamsters		Tracklayer's helper	
Box car shoveller		Motorman's helper	
Lampman		Locomotive switchman	
Railway car handler	4 30	Couplers	
Screen engine tender		Pushers	
Fireman's helper		Buckers	
Tipple dumper's helper		Loaders	4 45
Top cager		Cagers, slope and incline	
Timber sawyer		Pumpmen	
Water tender		Grippers	
Breaker oiler		Pipe fitter's helper	
Washer or tipple oiler		Rollermen	
Stableman	4 20	Radial machineman's helper	
Slate pickers		All other labour not classified	
Car oilers			
Ashman			
Wiper			
Coupler			
Rock bank men			
Dirt bank men			
Finisher after boxcar loader			
All other labour unclassified			

Boys' Rates

Car oilers	3 00	Couplers	3 50
Tipple dumpers		Drivers	
Couplers		Grippers	
Slate pickers		Pick carriers	
Check boys		Switch boys	
Tally boys		Pan boys	
		Door boys	

* On December 11 drivers were raised to $5.25

The Western Canada Coal Operators' Association disbanded formally on November 28, 1925, most of the members having entered into separate agreements with their employees or with independent unions. A number of the latter, including some in the Red Deer Valley, united to form the Mine Workers' Union of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, page 1090).

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING November the Department received information regarding thirty-three contracts executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by order in council for the protection of the labour to be employed. In thirty-two of these contracts the general fair wages clause is inserted as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

The remaining contract contained a schedule of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. This schedule is given below.

The following general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council appear in the thirty-three contracts above referred to:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears: (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work

to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Department of Public Works

Contract containing schedule of wages and hours—

Construction of improvements to the wharf at Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q. Names of contractors, Onésime Poliquin and Joseph Poliquin, "O. & J. Poliquin," of Portneuf, P.Q. Date of contract, October 27, 1925. Amount of contract, $8,971.25. A fair wage schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
General Foreman	0·60 per hour	10
Mixer runner	0·50 "	10
Crusher runner	0·50 "	10
Blacksmiths	0·50 "	10
Carpenters	0·45 "	10
Labourers, (concrete)	0·35 "	10
Labourers (ordinary)	0·30 "	10
Driver (one horse & cart)	0·50 "	10
Driver (two horses & wagon)	0·70 "	10

Contracts containing the general Fair Wages Clause—

Dredging East River, N.S. Name of contractor, the Halifax Dredging Company, Limited, of Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 10, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A"—$9 per cubic yard, place measurement. Class "B"—70 cents per cubic yard, scow measurement.

Dredging berths in front of McLeod, Pettingill and Canadian Pacific Railway Wharves at St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, J. S. Porter and G. S. Macdonald, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, October 25, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A"—$8.70 per cubic yard, place measurement. Class "B" 60 cents per cubic yard, place measurement.

Dredging channel at Bersimis, P.Q. Name of contractors, The National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 28, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A"—$8 per cubic yard, scow measurement. Class "B"—$1.05 per cubic yard, scow measurement.

Dredging channel in St. François River in front of the Village of Notre-Dame de Pierreville, P.Q. Name of contractor, Aime Laperrière, Pierreville, P.Q. Date of contract, July 17, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "A"—95 cents per cubic yard, scow measurement. Class "B"—45 cents per cubic yard, scow measurement.

Dredging channel at Breithaupt Leather Company's Wharf, Penetanguishene, Ont. Name of contractor, Théophile Light, Penetanguishene, Ont. Date of contract, November 18, 1925. Amount of contract, Class "B" 80 cents per cubic yard, place measurement.

Construction of pile work wharf at Wolfville, N.S. Name of contractor, Halle B. Bigelow, Canning, N.S. Date of contract, October 24, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $6,767.

Reconstruction of the superstructure of and improvements to the actual Government wharf at Matane, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Limitée, Ste. Marie, county of Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, November 13, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $35,865.50.

Construction of a breakwater at Grand Harbour (Ingall's Head), N.S. Name of contractors, John Flood & Sons, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, November 2, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $21,346.01.

Construction and installation of one electric passenger and one electric freight elevator in the Old Post Office, St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, The Turnbull Elevator Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 26, 1925. Amount of contract, $6,850 plus $150 for the installation of sliding gates and interlocks.

Construction of a close pile harbour wall at Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, J. E. Woolrich and R. H. Brigham, Owen Sound, Ont. Date of contract, October 23, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $13,272.05.

Construction of a landing block, Saugeen River, Ont. Name of contractor, William Hunter, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, October 27, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $7,491.30.

Construction of Breakwater at Dingwall (Aspy Bay), N.S. Name of contractor, W. E. Landry, Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, October 24, 1925. Amount of contract, unit price; approximate expenditure, $54,708.

Construction of Bank protection in Rivière du Gouffre at Baie St. Paul, P.Q. Name of contractor, Théodore Lacouline, Château Richer, P.Q. Date of contract, November 2, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $21,291.

Construction of a laboratory and Rust Investigation Building at Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, The J. McDiarmid Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date

of contract, October 27, 1925. Amount of contract, $27,900 plus $300 for asbestos shingles.

Alterations and additions to the heating plant at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, The James Ballantyne Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 27, 1925. Amount of contract, $15,000.

Construction of a pier at Green Point, Gloucester County, N.B. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 31, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $14,579.50.

Construction of North Dyke No. 1, at Steveston, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Fraser River Pile Driving Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, October 26, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $7,531.74.

Construction of repairs to wharf and approach at Clayoquot, B.C. Name of contractors, James McDonald and Thomas Wither, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, October 26, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $4,907.52.

Construction of a pile bent and timber decking wharf at Blubber Bay, B.C. Name of contractor, R. Bumstead, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 27, 1925. Amount of contract, $5,849.

Construction of a cottage at Lawlor's Island, Quarantine Station, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, William Whebby and E. L. Smith, Dartmouth, N.S. Date of contract, October 27, 1925. Amount of contract, $6,722.

Construction of a Post Office at Chipman, N.B. Name of contractors, J. A. Grant & Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, November 3, 1925. Amount of contract, $8,445.

Construction of rock mound submerged dams and removal of portion of Deer Rock, in the Columbia River Narrows, below Burton, District of Kootenay, B.C. Name of contractor, A. H. Green, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, October 26, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $9,736.15.

Reconstruction of the public wharf at Chute à Blondeau, Ont. Name of contractor Joseph Lalonde, St. Andrews East, P.Q. Date of contract, October 26, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $4,950.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Burlington, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 18, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $6,981.60.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Saulnierville, N.S. Name of contractor, Thomas M. Rawding, Liverpool, N.S. Date of contract, November 17, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $7,418.49.

Construction of a public building at St. Jacques de l'Achigan, P.Q. Name of contractor, Albert Brouillet, St. Espirit, P.Q. Date of contract, November 13, 1925. Amount of contract, $10,450.

Construction of public building at Stellarton, N.S. Name of contractor, John Johnson, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, November 10, 1925. Amount of contract, $15,770.

Construction of repairs and improvements to the wharf at Father Point, P.Q. Name of contractors, E. Cloutier & Ph. Gaudreau—"Cloutier & Gaudreau," of Trois Saumon, P.Q. Date of contract, October 23, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $19,382.63.

Wharf repairs at St. André, Kamouraska County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Limitée, Ste. Marie de la Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, November 7, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $3,332.50.

Reconstruction of part of the wharf to be taken over at Port au Saumon, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Limitée, Ste. Marie, County Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, November 7, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $11,083.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractors, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, November 18, 1925. Amount of contract, $1,455.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in November, 1925, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 1,892 60
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	252 58
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	10,137 21
Stamping pads, ink, etc	823 08
Mail bag fittings	34,367 30
Scales	967 15
Repairs to letter boxes, etc	98 68
Cotton duck bagging	57,535 45

Department of Railways and Canals

Contract containing the general Fair Wages clause

Supply, delivery and erection of the superstructures of the four movable (Bascule) Bridges over the Welland Ship Canal at Locks Nos. 1 2, 7 and 8, known as Bridges Nos. 1, 3, 7 and 19. Name of contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited. Date of contract, November 18, 1925. Amount of contract, schedule rates (approximately $459,689 estimated from estimated quantities).

UNION WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics compiles each year data as to rates of wages, hours of labour, etc., under the union scales for certain trades in the principal cities in the United States. The information secured is published in detail annually in special reports issued the following year,* but summaries of the figures are given in the *Monthly Labour Review* published by the Bureau. The issues for September and November contain information as to the figures for May 15, 1925, with comparisons with previous years.

The Bureau publishes the hourly rate of pay for each trade in each city on May 15, as specified in the agreements between the unions and employers. The number of employees working under these agreements is also given, the hours per week and the weekly wages for a full week's work. It is stated that it has not been found practicable to secure from the unions or the employees themselves data as to actual or average weekly earnings.

It may be mentioned here that the Bureau also compiles and issues reports on wages and hours of labour in various industries in the United States, the data being taken from the pay rolls of employers by agents of the Bureau, and for these reports data as to actual weekly earnings are secured and also as to hours worked.

The Bureau analyses the data as to trade union scales, calculating index numbers of rates of wages per hour, full time hours per week and wages per week full time. The following table gives these index numbers for all trades and cities for previous years, the data going back to 1907.

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION WAGE RATES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF MAY EACH YEAR, 1907 TO 1925.

(1913=100·0)

Year	Index numbers of—		
	Rate of wages per hour	Full-time hours per week	Rate of wages per week full time
1907	89·7	102·6	91·5
1908	91·0	102·1	92·5
1909	91·9	101·9	93·3
1910	94·4	101·1	95·2
1911	96·0	100·7	96·5
1912	97·6	100·3	97·7
1913	100·0	100·0	100·0
1914	101·9	99·6	101·6
1915	102·8	99·4	102·3
1916	107·2	98·8	106·2
1917	114·1	98·4	112·4
1918	132·7	97·1	129·6
1919	154·5	94·7	147·8
1920	199·0	93·8	188·5
1921	205·3	93·9	193·3
1922	193·1	94·4	183·0
1923	210·6	94·3	198·6
1924	228·1	93·9	214·3
1925	237·9	93·0	222·3

The data cover Bakers, Building Trades (41 trades), Chauffeurs and Teamsters and Drivers, Freight Handlers (Longshoremen), Granite Cutters and Stonecutters, Laundry Workers, Linemen, Printing Trades (book and job offices 10 trades; new offices, 8 trades), and Street Railway Employees. The number of employees included in the compilation was 717,016 in 66 cities. It will be observed that figures for railway employees, coal miners, iron and steel workers. etc., are not included.

* Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour, May 15, 1924, Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics No. 388, Wages and Hours of Labour Series, Government Printing Bureau, Washington (June, 1925).

ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY OF CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census, covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry, and general manufactures in Canada. This annual census is in addition to the Bureau's decennial census and the statistics of population, finance, education, etc. Preliminary reports on various industries have been reviewed in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. These preliminary reports are consolidated from time to time in general reports issued by the Bureau.

Distilled Liquors, 1923 and 1924

This report covers operations in 9 plants in 1923 and 13 in 1924. In the latter year there were in Ontario, 4; in Quebec, 6; in British Columbia, 2, and in Manitoba, 1; an increase over 1923 of 1 in Ontario, 2 in Quebec, and 1 in Manitoba. There was an increase in the capital investment from $16,135,724 to $22,-556,007, or $6,420,283. The net value of the products increased from $2,511,749 to $7,388,-923. The gross value of the products in 1923 in all provinces was $4,226,465, of which 72.9 per cent represented the value of whiskies and other potable spirits. In 1924 the gross value was $10,711,801 of which 86.7 per cent represented the value of whiskies and other potable spirits. The production of these thus increased in value during the period $6,208,124, or 201.5 per cent.

Employment statistics are given under three heads. The first table shows that in 1923 there was $556,458 received in salaries and wages by 409 employees, and in 1924 $1,023,-522 received by 806 employees, an increase in the total salaries and wages of 83.9 per cent. The figures are given separately for those on salaries and wages, and by sex of employee. The next table gives the number of wage earners by months, showing that the average number employed was 327 in 1923 and 721 in 1924. In 1923 the highest level was reached in the months of July and September and the lowest in October. In 1924 the highest level was reached in November and the lowest in August. The third table shows that the average number of days in operation, full time, was 225.0 in 1923 and 232.5 in 1924 and the number of days on part time was 8.0 in 1923 and 16.5 in 1924. The number of days idle was 71.0 in 1923 and 55.0 in 1924. The average number of hours worked per day or shift was 9.0 in 1923 and 8.8 in 1924, while the average number of hours worked per week was 64.1 in 1923 and 53.8 in 1924.

Tables shows statistics of capital employed, fuel consumption, power equipment and materials used in 1923 and 1924.

The imports of distilled liquor are shown by kind of liquor and by countries from which imported. The value of all such imports $19,-456,025 for 1,247,504 gallons in 1923 and $18,-827,149 for 1,261,421 gallons in 1924.

The statistics of exports of distilled liquors by quantity and value in 1923 and 1924 showed that the total value of exports in 1923 amounted to $8,391,484 for 1,130,679 gallons, and in 1924 $10,064,486 for 1,210,458 gallons.

The Fur Goods Industry, 1924

The numbers of fur goods establishments reporting operations in 1924 was 218. These were divided as follows: one in Nova Scotia; 3 in New Brunswick; 67 in Quebec; 115 in Ontario; 16 in Manitoba; 3 in Saskatchewan; 7 in Alberta; and 6 in British Columbia.

The total value of products in 1924 was $12,-265,371, an increase over 1923 of 3 per cent. There were increases in the number of fur coats made and decreases in the furlined coats.

In 1924 there were 2,469 persons employed on an average, being 417 salaried employees, 1,988 wage earners and 64 outside piece workers. Payments to employees amounted to $2,-658,017. The number of wage earners by months shows that employment was highest in November, with 2,303 wage earners, and lowest in February with 1,600. These calculations are also given by provinces.

The 218 establishments were in operation 61,569 days. The number of days idle was 4,704 and the number of hours worked per week was 10,240. The average number of days in operation was 282.4. The average number of hours per week was 46.9 being greatest in Manitoba at 48.6 and least in British Columbia at 44.0.

A table of hours of wage earners in 1924, by provinces, shows that the number working 8 hours per day or less was 1,815; the number working 9 hours was 649; the number working 10 hours was 63; and the number working over 10 hours was 27.

In the classification of establishments according to number of employees, there were 153 establishments with less than 10 persons employed; 37 with 10 to 20 persons; 19 with 20 to 50 persons; and 9 with over 50. Of these last 8 were in Quebec and one in Ontario.

During the year ending March 31, 1925, the total value of furs imported into Canada was $8,333,571. Of this amount, $8,213,317 represented unmanufactured goods and $120,254 manufactured goods. Of the total, 8.5 per

cent were from the United Kingdom, 78.9 per cent from the United States, and the remainder from other countries. The decrease compared with the value of imports in 1924 was 5.6 per cent.

During the year ending March 31, 1925, the total value of furs exported was $17,119,981, a decrease of 7 per cent from the previous year. Of the total, 37.0 per cent went to the United Kingdom, 61.3 per cent went to the United States, and the remainder to other countries. Of the total a very large amount consisted of undressed fur skins, which amounted to $16,960,675; dressed fur skins were valued at $48,446 and manufactures of furs at $110,860.

The report also contains a section on the fur dressing industry, 1924. There were 8 fur dressing and dyeing establishments, there being 5 in Quebec, 2 in Ontario and one in Manitoba. The total number of skins treated was 3,473,409, of which nearly one-half were muskrat skins. Other important kinds of skins were rabbit, squirrel, skunk and Persian lamb. The total amount received for the dressing and dyeing of the furs was $1,120,895, a decrease of $92,127 from the preceding year.

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF CANADA, 1923,

IN connection with the Census of Industry, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently published four preliminary reports on manufacturing statistics for the year 1923, the divisions treated being the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and the Western Provinces, the four reports thus covering the entire country. Each of the reports gives statistics for the year 1922 and 1923, and in the first and last mentioned, the provinces are treated separately. Thus there are three tables for each province, covering principal statistics of the leading industries, principal statistics by groups of industries and principal statistics of the more important cities and towns.

In the Maritime Provinces, there were in Prince Edward Island in 1923, 368 establishments reporting, an increase of 16 over the previous year; in Nova Scotia there were 1,193, an increase of 30; and in New Brunswick there were 872, a decrease of 25. Statistics concerning the ten leading industries of each province are shown, in the order of value of products, the chief ones being: Prince Edward Island, preserved fish; Nova Scotia, iron and steel products; New Brunswick, lumber, lath and shingles. The statistics of cities and towns are given for two in Prince Edward Island, seven in Nova Scotia and nine in New Brunswick. In Prince Edward Island there were 2,745 employees receiving in salaries and wages $606,693; in Nova Scotia there were 17,179 employees receiving $13,226,378; and in New Brunswick, 16,221, receiving $12,868,164. The values of products were respectively: $4,462,821; $81,984,848, and $70,114,006.

Quebec had 7,142 establishments reporting in 1923, a decrease 268 from 1922. The principal statistics of forty leading industries are shown for 1923. In point of production the pulp and paper industry ranked first, with the cotton industry second and railway rolling stock third. In capital investment, the pulp and paper industry led with electric power plants second and cotton third. Pulp and paper had the greatest number of employees 14,134 receiving in salaries and wages $17,323,064. The total number of employees in all industries was 163,622 receiving in salaries and wages $164,356,082 and the value of products was $811,103,396. The table of principal industrial statistics for all cities and towns in Quebec showed that Montreal with 1,451 establishments produced 56.6 per cent of the total for the province.

Ontario showed 9,549 establishments reporting in 1923, an increase of 161 over 1922. Of the forty leading industries the four leading in point of production were automobiles, slaughtering and meat-packing, flour and grist mills and pulp and paper. The first three in point of capital investment were electric light and power, pulp and paper and agricultural implements. In all industries there were 262,770 employees receiving in salaries and wages $307,866,314, while the total value of products was $1,451,883,308. The second table shows that by groups of industries the first three groups in value of production were in 1922 and 1923 iron and steel products, vegetable products, and wood and paper products. The third table shows the principal statistics of 73 cities and towns in order of value of production, Toronto being first with a productive value of $409,829,557 which was 28.2 per cent of the total for the province.

In the Western Provinces in 1923, there were in Manitoba 803 establishments reporting, an increase of 22 for the year; in Saskatchewan, 647, an increase of 33; in Alberta, 723, an increase of 51; and in British Columbia 1,345, an increase of 81. The first main table shows statistics of the ten leading industries in the Prairie Provinces and fifteen in British Columbia. In the Prairie Provinces the flour milling industry stood first, slaughtering and meatpacking being second in Manitoba and

Alberta, with dairy products second in Saskatchewan, while third place was taken by the dairy industry in Manitoba and Alberta, and printing and publishing in Saskatchewan. In British Columbia the lumber industry was first with pulp and paper and fish canning second and third. In the statistics by groups of industries it was shown that the order of the first three groups according to value of production in 1923 was as follows: Manitoba, vegetable products, animal products, wood and paper products; Saskatchewan vegetable products, non-metallic minerals, animal products; Alberta, animal products, vegetable products, wood and paper products; British Columbia, wood and paper products, animal products vegetable products. The number of employees were as follows: 14,816 in Manitoba receiving in salaries and wages $18,394,484; 4,105 in Saskatchewan receiving $5,384,958; 8,767 in Alberta receiving $10,633,705; and 35,042 in British Columbia receiving $38,113,250. Principal statistics of the chief cities and towns in each of the four provinces are given. The total values of products were as follows: Manitoba, $97,334,531; Saskatchewan, $34,337,801; Alberta, $54,337,801; British Columbia, $175,606,992.

Prospects of Mining Industry in Canada

The report of the Dominion Department of Mines for the year ending March 31, 1925, contains the following statement on the position and prospects of the mining industry in Canada:—

The value of the minerals produced in Canada during 1924 was about $209,500,000. This is a decrease from 1923 of about $4,500,000 and is accounted for by decreases in the output of non-metallics, mainly coal, and of structural materials and clay products. The production of metallic minerals on the other hand showed an increase in value of about $18,500,000. Labour troubles in the west were responsible for the decreased production of coal, and delayed building programmes reduced the demand for structural materials and clay products.

In spite of the slight fall in the value of the production the mining industry cannot be described as being in anything but a healthy condition. It has a capital investment over $500,000,000 and employs directly about 60,000 men. It consequently occupies third place among the primary Canadian industries and is exceeded only by agriculture and forest products. While it has shown during the last forty years an extraordinary steady growth with only minor fluctuations, the possibilities of mineral production for the future are of greater interest.

Especially among the western nations world consumption of minerals has increased at a far more rapid rate than the growth of population. According to the best estimates the population of the world during the last forty or forty-five years has grown by about 30 per cent. Within the same period coal production has risen by about 300 per cent, pig-iron output by nearly 300 per cent, copper production by over 1,000 per cent, and petroleum by more than 2,000 per cent. A similar rate of growth is apparent in most other industrial minerals, indicating the extraordinary drain that modern civilization imposes on mineral resources.

The significance of this to Canada is important because of her geographical relationship to the greatest mineral consuming nation of the world. With about 5 per cent of the world's population the United States is said to consume about 42 per cent of the world's output of coal, 53 per cent of the iron, 57 per cent of the steel, 44 per cent of the copper, and 73 per cent of the oil. The United States has enormous mineral resources of its own and has an exportable surplus of many important minerals, yet there is little doubt that its market will sooner or later place a premium upon every valuable mineral occurrence in the Dominion of Canada, just as it has already done with certain of our other natural resources.

These factors are the basis of a well-founded optimism regarding the future of Canada's mineral producing industry.

The development of mineral manufacturing industries of necessity lags somewhat behind the mineral producing industries, but for a young and growing country Canada's position in this respect shows that considerable progress has been, and is being, made. The number of plants in operation during 1924 and turning out manufactured articles of mineral origin was 10,719. These plants had a capital investment of $1,550,000,000 and provided articles to the value of $879,000,000. The Department of Mines is not so much concerned with this phase of industry as it is with the primary industries of production and of later treatment and reduction of ores, but the position of the mineral manufacturing industries is cited as evidence of the relative strength and value to the country of these two groups of industries and the necessity of developing those secondary manufacturing industries that may be based upon our own raw mineral products.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1925

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was upward, both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being considerably higher than in October.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.23 at the beginning of November as compared with $10.89 for October; $10.46 for November, 1924; $10.69 for November, 1923; $10.29 for November, 1922; $11.08 for November, 1921; $15.32 for November, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for November, 1918; and $7.96 for November, 1914. Substantial increases occurred in the prices of potatoes, eggs and butter with less important increases in the prices of milk, cheese, lard and salt pork. The prices of flour, bread, rolled oats, beef, mutton, sugar, beans and prunes were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.51 at the beginning of November as compared with $21.11 for October; $20.81 for November, 1924; $21.19 for November, 1923; $20.89 for November, 1922; $21.60 for November, 1921; $26.13 for November, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.61 for November, 1918; and $14.36 for November, 1914. In fuel, both coal and wood prices advanced slightly. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, showed a substantial advance to 161.1 for November as compared with 156.6 for October; 157.7 for November, 1924; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.5 for November, 1920; and 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak). Fifty-three prices quotations were higher, thirty-three were lower and one hundred and fifty were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material five of the eight main groups were higher, two were lower and one was unchanged. The Vegetable Products group and the Animals and Their Products group both advanced substantially, the former because of higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products and potatoes and the latter mainly because of higher prices for eggs and cheese which more than offset the declines in the prices for hogs, sheep and meats. An increase in the price of spruce caused a slight advance in the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group both showed slight advances. Lower prices for raw cotton and cotton yarn were mainly responsible for the decline in the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group while the Iron and its Products group was slightly lower due to declines in the price of tin plate, round and square steel bars and black steel sheets. Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods advanced. In the former the increase was due to higher prices for foods. Flour, tea, sugar, potatoes, eggs and cheese advanced while meats and foreign fruits declined. In producers' goods, materials for the textile and clothing, for the meat packing and for the metal working industries declined, but these declines were more than offset by the advances in furs, materials for the milling and for the chemical using industries as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods advanced due to higher prices for grains, potatoes, tea, raw sugar, eggs, rubber, furs, wool, smelted products and non-ferrous metals. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were higher mainly because of higher prices for flour and other milled products, sugar, cheese, hessians, glycerine and non-ferrous metal products. Articles of farm origin, of forest origin and of mineral origin advanced while articles of marine origin declined.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, was unchanged, being 146 for September and October; 150 for August and 148 for October, 1924. Grouped by stage of manufacture raw materials were lower, consumers' goods higher, while producers goods were unchanged. Grouped by origin goods produced declined while goods imported advanced.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports rose from 155.45 for October to 161.12 for November while that of imports rose from 164.21 to 166.27. The combined index of both imports and exports advanced from 159.82 to 163.69.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1919, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Prices of beef again showed a general decline, sirloin steak averaging 27.7 cents in November as compared with 28.4 cents in October; rib roast 20.6 cents in November and 21.2 cents in October, and shoulder roast 14.8 cents in November and 15.1 cents in

* LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.

October. Veal was slightly higher at 18.6 cents per pound in the average. Mutton declined from an average of 29.2 cents per pound in October to 28.6 cents in November. Prices were lower in most localities. Fresh pork was down from an average of 29.1 cents per pound to 28.7 cents. Bacon showed little change, averaging 41.7 cents per pound. Boiled ham was 1 cent per pound lower, averaging 61 cents. Fresh fish showed little change. Lard rose from an average of 24.5 cents per pound to 24.8 cents. Eggs were substantially higher, fresh averaging 57.2 cents per dozen in November as compared with 48 cents in October and 43.3 cents in September and cooking averaging 48.7 cents in November, 43 cents in October, and 39.2 cents in September.

Milk averaged slightly higher at 11.9 cents per quart. Increases were also reported from Halifax, Quebec, Hull, Ottawa, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Moose Jaw and Victoria. Dairy butter was up from an average of 41.7 cents per pound in October to 44.7 cents in November and creamery from 47.7 cents in October to 50.5 cents in November. The advances in both cases were general. Cheese rose from 32.3 cents per pound to 33.4 cents.

Bread declined from an average of 7.8 cents per pound in October to 7.7 cents in November. Lower prices were reported from New Glasgow, Fredericton, Three Rivers, Montreal, London, Timmins, Port Arthur, Fort William, Regina, Lethbridge, Victoria and Prince Rupert. Flour fell from an average of 5.4 cents per pound in October to 5.1 cents in November, decreases occurring in most localities. Rolled oats were slightly lower at 5.9 cents per pound. Rice and tapioca showed little change. Canned vegetables again averaged lower, tomatoes being 17.8 cents per can in November and 19.3 cents in October, peas 18.1 cents in November and 18.6 cents in October, and corn 17.7 cents in November and 19.5 cents in October. Beans declined slightly, averaging 8.1 cents per pound. Onions were down from an average of 5.3 cents per pound to 4.9 cents. Potatoes showed a general advance, averaging $1.96 per ninety pounds in November as compared with $1.49 in October. Prunes were slightly lower. Raisins were up from 15.9 cents per pound to 16.6 cents. Canned peaches showed little change, averaging 29.1 cents per can. Corn syrup was down from an average of 48.5 cents per tin in October to 47.8 cents in November. Sugar was again slightly lower, granulated averaging 7.8 cents per pound in November and 8 cents in October and yellow averaging 7.5 cents in November and 7.6 cents in October. Tea and coffee showed little change. Cream of tartar was slightly lower at an average of 60.5 cents per pound.

Coal advanced in the average from $16.77 per ton to $17.41. Higher prices were reported from Bathurst, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Kingston, Belleville, Orillia, Toronto, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Guelph, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, North Bay, Sudbury and Cobalt. Bituminous coal showed a slight increase, averaging $10.31 per ton. Hardwood, four feet long, was up from $12.19 per cord to $12.35. Soft wood was also slightly higher. Coal was steady. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to higher levels in November. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.42 per bushel as compared with $1.27 in October. The low price was $1.35¼ reached near the beginning of the month and the high $1.55 reached toward the end. The certainty of European crops having been over-estimated, together with adverse crop reports from the Argentine, were said to be the chief causes of the higher prices. Coarse grains for the most part moved in sympathy with wheat, oats rising from 48c. per bushel to 51c., American corn from 96c. per bushel to 97c. and Ontario barley from 65½c. per bushel to 68c. Flour advanced from $8 per barrel in October to $8.11 in November and rolled oats from $3.30 per bag to $3.45. Sugar advanced, due, it was said, to speculative influences, raw being $3.46 per hundred in October and $3.74 in November and granulated being $5.84½ in October and $5.98½ in November. Potatoes continued to advance, Quebec grades at Montreal being up from $1.48 per bag to $2.80 and Ontario potatoes at Toronto from $1.71½ per bag to $2.50-$3. Toward the end of the month prices declined somewhat due to the United States embargo and to forced sales caused by the congested conditions on the railways. Straw at Toronto was down from $9-$9.50 per ton to $8.83. Raw rubber, Ceylon, advanced from 97½c. per pound to $1.05. Western cattle at Winnipeg rose from $6.40 per hundred to $6.57½, and choice steers at Toronto from $6.97½ per hundred to $7. Live hogs declined from $12.68 per hundred to $12.35 and dressed hogs from $17.30 per hundred to $16.50. Bacon was slightly lower at 35c.-36c. per pound. Lard was down from 19c.-19½c. per pound to 18½c.-19c. Butter prices were steady.

Cheese at Toronto advanced 2c. per pound to 27c. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 55c.-60c. per dozen to 75c.-80c. Cotton was again somewhat lower at New York, being down from 22c. per pound to 21c. Cotton yarn declined from 45⅛c. per pound to 43½. Jute rose from $14.29 per hundred to $16.17, and hessians from $14.25 per hundred to $14.75. Foundry pig iron, delivered at Montreal, advanced from $27.25 per ton to $28.75 and basic pig iron at the mill from $21 per ton to $23. Tin plates declined from $5.50 per box to $4.85 and steel sheets from $3.30 per hundred to $3.15. Spruce sidings at St. John rose from $17 per M to $21. Copper advanced from $16.35 per hundred to $16.55, silver from 70.9c. per ounce to 71.5c., tin from 63¼c. per pound to 64½c., antimony from 16c. per pound to 17½c. Lead declined slightly from $9.55 per hundred to $9.40.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1924	Oct. 1925	Nov. 1925
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**109·9**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**151·9**	**153·3**	**157·7**	**156·6**	**161·**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fru.ts, etc.)	67	111·6	130·2	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	137·2	138·2	169·5	157·3	171·5
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	104·4	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	139·8	137·6	134·6	148·3	152·3
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	100·2	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	183·7	204·1	193·2	188·5	187·9
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	171·0	178·5	156·9	158·5	159·2
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	107·2	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	157·4	167·5	154·8	147·3	147·1
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	108·6	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	100·2	95·4	99·8	107·4	107·9
VII.—Non-Metallic Metals and their Products	16	94·5	96·4	102·2	126·8	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	187·1	182·5	177·8	177·2	177·2
VIII.—Cheminals and Allied Products	13	103·0	107·4	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·6	163·8	154·8	156·4	156·8
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	124·1	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	133·3	125·3	127·0	147·8	166·7
II.—Marine	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·2	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	137·6	130·6	156·3	162·8	161·2
III.—Forest	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	171·0	178·5	156·9	158·5	159·2
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	101·9	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	158·3	156·4	151·5	151·7	151·1
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	113·9	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	146·9	142·9	155·5	151·2	160·2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	110·9	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	154·1	156·4	158·4	156·8	157·0
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	98	**101·3**	**105·9**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**151·9**	**151·9**	**150·6**	**159·5**	**164·4**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	74	**105·6**	**111·0**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**146·5**	**149·7**	**151·2**	**161·3**	**170·4**
Beverages	4	101·7	119·4	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	202·7	228·7	236·6	237·4	244·1
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	130·1	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	137·9	126·9	177·6	159·3	161·2
Chocolate	1	102·0	104·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	137·6	130·6	156·3	162·8	161·2
Fruits	8	101·6	111·7	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	194·2	189·7	187·5	222·2	167·5
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	101·5	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	129·0	126·8	120·9	144·9	141·1
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	108·9	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	139·8	148·2	137·7	157·7	159·8
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	148·5	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	176·1	229·8	176·1	139·5	143·0
Vegetables	10	122·9	98·6	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	122·7	158·7	131·4	200·0	316·3
Eggs	2	104·4	96·5	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	194·9	171·8	183·2	163·3	201·2
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·9	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	100·0	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	169·0	167·0	159·3	151·5	147·0
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**99·3**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**158·5**	**154·5**	**149·9**	**157·2**	**156·8**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	107·6	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·6	159·9	156·7	152·5	150·9
Household equipment	13	93·0	96·7	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	157·8	152·8	147·7	158·7	158·7
Furniture	3	102·8	104·7	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	228·2	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	120·3	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	363·2	274·7	263·3	321·6	321·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	96·5	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	156·2	151·6	146·7	157·5	157·5
II.—Producers Goods (Groups C and D)	**146**	**103·4**	**114·2**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**143·3**	**142·5**	**153·8**	**145·4**	**148·8**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**96·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**188·0**	**185·2**	**181·2**	**180·7**	**180·7**
Tools	4	98·1	96·8	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	211·6	216·0	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment znd Supplies	8	94·5	96·4	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	187·9	184·4	180·6	180·7	180·7
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	97·1	133·2	190·4	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	186·5	199·5	192·3	177·4	177·4
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**116·1**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**138·5**	**137·9**	**150·8**	**141·6**	**145·3**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	90·3	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	163·0	167·3	151·5	152·4	152·7
Lumber	14	91·1	83·4	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	161·2	167·4	146·1	148·7	149·6
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	119·8	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	182·6	192·5	190·8	197·8	188·2
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	103·3	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·8	164·9	162·0	158·0	157·6
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**121·9**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**132·9**	**131·3**	**151·2**	**139·2**	**143·7**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	100·5	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	189·6	212·4	196·9	190·3	190·0
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	50·0	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	270·1	264·3	218·0	250·8	270·1
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	114·0	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	114·3	88·6	98·4	103·4	103·4
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	107·4	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	117·0	117·4	114·2	117·3	116·9
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	123·5	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	158·8	153·9	153·5	150·4	151·9
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	108·8	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	95·4	89·8	96·1	111·5	110·4
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	145·2	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	126·0	112·6	182·0	141·9	156·9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	123·2	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	147·5	152·3	158·6	148·2	150·5

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**27·7**	**22·3**	**20·6**	**14·8**	**11·6**	**18·6**	**28·6**	**28·7**	**26·9**	**41·7**	**45·6**	**61·0**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**30·5**	**25·5**	**21·1**	**17·0**	**13·7**	**14·9**	**24·7**	**27·2**	**27·5**	**41·4**	**44·7**	**61·5**
1—Sydney	30·3	23·9	21·3	16·7	14·2	15	25	30	27·8	40·6	44·6	60·6
2—New Glasgow	26·6	25	18·8	14·2	12	13·6	23·3	25·6	25·8	37·5	42·8	58·7
3—Amherst	25	22·5	15	14	12	15	25	25	27·6	.....	40	60
4—Halifax	33·5	24·2	25·3	18·1	14·3	16·1	25	28·3	24·3	38·7	43·1	59·4
5—Windsor	32·5	27·5	21	19	12·7	15	25	24	30	45	49	65
6—Truro	35	30	25	20	17	.....	.....	30	29·3	45	48·7	65
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	26·7	25·5	22·5	17·4	14·2	12	22·5	26·5	24·8	40·8	44·4	60
New Brunswick (Average)	**29·8**	**24·8**	**21·0**	**16·2**	**12·4**	**15·6**	**25·0**	**28·1**	**27·2**	**41·3**	**46·2**	**60·9**
8—Moncton	27·6	23·3	18	15·8	12	.....	30	29·3	26·1	41·1	45	60
9—St. John	35	26·2	25·7	15·2	11·5	17·2	27·5	31·6	28·8	40·2	45	64
10—Fredericton	31·6	26·6	22·5	19·3	14·5	14	20	26	28·7	40·4	45	61·2
11—Bathurst	25	23	17·7	14·3	11·6	.....	22·5	25·4	25	43·5	49·6	58·3
Quebec (Average)	**24·2**	**21·3**	**21·3**	**14·3**	**10·8**	**18·2**	**25·9**	**25·7**	**26·7**	**38·0**	**40·4**	**59·5**
12—Quebec	25	21·8	20·8	14·3	10·2	18·3	25·3	24·8	26·7	36·6	38·7	57·7
13—Three Rivers	24·4	22·8	22	14·7	10·6	17·1	23·7	24·8	28·4	37·5	43·8	60·6
14—Sherbrooke	30	23·3	27·7	18	15·3	.....	24	25	27·6	42·7	43·4	68·3
15—Sorel	21	20	20	12	8	17·5	24	25	26	40	40	57·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·3	18·3	17·3	13·3	8·5	19·3	23·6	22·8	23·5	37	37·3	56·5
17—St. John's	25	25	25	15	12	25	30	28	27·5	.....	40	65
18—Thetford Mines	19	18	14	15	14	.....	.....	.....	26·9	30	35	45
19—Montreal	27·2	21·8	24·2	13·1	9·8	13·5	27·9	27·9	28	41·3	43·7	63·7
20—Hull	24·8	20·8	20·3	13·4	9·1	16·6	28·3	27·6	25·6	38·9	41·3	60·6
Ontario (Average)	**28·3**	**22·6**	**21·2**	**15·4**	**11·9**	**20·6**	**28·1**	**29·2**	**26·9**	**40·0**	**43·4**	**60·9**
21—Ottawa	24	19·9	19·2	14	11·1	20·4	28·8	27·5	27·6	40·4	45·8	61·9
22—Brockville	31	24·3	22·3	14·3	11·9	16·7	30	30	25	40	42·4	59·8
23—Kingston	24·5	18·8	20	13·6	9·3	17·4	24·1	26·2	24·5	36·8	40	55·9
24—Belleville	25·5	19	22·3	15	10·8	21	31·7	29·3	25·4	41·6	44·6	63·2
25—Peterborough	30·2	23·8	22·2	17	12·8	21·7	27·1	29·5	30	39·3	42·7	61·8
26—Oshawa	26·6	22·4	19·2	14·1	11·9	22·1	25	30·2	26	39·6	41·4	60
27—Orillia	27·2	24	19·6	15·4	11·8	20·8	28	27·6	27·6	40·5	42·5	59·1
28—Toronto	29·8	22	23·2	14·5	12·9	21·4	30·3	29·4	27·8	40·8	44·7	61·5
29—Niagara Falls	29·4	23·8	21·8	16·8	11·8	24	31·6	31·7	27·2	40·5	44·5	61·3
30—St. Catharines	26·6	21	20·3	15·2	10·4	22·5	27·5	28·1	27·7	39·8	42·7	59·6
31—Hamilton	31·8	24	24·8	16·5	13·1	21·4	27·5	28·1	32	41·4	45·1	61·6
32—Brantford	28·3	22·6	21·4	15·5	11·2	20·5	31·2	31·2	26·2	40	42·5	60·5
33—Galt	24	19·5	18·8	13·8	11·4	19·6	24·5	28	30	40·4	43·3	59·2
34—Guelph	26·7	21·7	21	16	13·6	21	25	24·8	.....	38·5	42·6	58·6
35—Kitchener	27·8	24·1	19·4	16·5	14·4	21·9	.....	31	24·3	39·7	42	58·1
36—Woodstock	31	23·8	23·2	16	13·5	21·2	30	27·2	25	40·1	42·1	59·3
37—Stratford	30	25	20·4	17·3	13·9	21·1	25	29·3	25	39·3	42·5	62
38—London	29·8	23·5	22·1	15·8	11·2	22·1	27·1	32	26·9	39·9	43·3	61·5
39—St. Thomas	24·9	20	18·6	13·6	10·6	16·6	23	28·5	24·3	41·2	43·4	61
40—Chatham	27·5	22·1	20·6	14·7	10·6	22·1	26·5	26·1	27·5	40·9	43·3	64·5
41—Windsor	27·4	21·1	22·7	14	11	20·2	34·2	29·4	25·7	40·7	43·2	61·7
42—Sarnia	30·7	24·2	24·2	18·3	15·1	22·2	26·7	31·7	26·7	40	43·3	63·6
43—Owen Sound	25	20	17·8	16	12·6	21·9	23·8	27·6	26	39·2	41·3	59
44—North Bay	35·6	30	24·6	18·1	11·9	21·4	28·3	30	26·8	40·1	44·8	63·2
45—Sudbury	28·7	23·9	20·8	15·4	11·2	23·6	29	30·6	27·3	39·2	44·9	61·1
46—Cobalt	31·8	24·5	24·3	15·2	9·7	19·3	30	30·5	25	39	43	61·4
47—Timmins	27·5	24	21·5	15·5	12·5	21·5	29	32·3	28	39·9	45	60
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·8	25·2	22	16·6	11	20·2	29·2	29·8	27·8	39·1	42·8	61·3
49—Port Arthur	27·5	19·7	18·9	14·5	11·7	17	30·6	29·3	29·1	40·3	46·3	63·3
50—Fort William	26	18·8	17·7	13·1	11·7	15·7	29	28·9	27·2	40·8	45	61·7
Manitoba (Average)	**23·9**	**17·5**	**16·7**	**12·1**	**9·4**	**13·7**	**26·9**	**26·3**	**24·5**	**38·8**	**42·9**	**60·5**
51—Winnipeg	24·3	17	16·7	11·2	8·9	13·1	24·7	27	25·4	40	44·3	59·8
52—Brandon	23·4	17·9	16·6	13	9·8	14·3	29·1	25·6	23·5	37·5	41·4	61·1
Saskatchewan (Average)	**26·3**	**19·9**	**17·7**	**12·4**	**9·5**	**15·1**	**29·9**	**28·1**	**28·2**	**44·2**	**52·0**	**64·1**
53—Regina	26	17·7	16·7	10·6	9·2	13·7	29·5	26	30	42·2	50·4	66·3
54—Prince Albert	22·6	17·2	15·6	11·8	8·6	15	29	30	30	46·6	50·8	60
55—Saskatoon	25	20	18	12·6	10·6	14·3	27·8	27·6	26·1	44·1	46·7	58·3
56—Moose Jaw	31·7	24·8	20·5	14·5	9·6	17·2	33·3	28·8	26·7	43·8	60	71·9
Alberta (Average)	**25·0**	**17·9**	**16·0**	**11·3**	**8·6**	**14·2**	**30·8**	**27·8**	**24·7**	**45·2**	**50·2**	**58·3**
57—Medicine Hat	25	15·5	15·7	11·3	8·3	15	28·3	28·3	26·3	48·3	52·1	58·6
58—Drumheller	27·5	22·5	16·5	13·5	9	15	35	30	25	47·5	52·5	60
59—Edmonton	25·1	17	17·5	10·5	8·7	15·4	32·3	29·6	25·6	42·5	45·9	54·5
60—Calgary	22·4	15·8	14·1	9·8	7·5	12·6	26·7	27·6	22·7	44	50·6	60
61—Lethbridge	24·9	18·6	16	11·2	9·6	13·2	31·7	23·5	24	43·6	50	58·2
British Columbia (Average)	**29·8**	**23·9**	**22·4**	**14·9**	**12·4**	**21·0**	**36·6**	**32·8**	**28·3**	**49·7**	**54·7**	**63·6**
62—Fernie	29·3	24	22	14·2	10	19·3	35	31	29·5	49·2	54·3	60·7
63—Nelson	30	23·5	22	16·5	13·7	19	42·5	35	29·5	48·8	54·2	64
64—Trail	29·5	25	23	16·1	13·3	20·3	37	34·3	27·8	51·7	57·5	63·3
65—New Westminster	29·2	23	21·4	14·5	11·8	20·1	35·4	31	31·7	47·9	53·8	62·8
66—Vancouver	29·4	23·2	21·8	14·1	11·6	22·4	36·9	31·2	27·4	49·5	55·7	65·2
67—Victoria	29·2	21·5	22	13·5	12·5	22·7	34·8	30·9	27·2	52·1	56·6	63
68—Nanaimo	27	23·4	21·8	16·1	13·6	26·1	36	32·4	23·3	49·1	53	63
69—Prince Rupert	35	27·5	25	13·8	12·5	17·7	35	36·5	30	49·5	52·5	67

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1925

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·5	29·6	20·5	14·1	58·6	21·0	20·8	34·3	24·8	57·2	48·7	11·9	44·7	50·5	
13·3	26·8	.....	.....	53·8	18·2	18·0	26·6	25·0	55·3	46·7	11·5	46·7	54·6	
10	30	.....	.....	60	18·8	16·7	28·2	25·7	56·3	53	b12-14	43·3	53·4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	17	17·2	27·4	24·4	51·6	41·6	13	45·7	53·6	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18·4	20	25·3	24·6	52·5	.....	9	50	55	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·3	15·8	24·7	25·5	60	53·9	14	46·4	55·1	4
15	27·5	.....	.....	50	18·6	18	29·3	26·2	53·7	32·5	10	47·5	56	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20	24·5	23·5	57·5	52·5	10	47	54·6	6
10	35	.....	.....	60	17	20	36·1	24·9	44·5	39·2	9–12	38·6	48·4	7
12·0	35·0	.....	.....	53·8	18·5	18·2	32·5	25·1	54·5	52·3	12·3	46·3	51·6	
12	.....	.....	10	60	18·6	17·5	33·7	24·6	54·2	53·6	10–12	50	54·4	8
.....	35	.....	.....	60	18·5	16	41·2	25·4	63·3	51·7	14	50·3	54	9
12	35	.....	.....	50	18·6	18·6	30·2	25·5	56·7	51·7	12	46	50·5	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18·4	20·5	25	25	43·7	.....	12	38·7	47·5	11
14·3	30·0	19·6	9·0	60·5	20·4	21·9	30·0	24·3	55·5	48·3	11·3	46·0	48·7	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20	32·9	24·5	58·7	45·1	12–14	44·2	49·3	12
15	30	.....	10	.....	20	23·3	30·1	25·4	51·2	47·8	13	48	48·8	13
15	35	.....	.....	.....	23	20	32·1	24	57	50	a11·1	47·7	50·6	14
.....	30	15	.....	60	.....	25	23·8	25·8	50·6	50	8	.....	46·7	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·9	23·2	53·8	48·3	9	.....	47·2	16
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	20	25	38·3	24·7	60	55·5	10	46	49	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	24·6	22·9	52·1	44·7	13	47·4	49·3	18
15–18	35	28	.....	75–90	20·8	21·5	33·2	23·4	59	46·5	13–14	44·9	48·7	19
15	25	.....	.....	60	18·8	18·3	33·8	24·4	56·8	47·1	11	44	48·6	20
18·6	30·6	22·2	10·7	63·1	20·7	20·5	36·6	24·0	56·7	49·2	11·8	43·8	49·7	
18	30	22	10	.....	21·1	21·9	35·7	23·9	65·1	50	11	46·8	50·4	21
16–18	35	27	.....	.....	21·8	19·5	35·8	24·8	52·5	42·5	10	.....	49·7	22
12·5–15	30–32	20–22	10	.....	19·5	18·8	33·3	21·8	59·7	50·1	10	41·7	48·3	23
.....	.....	16	8	.....	25	25	32·1	24·3	54·8	49·6	a9	53·6	50	24
25	35	25	.....	.....	16·7	24	34·2	24·7	53	45·7	10	46·7	49·5	25
20	30	25	.....	.....	20	20	36·7	24·6	54·6	47·1	13	46	48·1	26
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	19	18·6	31·5	24·6	50·7	48·7	a10–11·5	45·3	49·8	27
15	30	22	10	72	21·6	18	37·8	23·6	61·6	47·6	a11·8	45	49·8	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	25	21·2	40·7	24	57·5	51·5	12	46	51	29
.....	30	30	.....	.....	19·7	20·9	39·8	23·5	57·9	50·3	12	46·7	49·1	30
20	35	25	.....	.....	19·7	19·1	41·1	23·6	63·5	50·5	13	44·7	50·3	31
18	28	25	15	.....	19·9	16·9	36·6	23·2	56	46·4	12	48	49	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	21·4	33·9	24·2	57·6	49·6	a11·8	48	48·8	33
.....	30	25	.....	.....	.....	19·5	34·1	23·4	62·6	51·9	10–11	46·3	48·7	34
.....	.....	22	.....	75	20	19·3	31·5	23·1	59·2	50·4	a11·8	45·5	48·2	35
20	30	22	.....	.....	20	20·1	36·5	22·9	53·8	50	8	45	48·7	36
20	30	25	10	.....	22·7	22·5	36·6	23·8	55·8	47·2	12	43	48·3	37
18	25	23	.....	60	20·7	20·5	33·2	24	52·6	50·2	10	47·7	49	38
20–25	30	25	10	50	20·5	20·3	40·4	24·4	55·6	50·2	10	47·2	48·9	39
18	30	20	12	.....	20	23·3	39·5	23·8	55·6	55·5	12	46·7	49·6	40
22	35	25	12	.....	23·6	21·1	43·1	23·2	55·7	51	15	50	51	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20	24	42·5	25·8	58·6	51·7	a12	46·7	51·2	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	33	23	50·6	47	11	44·7	46·1	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	22	35·5	26	55·4	47·3	12	41	49·6	44
12·5	30	24	10	60	22	22	37	25	54·2	47·5	15	38	52·3	45
.....	30	15	.....	70	19·5	20	34·6	25·3	56	49·5	15	45	51·9	46
.....	25	15–20	.....	.....	16·5	20	36·7	22	57·5	48	a14·3	.....	52·5	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	23·3	20·6	37·2	23·3	56·5	45·1	13	45·2	50·1	48
18	30	16	9	.....	18·3	16·9	30·4	24·7	56·1	52	a12·5	42·5	50·4	49
15	30	16–18	.....	50–60	19·5	18·1	48·2	25·5	61·3	51·2	a12·5	42·5	50·7	50
.....	30·0	19·0	.....	.....	22·5	17·8	34·7	25·0	52·4	41·0	11·0	40·7	47·9	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	23·4	17·6	39·1	25·1	57·2	43·7	12	41·1	49·8	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	21·5	18·2	30·3	24·8	47·5	38·3	10	40·2	46	52
25·0	28·8	15·0	.....	.....	23·9	23·4	31·6	25·2	49·7	43·4	12·5	41·5	49·0	
25	30	.....	.....	.....	21·6	22	29·7	26·2	52·5	42	13	45	49	53
25	25	12	.....	.....	25	25	25	25	42·5	41·2	10	38·7	50	54
25	30	15	20	.....	24	23·3	37	26	48·8	42·2	12	39·6	46·4	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	23·3	34·7	23·6	55	48	15	42·5	50·6	56
23·4	27·8	15·4	20·0	.....	23·7	23·5	37·4	26·7	56·6	46·8	11·5	42·4	50·2	
30	30	17	25	.....	.....	27·5	39·2	27·7	58·8	49·2	11	42·9	50	57
25	30	15–20	.....	.....	25	25	35	25·8	50	45	a12·5	45	55	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	21·5	23	30·5	27	55	45·4	a11·1	41·3	48·8	59
25	30	15	20	.....	24·6	21·3	41·3	27·2	58·6	45·2	11	42·8	49·1	60
18	25	15	20	.....	23·5	20·7	41·1	25·6	60·5	49·2	12	40	47·9	61
19·5	26·8	20·0	18·0	.....	23·3	22·9	36·4	26·5	70·5	54·0	13·8	49·4	54·0	
.....	30	.....	18	.....	25	25	37·5	25·8	56·7	50·7	a12·5	.....	52·8	62
25	30	20	20	.....	27·5	25	34	28·3	64·2	50	a14·3	45	52·9	63
25	30	20	20	.....	24·4	25	34·6	26	66·1	50	15	45	50	64
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	21	20·6	39·7	26·3	70·6	56·1	10	51·8	54·1	65
20	22·5	.....	18	.....	20·4	18·8	39·8	24·9	74·7	57·4	10	48	54	66
15	30	.....	20	55	20·8	21·8	34·2	25·6	73·9	55·1	a14·3	50·7	55·6	67
12·5	25	.....	.....	.....	25	21·7	37·1	27·9	73·2	60	14	55	57·5	68
.....	20	.....	15	.....	22·5	25	34·2	27·5	84·4	52·8	20	50	55	69

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**33·4**	**7·7**	**18·4**	**5·1**	**5·9**	**10·9**	**13·2**	**17·8**	**18·1**	**17·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·9**	**8·3**	**18·0**	**6·0**	**6·4**	**10·0**	**14·2**	**21·1**	**19·6**	**19·5**
1—Sydney	33·9	8	18·4	6·1	6·9	10·6	13·6	19·8	19·6	19·3
2—New Glasgow	32·7	8	17·4	5·5	5·8	10·1	13·9	19·6	19·1	18·5
3—Amherst	31·4	8·7	18	5·8	6·5	9·5	12·5	21·6	21	18·8
4—Halifax	33·7	8	18·2	5·8	6·2	9·4	14·6	21	18·6	18·5
5—Windsor	33·6	8·3	18·6	6·7	6·6	10	15	25	20·5	24·7
6—Truro	32	8·7	17·2	6·0	6·2	10·4	15·7	19·6	18·8	17·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	7·4	18·6	5·5	5·8	10·6	15·5	20·9	18·9	20·2
New Brunswick (average)	**31·6**	**8·8**	**18·6**	**5·6**	**6·3**	**10·6**	**15·5**	**18·6**	**18·1**	**17·6**
8—Moncton	33·3	9·3	18·6	6·0	6·6	11·5	15·3	20	19	19·3
9—St. John	33·9	8·7	19·6	5·2	6·3	10·6	16·5	16·6	16·8	15·8
10—Fredericton	31	8–8·7	18	5·4	6·1	10·4	15	17·3	17·1	16
11—Bathurst	28·3	8·7	18	5·6	6	10	15	20·5	19·5	19·2
Quebec (average)	**32·3**	**6·7**	**18·3**	**5·4**	**6·5**	**9·6**	**14·0**	**16·2**	**18·1**	**16·5**
12—Quebec	32·2	8·5	17·9	5·5	6·2	9·6	14·4	16·4	17·3	17·7
13—Three Rivers	32·3	5·3	18·4	5·4	6·8	9·3	15·8	16·5	20	16·1
14—Sherbrooke	34·9	8	18·2	5·3	6·8	9·8	14·6	16·6	19	17·4
15—Sorel	31·2	6	18·2	5·0	6·0	9·8	15·1	15·1	18·3	16·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	31·7	5·3	17·8	4·7	6·5	10·3	13·7	17·2	18·2	16·6
17—St. John's	32·5	6·	19·3	5·6	7·5	9·6	13·8	17	17·5	18
18—Thetford Mines	31	6·7	18·6	5·5	6·5	8·4	13·3	17·1	19·4	17·2
19—Montreal	32·6	7·3–8	17·8	5·6	5·6	10·3	12·6	15·7	16·5	15·6
20—Hull	32·3	6·7	18·7	5·7	6·5	9	13·1	14·5	16·8	14·4
Ontario (average)	**33·6**	**7·3**	**18·1**	**4·7**	**5·5**	**11·4**	**13·4**	**17·3**	**16·7**	**16·2**
21—Ottawa	34·2	8	18·9	5·5	6·1	11	13·2	16·9	16·9	16·4
22—Brockville	30·7	6·7	18·4	5·0	4·6	10·1	13·3	17·5	16·3	15·8
23—Kingston	32·8	6·7	15·8	5·2	4·9	9·6	12·2	15·4	14·9	14·8
24—Belleville	31·6	6·7	17·9	4·9	5	10·2	12·2	16·6	16·9	16·1
25—Peterborough	34·7	7·3	18	4·5	5	11·2	12·7	16·8	16·7	16·1
26—Oshawa	35·7	7·3	16·5	4·2	5·3	12·6	12·8	16·4	16·4	15·7
27—Orillia	33·9	6·7	18·8	4·4	5·6	12	12	18	18·1	17·5
28—Toronto	32·9	7·3	18·3	4·5	5·2	10·5	12·1	15·8	15·5	15·3
29—Niagara Falls	33·6	7·3	18·8	4·9	4·9	11·8	12·8	18·8	18	17·4
30—St. Catharines	31·1	7·3	18·2	4·7	5·2	11·9	13·6	15·9	15·4	15·3
31—Hamilton	34·3	7·3	17·7	4·0	5·2	10·5	12·4	16·4	15·8	15
32—Brantford	33·6	8	17·6	4·2	5·1	12·1	12·4	15·9	15	14·7
33—Galt	33·1	6·7	19	4·7	5·1	11·7	13·6	15·7	16·2	15·1
34—Guelph	33·2	7·3	18	4·4	5	11·7	12	16·7	15·5	15·1
35—Kitchener	33·3	7·3	18·6	4·2	4·9	12	13·3	16·2	15·6	15·7
36—Woodstock	33	7·3	17·8	4·3	4·8	11·7	13·3	16·4	15·3	14·8
37—Stratford	33	7·3	18·7	4·7	5·4	12·2	13·6	18·5	16·5	16·1
38—London	33·3	7·3	19	4·6	5·5	12·1	14·5	17·6	17	16·3
39—St. Thomas	34·1	7·3	19·5	4·9	5·7	12·9	15	17·4	17·4	16·4
40—Chatham	33·8	6·7	18·6	4·5	5	12	14·7	17·6	17	15·6
41—Windsor	32·6	8	19·4	5·0	5·1	12·6	14·8	17·3	16·6	16·7
42—Sarnia	33·8	6	18·8	4·3	5·3	11	14·5	19·2	17·7	17·9
43—Owen Sound	33·5	6·7	18·5	4·7	5	11·5	14	17·8	16·3	16·3
44—North Bay	34	8	15·3	4·8	6·2	10·6	15·3	16·5	16·5	15·5
45—Sudbury	33·1	8	15	5·3	7	10·9	16	17·8	18·5	16·5
46—Cobalt	38·6	8·7	18·5	5·4	7·5	10	14	19·1	19·3	19
47—Timmins	35·5	8·3	17	5·0	6	10·3	11·3	20	17·9	18
48—Sault Ste. Marie	33	8	19·4	4·9	7·7	13·1	13·1	18·6	17·4	18·4
49—Port Arthur	32·5	6·7	18·5	5·1	5·2	10·2	13·4	17·1	16·7	16·4
50—Fort William	34·3	6·7	18·6	5·2	5·5	10·6	13·1	17·9	17·6	16·9
Manitoba (average)	**33·6**	**7·2**	**17·6**	**5·2**	**6·1**	**12·4**	**14·7**	**19·8**	**19·8**	**20·0**
51—Winnipeg	33·6	7	20·2	4·9	6·4	12·6	14·3	19·8	20·2	20·2
52—Brandon	33·6	7·3	15	5·5	5·8	12·1	15	19·8	19·4	19·8
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·9**	**8·0**	**18·4**	**5·1**	**5·4**	**10·4**	**13·4**	**18·6**	**19·6**	**20·2**
53—Regina	36·5	8	16·6	5·1	5·7	11·7	12·4	18·7	19·5	19·3
54—Prince Albert	31·6	8	19	5·0	5·3	8·1	14·2	18·3	20	23·3
55—Saskatoon	32·4	8	18·3	4·9	5·2	11	14·6	18·2	19·1	18·4
56—Moose Jaw	35	8	19·7	5·2	5·3	10·8	12·4	19·2	19·7	19·7
Alberta (average)	**34·1**	**8·6**	**18·5**	**5·0**	**5·9**	**11·4**	**11·5**	**16·6**	**20·8**	**21·0**
57—Medicine Hat	35·7	8·9	18·6	5·0	6·2	11·8	11·5	17·5	20·8	21·1
58—Drumheller	.....	10	19	5·3	6·3	12·5	13·7	17·5	25	25
59—Edmonton	31·3	8	19	4·8	5·5	9·7	10·1	14·8	19·2	19·6
60—Calgary	35·2	8	18·7	5·0	5·9	11·5	11·3	16·2	19·8	20·3
61—Lethbridge	34·3	8·3	17·2	5·0	5·5	11·7	10·9	16·8	19·2	18·8
British Columbia (average)	**35·4**	**8·6**	**20·3**	**5·5**	**6·4**	**10·9**	**9·9**	**17·9**	**19·1**	**19·2**
62—Fernie	35·9	8·1	18·7	5·3	5·8	12·5	11·7	19·6	18·8	19·6
63—Nelson	35	10	19·2	5·6	6·5	12·3	11·7	17·9	20·8	20·8
64—Trail	32·5	9·3	17·3	5·8	5·6	10·6	9·1	17·5	18·9	18·9
65—New Westminster	35·4	7·4	22	5·3	5·8	10·3	8·1	16·7	18·8	18·3
66—Vancouver	34·8	7·4	22	5·3	5·9	9·9	9·2	16·1	17·1	16·3
67—Victoria	37·5	8	20·3	5·3	7	10	9·8	16·8	19·6	18·7
68—Nanaimo	35	8·9	20	5·3	6·8	10	10·1	18·1	18·5	18·8
69—Prince Rupert	36·9	10	22·5	5·7	8	11·5	9·5	20·6	20	21·9

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1925

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·1	4·9	1·961	37·8	20·7	20·1	15·5	16·6	18·7	·888	29·1	·775	47·8	
8·1	5·4	1·608	29·7	21·1	19·2	15·0	17·0	19·8	·943	31·6	·906	50·4	
8·1	5	1·95	35·4	.....	18·4	15·1	19·7	21·5	·866	31·2	·908	.....	1
7·6	5·3	1·24	23·6	21·6	20	15·4	17·1	20·3	·925	31·8	·76	50	2
7·9	5·4	1·43	23·4	.....	20	15·3	16·3	20	·90	31·6	1·00	45	3
8·1	5·3	2·12	40·5	22·6	17·3	14	15·4	18	·897	29	·747	55	4
9	6·5	1·35	27·5	20	21	15·5	17	19·3	1·05	35	1·10	.....	5
7·6	4·8	1·56	27·5	20	18·6	14·5	16·6	19·8	1·02	31·2	·92	51·6	5
8	5·1	1·42	23·3	17	.....	16·2	15	20	·90	30·9	·80	56·6	7
8·3	4·9	2·018	39·9	17·3	18·6	17·1	16·5	20·1	·943	30·3	·872	48·7	
8·9	4·9	1·76	35	20	20	17·4	16·5	20·4	·85	32·5	·775	50	8
8·6	5	2·31	46·6	20	15	17	17	20	.....	28·3	·85	.....	9
7·5	4·8	2·44	46·3	14·2	19·5	17·3	16·8	19·8	·88	28·9	·864	46	10
8	5	1·56	31·6	15	20	16·6	15·7	20	1·10	31·6	1·00	50	11
7·9	6·0	19·9	36·9	23·1	19·2	16·2	18·1	20·1	·953	29·7	·817	47·3	
8·8	6·4	2·03	36·2	17·5	18·8	19	18·6	20·8	·906	28·6	·82	46·9	12
7·8	7·7	2·08	36·8	24·5	21	16·5	20	18·2	1·03	26·3	·883	45·7	13
7·4	5·3	2·12	41·1	28	20·4	16·1	16·7	20	1·07	33·3	·738	52·5	14
7·8	7	1·81	32	.....	17·5	16·5	17	22·6	1·02	30	.....	44	15
8·7	5·2	2·00	36	.....	18	16·5	17	16·3	·783	30	·863	45·5	16
8	6·3	1·86	35	20	20	13·8	22·5	25	·89	32·5	·95	50	17
7	5·8	1·68	35·5	.....	20	17·2	17·7	16·9	1·02	34	.....	47·9	18
7·8	5	2·51	45·4	29·4	18·9	14·7	16·9	21·6	·985	26·2	·748	45·6	19
8	5·4	1·79	34·3	19·3	18·3	15·8	16·3	19·3	·87	26·4	·717	47·5	20
8·1	5·1	2·157	40·2	19·7	19·0	15·4	16·0	17·7	·867	27·3	·736	44·8	
8·6	5·4	1·83	37·8	22·6	15	16·1	15·8	20·9	·889	30	·705	46·8	21
6·8	4·4	1·85	38	17·5	20	13·5	15·9	15·4	·783	29·6	·683	45·2	22
8·2	4·8	2·35	42·5	25·7	20	14·3	15·9	17·2	·956	26·5	·713	42·5	23
8	4·8	2·27	42·9	14·5	.....	15·1	15·3	16·6	·879	23·7	·733	43·9	24
8·5	4·9	2·22	40·5	13·2	19	13·5	15·4	17·2	·875	27·4	·717	43·2	25
7·8	4·4	2·25	47·1	15	15	15	16·2	18·7	·86	26·2	·707	47	26
8·1	5·3	2,09	38·2	12·5	20	13·8	15·5	17·6	·90	25·4	·741	44·5	27
8·3	5·1	2·52	43·6	17·6	15	13·9	15·1	16	·783	24·5	·658	42·3	28
9·5	5·7	2·41	44·8	17	.....	17·5	15·3	18·2	·916	29·7	·806	46	29
8·4	4·9	2·74	48·2	22	.....	15·2	15·8	16·4	·873	25·4	·753	44·8	30
8·5	4·7	2·54	45·6	25	19·3	14·7	14·7	16·7	·788	24·3	·678	42·6	31
7·4	5	2·08	37·7	20	.....	13·4	14·5	15	·754	24·3	·667	41·6	32
7·7	4·5	2·07	37·5	17	.....	15	14·9	16·9	·879	24·3	·736	42·6	33
7·3	4·6	2·25	43·3	18·3	.....	14·6	14	15·6	·783	24·7	·674	41·7	34
7·2	4·5	2·12	39·1	17	.....	15·3	14·8	16	·79	26·3	·747	42	35
7·2	4·8	1·81	34·2	14·2	.....	15	14·6	16·5	·825	28	·682	43·5	36
8·1	5·1	1·89	33·6	14·1	.....	15·4	15·5	17·2	·90	27·3	·734	40·6	37
7·2	5·7	2·12	38·6	17·4	.....	16·2	16·1	17·8	·828	25·5	·73	45	38
8·2	5·2	1·81	33	19·5	.....	16	15·7	16·8	·989	27·3	·94	46·2	39
7·4	3·5	2·35	44·7	20	.....	15·5	15·4	16·7	·864	29·7	·744	42·7	40
8·7	4·8	2·38	41	24·5	.....	16·9	15·5	16·5	·908	25·7	·76	45	41
8·4	5	1·95	38	15	.....	15	16·2	17·8	·906	29·4	·78	44	42
7·5	4·5	2·17	40·5	15	.....	15·7	15·2	17·2	·806	25·2	·723	44	43
8·2	5·1	2·33	45·6	31	19	13·7	16·6	18	·879	31·4	·767	48·3	44
8·7	6·2	2·38	40	.....	20	17	18·1	21	·967	33	·738	47·5	45
9·3	6	1,72	31	30	22·3	17·5	20·8	22·5	1·04	28·8	·813	52·5	46
10·1	7·3	2·69	55	.....	17	18·7	22·5	18	·925	25	·80	45	47
8·7	6	2·88	50	24·3	19·2	14·7	15·6	20·6	·844	28·1	·713	46·9	48
8·3	4·6	1·26	25·6	25·2	21·3	16	16·4	19·5	·78	31	·72	48	49
8·1	4·8	1,38	27·5	26·7	23·3	16·3	17·2	21·7	·845	30	·72	47·8	50
8·4	4·2	1·269	24·1	.....	21·8	17·7	16·8	19·9	·830	30·7	·759	48·7	
8·6	4·1	1·52	30·2	.....	21	17·6	15·8	20·6	·793	29·6	·768	47·3	51
8·2	4·2	1·00	18	.....	22·5	17·7	17·8	19·2	·867	31·7	·75	50	52
8·5	4·4	1·638	39·3	.....	22·6	15·0	17·4	20·6	·857	30·1	·747	52·6	
8·5	4·8	2·16	.....	.....	21	15	17·2	21·4	·844	26·4	·737	50·7	53
8·8	5·5	1·85	50	.....	22·5	15	18·7	20	·887	33·3	·766	53·7	54
8·4	3·5	·982	25	.....	25	15	17·5	20·8	·847	30·6	·743	53	55
8·4	3·7	1·56	42·9	.....	21·7	14·9	16	20	·85	30	·74	53	56
8·0	3·8	1·509	33·0	.....	22·9	15·3	17·5	19·5	·867	39·0	·751	52·9	
8·2	4·3	1·45	31·1	.....	24	15·7	17·9	19·6	·907	30·8	·764	55	57
8	5	1·65	35	.....	22·5	16·7	20	22·5	·925	32·5	·725	60	58
7·5	3·1	·916	23·6	.....	21	13·3	15·3	18·7	·779	28·3	·711	48·3	59
8·2	3·3	1·90	38·8	35	23·4	15	16·7	18·1	·85	28·5	·761	51·4	60
8·2	3·1	1·63	36·6	.....	23·4	15·8	17·4	18·8	·875	30	·792	50	61
8·0	3·7	2·116	42·8	27·5	21·5	14·5	15·8	17·6	·875	30·8	·773	51·4	
9·4	3·7	1·91	41·9	.....	21·7	16·5	17·9	20·4	·975	32·5	·82	51·7	62
8·6	3·3	2·21	47·5	.....	25	15·2	15·8	18·3	·917	34·2	·783	55	63
8·1	4	2·09	41·7	.....	17·5	14·3	15	17	·90	35	·80	51·3	64
6·9	3·5	1·90	37	.....	.....	13·3	15·4	15	·833	25	·725	48 8	65
7·2	3	2·14	36	25	18·4	14·3	15·5	16·8	·792	28·1	·692	48·8	66
7·9	3·2	2·32	46·9	30	20·7	14·6	15·2	17·9	·856	29·1	·762	47·9	67
8·1	3·9	2·11	44·6	.....	22·5	15·4	15	16·7	·836	30	·80	54·2	68
7·8	5	2·25	46·7	.....	24·4	12·7	16·3	18·8	·888	32·5	·80	53·8	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	7·8	7·5	**61·0**	**71·7**	**27·2**	**15·5**	**3·7**	**45·1**	**60·5**	**12·4**	**7·5**
Nova Scotia (Average)	8·4	7·9	**65·8**	**71·6**	**29·6**	**12·0**	**4·0**	**46·3**	**46·0**	**13·4**	**8·2**
1—Sydney	8·1	7·9	69·1	72·1	31·5	14·5	4·1	46	52·4	13·2	8
2—New Glasgow	8·5	8·1	65·7	70·1	30·8	12·1	3·7	43	32·3	13·4	8·2
3—Amherst	8·5	7·9	68·3	71·2	26·6	10·5	4·2	46·6	50	13·5	8
4—Halifax	7·8	7·3	59·2	71·5	28·7	13	4·1	45	51·3	13	7·8
5—Windsor	9	8·3	67·5	72·5	30	11·1	4·2	50	54	14	8·6
6—Truro	8·5	7·7	65	72	30	11	3·4	47	36	13	8·6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7·4	7·1	64·4	68·7	28·3	15·6	3·7	47·7	47	13·4	7·2
New Brunswick (Average)	8·1	7·5	**65·8**	**72·8**	**27·4**	**13·3**	**3·8**	**45·8**	**43·9**	**12·7**	**7·5**
8—Moncton	8·6	8	70	75·9	29·6	12·4	3·7	50·4	44·3	14·1	8·3
9—St. John	8	7	65	67·8	26	11·3	3·8	53·3	48·3	12·6	7·6
10—Fredericton	7·7	7·3	63	74·2	25·8	12·3	3·6	39·5	40·5	11·3	7
11—Bathurst	8·1	7·6	65	73·1	28	17	4·1	40	42·6	12·7	7
Quebec (Average)	7·4	7·0	**60·6**	**71·0**	**26·5**	**14·2**	**3·9**	**45·9**	**68·7**	**11·2**	**7·0**
12—Quebec	7·3	6·9	61·1	69·8	26·4	17·5	3·9	40·7	70	10·8	7·7
13—Three Rivers	7·7	7·2	62·5	72·8	25·7	14·4	4·1	44·4	86·7	11·7	7·3
14—Sherbrooke	7·4	7·1	60	70·7	27·9	14·3	3·5	42·9	61·4	10·9	6·9
15—Sorel	7·3	6·8	54·2	70·3	26·6	11·3	4·7	44	70	11·3	7
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·4	6·9	60·4	67·1	27	13·4	4·3	46·7	68·1	10	7·1
17—St. John's	7·5	7	62·5	73·7	25	15·3	3·9	60	65	11·7	6·5
18—Thetford Mines	7·9	7·3	65	73·2	27	13·5	4·2	40·7	59	12·3	7·1
19—Montreal	7	6·8	60·8	70·1	26	14·7	3·3	46·9	69·7	11·2	7
20—Hull	7·3	7·2	59·1	71·7	27·1	13·4	3·3	46·4	68·3	10·8	6·8
Ontario (Average)	7·6	7·4	**61·1**	**71·0**	**25·8**	**13·2**	**3·4**	**43·8**	**59·2**	**11·7**	**7·3**
21—Ottawa	7·3	7	62·8	72·4	27	12·5	3·5	48·6	59·7	11·1	7·2
22—Brockville	7·2	6·9	58	66·4	24·2	13·1	3·3	41·8	57·8	11·5	7
23—Kingston	7	6·9	55	65·2	24·9	12·1	3·5	39·9	49·9	10	6·8
24—Belleville	7·4	7	62·1	64·8	24·9	13·3	3·7	43·3	64·1	10·8	6·9
25—Peterborough	7·2	6·9	61·8	65·6	25·2	14	3·3	43·5	51·7	10·7	6·6
26—Oshawa	8·1	8	65	74·2	25	12·5	3·7	52·5	60	11·9	6·8
27—Orillia	7·4	7·1	63·3	70·1	25·3	13·5	3·9	39·9	60·6	11·7	7·7
28—Toronto	7·1	7	61·8	72	21·4	12·1	3·3	42·3	53·2	10·1	6·7
29—Niagara Falls	7·5	7·4	59·3	74·6	25·3	13	3·9	47	58·2	11·1	7·2
30—St. Catharines	7·7	7·5	62·2	74·1	24·5	11·6	3·2	39·9	60·6	11·2	6·8
31—Hamilton	6·9	6·7	62·1	69·2	25	11·8	3·2	39·7	61·3	10·4	6·4
32—Brantford	7·2	7·1	60·9	71·1	24·5	11·8	3·1	45	62·6	11	6·9
33—Galt	7·2	7·2	62·1	68·1	24·2	12·9	3·2	45·4	55·1	10	6·6
34—Guelph	7·1	7·1	60·8	71·2	24·3	12·1	3·6	41·5	53	11·5	6·3
35—Kitchener	7·5	7·5	50·2	67·7	24·6	12·7	3·5	39·4	54·1	10·6	6·6
36—Woodstock	7·1	6·9	61·6	70·6	24·2	12·1	2·9	40·6	52·2	11·8	6·4
37—Stratford	7·5	7·4	56	69·2	25·3	13	3·1	46·6	55·5	11·4	7·4
38—London	7·7	7·4	66·5	72	25·5	14	3·6	48	61·3	11·7	8
39—St. Thomas	7·8	7·6	67	71·4	26·5	13·4	3·4	44·9	55·4	12·3	8
40—Chatham	7·1	7·1	56·4	68·7	23·5	12·2	3·4	42·7	63·1	11·9	7·2
41—Windsor	7·5	7·4	62·2	71·8	25·7	12·5	3·1	43·2	59·8	10·2	7·5
42—Sarnia	7·8	7·4	66·6	71·6	26	13·1	3·2	45	73·8	11·6	7·7
43—Owen Sound	7·9	7·5	63·3	71·5	25·7	11·7	3	39·3	53·2	12	7·7
44—North Bay	8·3	7·9	65·7	74	30	15·1	3·9	50	.....	12·5	7·9
45—Sudbury	8·6	8·3	57	75	28·8	14	3·8	43	73·3	15	7·9
46—Cobalt	8·8	8·2	65	74	31·3	15	4·5	42·5	60	14·5	8·9
47—Timmins	9	8·5	60	72	.....	15	3·5	50	60	15	8·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·3	8·1	59	73·5	29·3	15	3·5	44·2	53·8	13·8	8·2
49—Port Arthur	7·6	7·5	54	72·6	26·5	15	2·9	42	73·3	10·8	7·9
50—Fort William	7·7	7·5	64·3	73·9	30	14·7	3·6	43·3	60	11·8	8·1
Manitoba (Average)	8·2	8·1	**57·1**	**71·3**	**27·8**	**14·0**	**3·6**	**40·0**	**56·5**	**11·9**	**7·9**
51—Winnipeg	7·6	7·5	57·5	72·5	27·9	12·9	3·6	41·6	52·9	11·8	7·8
52—Brandon	8·7	8·7	56·7	70	27·7	15	3·6	38·3	60	12	7·9
Saskatchewan (Average)	8·1	7·8	**61·1**	**72·8**	**29·1**	**21·3**	**3·9**	**43·5**	**75·9**	**14·7**	**7·9**
53—Regina	7·8	7·5	61	68	27·7	k22·1	3·5	37·6	63·7	13·7	7·9
54—Prince Albert	8·1	7·8	58·7	75	31·6	k21·6	4·2	46·6	80	15	9·1
55—Saskatoon	8·1	7·9	60·5	73·3	26·2	k20·8	3·9	48·6	85	15	6·8
56—Moose Jaw	8·3	7·8	64	74·8	30·8	k20·6	4	41·3	75	15	7·7
Alberta (Average)	8·6	8·0	**56·6**	**75·0**	**28·7**	**19·0**	**3·9**	**43·6**	**62·9**	**14·3**	**7·8**
57—Medicine Hat	8·9	8·1	57·1	77·6	31·4	k19·9	3·8	42·9	74·2	15·2	8
58—Drumheller	9·5	9	55	76·6	27·5	k25	4·3	42·5	65	15	7·5
59—Edmonton	8·3	7·7	52·4	71·1	26·5	k17	3·5	41·5	55	13	h9
60—Calgary	8·2	7·4	60·3	74·9	28·5	k16·1	3·9	47·3	62·5	13·8	7·5
61—Lethbridge	8·2	7·6	58·3	74·6	29·5	k17	3·8	44	58	14·5	h7
British Columbia (Average)	7·8	7·4	**58·9**	**73·1**	**28·9**	**25·1**	**3·9**	**50·5**	**68·8**	**13·3**	**7·5**
62—Fernie	8·7	8·4	68·3	72·1	28·3	k28	4·1	51·7	70	12·5	h6·3
63—Nelson	8	7·5	61·7	75·6	29·2	k32·1	4·2	47·5	70	13·6	h10
64—Trail	8	7·5	61·9	72·5	27·5	k28·1	3·8	45	75	13·3	h8·3
65—New Westminster	7·5	7·1	54·2	69·8	29·6	k15·8	3·9	50	65	13·8	h7·5
66—Vancouver	7·3	7·1	53·2	71·5	27·3	k24·3	3·8	46·5	64·3	13·9	h7
67—Victoria	7	6·7	55·6	72·6	28·9	k20·4	3·4	53·3	60	12·1	h7
68—Nanaimo	7·5	7·4	59·6	74·3	29·3	k23·6	3·7	52·9	61	13·6	h6·3
69—Prince Rupert	8·1	7·4	56·3	76·3	31·3	k28·8	4·5	56·7	85	13·8	7·5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite, f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal-oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bars 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher price

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1925

Coal		Wood							Rent		
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
17·412	10·310	12·353	14·577	9·000	11·188	10·062	30·2	13·7	27·473	19·552	
17·500	9·383	9·500	10·800	6·450	7·050	5·500	33·6	15·0	22·750	15·083	
.....	a7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
.....	a7·35	.....	.....	.....	8·00	.....	35	15	22·00	14·00	2
o17·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
n16·00–19·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	.....	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
18·00	11·00	10·00	11·00	5·50	6·75	b4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
.....	10·50–11·00	8·50	10·00	4·50	5·50	4·00	32	....	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
15·00	10·00–11·00	11·50	12·50	7·00	8·00	b9·00	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
17·688	10·750	10·625	12·125	7·000	8·583	8·500	30·6	14·5	27·000	19·250	
18·00	10·00–12·50	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30–32	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
15·00–18·00	8·50–13·00	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	b8·00–9·00	28–31	15	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
17·00–17·50	8·00–12·00	10·00	11·00	7·00	.....	.....	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
19·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	32	15	18·00	15·00	11
17·125	9·958	13·239	15·498	9·000	10·948	11·188	28·1	14·4	22·889	14·875	
16·50	10·00	b14·67	b14·67	b12·00	b12·00	b12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
o19·00	10·00–11·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	b8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
o17·75	12·00	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
.....	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	25	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
n16·00–18·00	.....	.....	b17·33	.....	b13·33	.....	25	....	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
15·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	b10·00	b12·00	27–28	15	p23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
18·00–18·50	.....	.....	b12·75	.....	b9·75	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	18
17·00	7·50–9·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	b16·00	30	13	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
16·50	.....	b16·00	b17·23	7·00	9·00	b9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
16·810	10·943	13·568	15·634	10·038	12·678	11·435	27·8	12·5	28·973	20·950	
16·50	8·90	12.00-13.00	14·00–15·00	8·00	10·00	b7·00–7·50	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
15·50–16·00	10·50	.....	b16·00	.....	b11·20	.....	26–28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
16·00	8·50–10·00	15·50	16·00	10·50	13·00	b14·00	25–26	14	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
16·50	.....	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	23	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
16·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	25
16·00	.....	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	b13·00	25–28	13	s20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	26
16·75–17·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	b7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
16·00	11·00–13·00	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	25–30	10	30·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	28
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
15·50	10·00	c	c	c	c	c	30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
15·50	7·25–9·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
16·00	12·00	16·00	17·00	13·00	14·00	b10·00	30	13	25·00–40·00	15·00–25·00	32
17·00	8·00–10·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	b12·00	25	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
17·00	.....	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	b12·00	27	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
16·00	14·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
16·00	10·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	b10·67–16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
16·00	12·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	b12·00	25	13	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
17·00–20·00	8·50–12·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	b15·00	25	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
17·00	11·00	14.00-15.00	b16·00–20·00	.....	.....	b16·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
18·00	11·00–13·00	.....	b20·00	.....	b18·00	b9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
16·00	10·00	c	b & c 26·00	c	b & c 22·00	b & c 18·00	25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
.....	12·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
16·00	8·00–10·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	8·3	18·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
17·50	12·00	.....	11·00	.....	8·00	7·00	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
20·50	12·00–14·00	.....	b15·00–19·00	.....	b10·50–15·00	b12·75	30	15	x	25·00	45
22·00	14·00	13·00	b15·00	13·00	b12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
.....	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	r	25·00–35·00	47
14·75	8·00–12·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	b6·50	27–30	15	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
17·50	8·50–13·00	10·00	b12·00	9·00	b10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
17·50	8·00–13·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
21·000	12·500	11·000	12·125	7·250	8·750	.....	33·8	15·0	35·000	24·500	
19·00	11·50–12·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
23·00	13·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
23·625	10·313	8·250	14·167	10·000	13·000	12·333	33·1	15·0	35·000	23·750	
23·00	9·00–12·00	.....	f14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	30	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
.....	d10·00	f7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
23·00–25·50	d10·00–11·00	f9·50	f10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
.....	10·25	.....	b & f 18·00	.....	b18·00	b14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
.....	6·625	.....	.....	10·000	11·000	.....	33·8	13·4	28·125	19·500	
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	.....	15	25·00	17·50	57
.....	d6·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	w	w	58
.....	d5·00– 6·00	.....	.....	8·00	b6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
.....	d5·50–11·50	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	b13·00	40	15	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	60
.....	a5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
.....	10·260	.....	.....	9·375	10·583	5·753	g35·4	15·1	25·813	20·125	
.....	6·25– 6·75	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
.....	9·75–11·75	.....	.....	9·00	12·00	b9·00	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
.....	9·00–11·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·00	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
.....	10·75–11·75	.....	.....	.....	7·00	5·50	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
.....	10·50–11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·75	30	16	29·00	25·00	66
.....	10·75–11·50	.....	.....	7·50	b10·00	b4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
.....	a7·70– 8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
.....	12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

for British coal. o. British coal. p. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses $20; others $40-$60. s. For new tenants $30-$35 and $20-$25. w. Company houses $10-$20; others $30-$35. x. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1915	Nov. 1916	Nov. 1917	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1919	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1924	Oct. 1925	Nov. 1925
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	.c	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	47·4	52·2	62·6	75·2	69·2	75·6	56·2	55·4	55·6	53·8	56·8	55·4
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·2	32·4	34·2	43·4	53·2	46·6	48·4	31·2	30·0	30·0	28·4	30·2	29·6
Veal, roast, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	17·6	19·8	24·3	27·6	26·5	28·7	18·9	18·4	18·5	17·7	18·3	18·6
Mutton, roast, leg	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	20·9	24·3	29·7	35·2	33·0	35·2	24·6	26·9	26·6	27·6	29·2	28·6
Pork, fr., roast, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·0	19·8	23·4	32·5	37·3	36·6	41·7	28·1	27·9	25·9	24·6	29·1	28·7
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·6	36·2	42·6	59·8	70·0	70·6	73·4	53·2	51·8	50·4	46·2	53·4	53·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·4	26·2	30·6	44·1	51·4	53·7	58·5	43·4	40·9	38·6	33·8	41·6	41·7
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	36·4	45·0	64·8	74·2	79·2	73·8	46·0	45·8	46·2	46·4	49·0	49·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	40·3	42·6	50·1	58·1	67·1	74·7	81·7	59·4	51·6	52·0	54·1	48·2	57·2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	32·5	34·6	41·3	50·7	58·5	65·0	70·3	52·0	43·7	44·0	45·6	43·0	48·7
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	51·6	56·4	69·6	81·0	87·0	93·0	80·4	70·2	72·0	72·6	70·8	71·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	64·6	82·8	94·4	104·2	122·4	123·0	82·0	77·6	81·2	78·6	83·4	89·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·5	36·8	45·6	51·4	57·2	67·3	66·5	46·8	43·7	44·9	43·5	47·7	50·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	24·3	28·7	34·0	32·4	40·0	40·7	34·2	§28·5	§33·8	§28·9	§32·3	§33·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·2	21·3	26·9	30·1	32·3	37·0	38·4	29·8	§28·5	§33·8	§28·9	§32·3	§33·4
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	66·0	87·0	112·5	118·5	118·5	141·0	109·5	100·5	102·0	109·5	117·0	115·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	34·0	54·0	65·0	69·0	66·0	75·0	51·0	44·0	43·0	51·0	54·0	51·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	23·5	27·0	33·0	41·0	38·5	40·0	29·0	27·5	28·0	30·0	30·5	29·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	11·8	13·4	18·8	25·2	28·8	33·0	19·6	§21·2	§21·0	§21·0	§21·8	§21·8
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	15·8	22·4	32·6	33·0	22·4	22·2	17·6	17·0	17·4	16·8	16·4	16·2
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·8	12·1	13·6	16·8	23·5	26·7	28·5	21·3	22·6	18·9	19·7	20·2	20·1
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·1	12·8	13·3	16·5	19·2	24·4	26·6	18·2	19·8	17·7	15·6	15·7	15·5
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	32·4	30·4	37·6	42·8	49·2	51·2	64·0	39·2	36·0	48·8	39·6	32·0	31·2
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·8	14·0	17·6	19·8	22·6	23·8	30·8	18·6	17·0	23·2	19·0	15·2	15·0
Tea, black medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·8	9·6	9·9	12·5	15·6	15·5	15·7	13·6	§14·8	§17·3	§17·6	§17·8	§17·9
Tea, green medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	10·0	9·8	11·9	15·0	16·2	16·5	15·0	§14·8	§17·3	§17·6	§17·8	§17·9
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	9·9	9·9	10·1	11·6	14·0	15·4	13·4	13·3	13·6	13·9	15·2	15·3
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	31·7	38·3	61·0	67·0	64·0	71·3	73·2	55·1	38·3	46·5	42·9	49·5	65·4
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·7	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·96	$ 8·02	$ 9·81	$ 12·10	$ 13·65	$ 14·27	$ 15·32	$ 11·08	$ 10·29	$ 10·69	$ 10·46	$ 10·89	$ 11·23
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·5	c. 4·8	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·3	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·0	52·8	62·4	69·7	78·4	82·9	127·2	109·7	115·6	112·0	104·5	104·8	108·8
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	47·3	36·3	44·2	54·9	63·6	63·3	93·8	72·6	76·8	71·5	65·2	64·1	64·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	41·3	48·5	59·6	79·0	78·5	87·0	81·7	79·1	79·4	77·7	76·2	77·2
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	30·4	32·7	43·5	57·3	59·9	67·4	61·1	59·2	59·6	57·6	55·6	56·3
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	23·1	22·9	26·0	27·8	28·6	39·9	31·6	31·0	30·1	30·4	30·3	30·2
Fuel and lighting‡	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·99	$ 1·84	$ 2·11	$ 2·54	$ 3·06	$ 3·13	$ 4·15	$ 3·57	$ 3·62	$ 3·53	$ 3·35	$ 3·31	$ 3·37
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·38	$ 3·97	$ 4·10	$ 4·51	$ 4·85	$ 5·54	$ 6·62	$ 6·91	$ 6·94	$ 6·93	$ 6·96	$ 6·87	$ 6·87
Grand Totals	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·36	$ 13·86	$ 16·05	$ 19·19	$ 21·61	$ 22·99	$ 26·13	$ 21·60	$ 20·89	$ 21·19	$ 20·81	$ 21·11	$ 21·51

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·84	8·07	9·68	12·15	13·87	14·62	15·75	11·23	10·40	11·09	10·58	11·03	11·36
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·89	6·92	8·20	10·77	12·02	12·67	13·17	9·86	9·27	9·55	9·78	9·96	10·35
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·72	7·87	9·66	12·05	13·52	14·35	15·16	11·24	10·29	11·00	10·67	10·91	11·56
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·44	7·58	9·38	11·66	13·16	13·66	14·45	10·59	9·84	9·95	9·78	10·34	10·83
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·72	7·95	10·03	12·20	13·61	14·30	15·24	10·97	10·19	10·61	10·33	10·79	11·15
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	8·19	9·30	11·53	13·05	13·91	15·26	10·83	9·74	10·22	9·95	10·25	10·46
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	9·02	8·18	9·83	11·95	13·70	14·51	15·36	10·89	9·91	10·48	10·47	10·74	10·98
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·51	8·18	9·75	12·06	13·51	14·65	15·43	10·81	9·99	10·39	10·62	10·99	11·08
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·31	8·62	10·27	12·63	14·19	15·40	16·58	12·28	11·65	11·85	11·61	12·11	12·29

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices are named in all cases.

During September and October there was a fairly consistent downward tendency in wholesale prices, without much change in the cost of living. Prices and the cost of living continued upward in Belgium and France, and in the United States. The cost of living rose in various Italian cities in August, and in New Zealand in September.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number for October, on the base 1913 =100, was 154.8, a decline of 0.8 per cent from the September level. Food declined 0.9 per cent and non-food declined 0.7 per cent. There were notable declines in cereals and in cotton, and a rise in the group "other foods."

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) marked a further decline in prices in October, falling 1.8 per cent to 130.2, the lowest level recorded for two years. The materials index which showed a rise of 0.6 per cent in September reacted by 1.6 per cent in October. Food prices fell 2.3 per cent, after a decline of 3.8 for the previous month. The most notable declines were shown by vegetable and animal foods and sundries.

The *Economist* index number for November showed very little change in the general level of wholesale prices for November. The index number, on the base 1901-05=100, stood at 196.4. There was a substantial increase in prices of foodstuffs, but it was offset by a decline in textiles. Minerals also declined and there was a small increase in secondary foodstuffs.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913 =100, was at the end of October 2.3 per cent lower than a month before, being 155.1 as compared with 158.8 at the end of September. The new figure is the lowest recorded since the war. All the groups of food prices were lower, the index showing a fall of 3.6 per cent to 156.0. Industrial materials declined 1.4 per cent to 154.7. There were declines in cereals and in meat and fish, although eggs rose in price. In other food, sugar, butter, lard and potatoes were cheaper, while tea and cocoa were higher in price. There were various movements in metals; cotton fell sharply owing to prospects of a record American crop; jute rose sharply and wool moderately.

Austria

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1st half of 1914=1, was 17,948, 1.9 per cent lower than the previous month. Both foods and industrial materials declined, foods falling more sharply.

Belgium

Wholesale Prices.—The index number compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour, having as base prices in April, 1914 =100, rose in August 1.4 per cent to 567, which is the highest level reached since November, 1924, which was 569. The principal changes were advances in food products, tar and products, fertilizer, and resin products, and a decline in raw rubber.

Cost of Living.—The index number of cost of living for a working class family of the lowest category rose 1.6 per cent in September to 139.93. Food rose 2.1 per cent and sundries rose 2.8 per cent. The other elements showed slight changes.

Denmark

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number published in *Statistika Efterretninger,* having as base prices in 1913=100, declined 3.8 per cent in October to 179. There were declines in all groups except in fuel and cement, glass, etc., which remained unchanged.

Finland

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Board of Customs, on the base 1913= 100, showed that imports declined in price 1.3 per cent to 1,089 in September. Exports declined very slightly to 1,113.

Cost of Living.—The official index on the base July, 1914=100 declined 1.8 per cent. There were declines of 2.8 per cent in foods and of 2.9 per cent in fuel and lighting. The other groups showed no change.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of *Statistique Générale,* on the base July, 1914= 100, rose 3 per cent in October to 584. All foods declined 2 points to 480, vegetable foods rising while sugar, coffee and cocoa declined, and animal foods remained unchanged. Industrial materials rose in price 4.8 per cent to 674, minerals and metals rising 12.0 per

cent, textiles rising 2.7 per cent, and sundries rising 2.3 per cent.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office, showing the level of gold prices, on the base 1913=100, was 123.7 for the October average, a decline of 1.7 per cent from the September average. The latest weekly figure available, that for November 11, showed an additional decline to 119.9. During the month under review farm products declined 2.5 per cent, and industrial materials declined 0.4 per cent. Goods produced declined 2.3 per cent and goods imported rose 0.4 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of gold prices, on the base 1913-14=100, showed for the second month a slight decline in October to 143.5. The principal change was a fall of 1.7 per cent in foods. Heat and light fell slightly, sundries rose slightly and rent and clothing showed no change.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base respective months of 1913=100, declined 3 points in October to 154. Raw materials declined one point to 143. Semi-manufactured goods declined 4 points to 149, and completely manufactured goods declined 2 points to 163. The only notable changes in the groups were declines in vegetable foodstuffs and in feed and forage.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number compiled by the Board of Social Welfare for the beginning of October, on the base July, 1914=100, was 175, one point below the level three months earlier. Food, clothing and sundries were each down one point. Fuel and light declined five points and taxes rose 6 points.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13=1000, fell six points to 1801 in September. The principal variations were rises in the groups agricultural products, wood, hides, etc., and coal, and declines in general merchandise and crockery, building materials, and chemicals and manures.

RETAIL PRICES.—The index number of retail prices of food, on the base 1909-13=1000, was 1634 in September, an increase of 8 points over the August number. Groceries rose in price and dairy produce and meat declined.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was down 1.3 per cent in October to 157.6. Farm products declined over 3 per cent owing to falling prices of grain, cattle, hogs, lambs, poultry, cotton and cottonseed, peanuts and tobacco. There were lower prices for foods, building materials and chemicals and drugs. No change was shown for the groups of cloths and clothing and house furnishing goods, while higher averages prevailed for fuels, metals, and miscellaneous commodities.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $14.4054 on December 1, being 0.6 per cent above its previous level. Some very important advances and declines were registered. "Six groups advanced, provisions and miscellaneous products showing largest gains, whereas seven other groups of commodities went off, with the most easing noted in textiles, fruits and hides." There were upward movements in all grains except corn, in live animals, except beeves, and most animal products, except lard.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life for the cost of living in Massachusetts, having as base average retail prices in 1913=100, was 165.1 in October, 0.7 per cent above the index for the previous month. Food and clothing rose slightly and other elements of the budget showed no change.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914 =100, was 169.7 in October an increase of 0.3 per cent over the September level. Foods rose 1.9 per cent and fuel and light rose 1.2 per cent. The other groups showed no change.

The Canada Cement Company, Limited, is endeavouring to establish a No Accident record for 1925 at its plant at Port Colborne, Ontario, and thus qualify for a trophy to be awarded by the Portland Cement Association, over one hundred cement plants in Canada and the United States are competing for the trophy. The LABOUR GAZETTE was informed on December 11 that the Port Colborne plant, employing about 250 workmen, had at that date operated for 471 days, without a single time-loss accident.

FUEL SUPPLIES AND THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES

THE principal development in the anthracite coal situation during November was the proposal of the Governor of Pennsylvania for a settlement. After conferring with the president of the United Mine Workers and the chairman of the Anthracite Operators' Scale Committee the Governor requested both scale committees to meet him on the afternoon of Saturday, November 28.

The operators' representatives stated that they would be unable to attend that day and requested a meeting with the Governor to consider his proposals before meeting him with the miners' representatives. The miners' committee met the Governor and agreed to consider his proposals which it was stated had been approved by committees of business men in the anthracite region, the chief points being as follows: An agreement on wages and working conditions, to run for five years; no increase in the cost of coal to consumers beyond the prices decided on for 1925 before the strike; creation of a Board of Award and Investigation which within six months should decide whether or not the miners should receive a wage increase, voluntary assignment of part of wages by individual miners as a substitute for the check-off; equalization of wages on the basis of the 1923 settlement by the existing Board of Conciliation (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania).

The miners accepted the proposals of the Governor as a basis for the negotiations of an agreement, and were prepared to resume work when an agreement on that basis had been reached.

The proposals of the Governor had been mailed to the operators' committee on the day for which the joint meeting had been called, and on November 30 the operators met and declined to accept the proposals, stating various objections, the principal being that the board to determine any wage increase would have no power to consider any decrease, that the proposal as to prices would compel the operators to attempt to maintain prices of coal for five years in order to pay high wages, an agreement as to prices would be illegal, and that the proposals as to the check-off would be unsatisfactory. The letter to the Governor also stated that two weeks before the operators had made a proposition to the miners through an intermediary for a five-year contract; arbitration of all differences and immediate resumption of work pending negotiations for a new agreement, and for the reconsideration of the terms of the contract every six months, all points of differences to be arbitrated.

Early in December various bodies in the anthracite mining area formed committees and issued proposals for the termination of the strike, but nothing apparently resulted from their efforts.

In the areas in the United States where anthracite coal is the chief source of heat for dwellings much attention was given to the situation. The action of the Governors of the New England states in appointing a committee on fuel supply (reported in the Labour Gazette for November) was followed in New York and in New Jersey. In the City of New York demonstrations as to how to burn bituminous coal were given under the State Committee and the city appropriated $25,000 to extend the number of demonstration plants. These committees made surveys of supplies and reported that a large percentage of householders had during the summer laid in full supplies of coal and plans were made to meet emergencies that might arise among the remainder, especially the poor and the sick.

The operators of mines in West Virginia, producing smokeless bituminous coal, arranged to give information as to the use of that coal in New England and other areas and applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for lower freight rates on the railroads to those areas to make up for the falling off in shipments of anthracite coal. At hearings on this, representatives of the coal committees stated there was much suffering in some areas, that people were without fuel and a spell of severe weather would cause much pneumonia. Representatives of operators of bituminous coal mines in Pennsylvania stated that coal supplies were ample. The lower freight rates were granted for some areas and hearings were set for others.

The market for substitutes for anthracite coal was not so strong during November as during October when coke at the ovens more than doubled in price, rising from $3.50 per ton to $8.50-$9. By the middle of November the price was down to $6.50-$7, and at the end of the month to $5-$5.50. Reports as to steps to end the strike were said to have considerable influence. It was expected that with colder weather in December the demand for coke would become strong again. Large shipments of Scotch and Welsh anthracite coal to New York were reported.

In Canada, the importation of anthracite coal from Wales and from Scotland was re-

ported to be heavy, and early in December the Federal Minister of Mines reported that the Dominion Fuel Board, which is under his jurisdiction, had made a survey of conditions and found that very many householders had acted on the information given out by the Board early in the summer and had secured full supplies of anthracite coal or coke or other substitutes. The Board recommended that those not having a full supply should secure supplies of any substitute available in case of emergency, and stated that arrangements had been made to secure shipments of bituminous and lignite coal from Nova Scotia and Alberta respectively to Ontario and Quebec if any great scarcity developed.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Motorman's Negligence does not excuse Carelessness of Passenger on Street Railway

A passenger on a street railway went to the vestibule of the car, wishing to alight. The car had passed its regular stopping place, but as it was going very slowly on account of repairs to the pavement, the motorman slowed down further to allow the passenger off. Before the car stopped, however, the motorman contrary to his instructions opened the outside door of the vestibule, allowing the passenger to step off the car to the pavement. In doing so the passenger was thrown down, sustaining injuries. He sued for damages, claiming that the motorman had been negligent, or had wrongfully represented that it was safe to alight. The court held that although the motorman had violated rules in opening the exit door while the car was in motion, nevertheless it was not the motorman's act in so doing, but rather the passenger's own negligence in stepping off the car in an improper manner that was the cause of the accident. On appeal being taken against this decision, the Supreme Court of Alberta sustained the judgment of the lower court, and dismissed the appeal with costs, without written reasons.

(Alberta—Wills versus City of Edmonton).

Not all work done by Servant while in Service is for Benefit of Master

A miner while in the service of an employer staked and acquired two mining claims. The employer claimed a share in the value of these claims. The trial judge declared that the plaintiff was entitled to two-thirds of the proceeds of sale, basing his judgment on the principle that "the work done by a servant when in the employ of the master, at least of the character for which he is employed, is work done for the master." The employee contended, on the other hand, that the work of staking and acquiring the claims was not the work for which he was employed. On appeal being taken by the employee, the First Divisional Court found that the principle referred to was too broadly stated by the trial judge, and that the law does not imply that all work done by a servant of a character similar to that which he was employed to do is done for the master, unless the circumstances be such as to lead the Court to the conclusion that in so implying it is giving effect to the real intention of the parties as evidenced by the contract of employment, interpreted in the light of the circumstances.

The appeal was therefore allowed with costs.

(Ontario—Thwaites versus McKillop).

Mechanic's Lien not invalidated by claimant's Error in Procedure

A mechanic claimed a lien in respect of two different pieces of work done on two distinct properties both belonging to the same owner. The mortgagees alleged that the lien, though valid in other respects, could not be supported because section 18 of the act requires two separate affidavits in such a case. Section 18 reads as follows:—

"A claim for lien may include claims against any number of properties, and any number of persons claiming liens upon the same property may unite therein, but where more than one lien is included in one claim each lien shall be verified by affidavit as provided in section 17."

The contention of the mortgagees was upheld by the Assistant Master when the case was first heard, but on appeal the Second Divisional Court held that the lower court was in error in its interpretation of this section, which was intended to cover a case in which two or more claimants joined in one lien, separate affidavits by each claimant being required in such cases. In the present case the plaintiff had only one claim, the aggregate of two contract prices, and that claim was verified by one affidavit. But even if two affidavits were necessary, and if the claimant in the present case neglected to take separate affidavits for each claim, the lien should not be invalidated by reason of a slip on the

part of the claimant. This was in accordance with section 19 of the act, which provides that a "substantial compliance with section 18 and other sections shall be sufficient, "and no lien shall be invalidated by reason of failure to comply . . . unless the . . . mortgagee or other person is prejudiced thereby." The plaintiff's appeal was allowed.

(Ontario—Martello versus Barnet).

Provisions of Mechanics' Lien Act must be complied with

The owner of a farm had a silo erected as part of the barn, and structural work was done by the makers of the silo upon a prepared foundation. The farmer subsequently mortgaged his farm without informing the mortgage company that the makers of the silo had any right or interest in the silo. The mortgage company then applied for an injunction restraining the defendants (i.e. the makers of the silo) from removing the silo in default of payment for their work thereon, and for a declaration that the silo was part of the freehold in land mortgaged to the plaintiffs. The defendants contended that the part of the silo made by them remained a chattel, and therefore did not pass to the plaintiffs under their land mortgage. The court found that the case was not one of the sale of a chattel, but of work done and materials provided, and that it therefore came under the Mechanics and Wage-Earners' Lien Act rather than the Conditional Sales Act. In neither case however had the legal requirements been met, and a perpetual injunction was therefore granted.

(Ontario—Agricultural Development Board versus De Laval Company, Limited and Brown).

Refusal of Unions to Handle Non-Union Material

The Federal Court of Appeals at Chicago recently declined to enjoin members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of America from refusing to work on non-union stone. Members of the Stone Cutters' Association refused to handle any work started by the strike-breakers and the employers asked Federal Judge Anderson, of Indianapolis, to issue an injunction against them on the ground that they were interfering with interstate commerce. The court denied the plea.

In upholding this decision, the Court of Appeals said: "We are of opinion that under the facts appearing, appellees were within their rights in thus undertaking to induce members of their craft to refrain from further cutting of stone which had before been partly cut by non-union labour, notwithstanding such refusal might have tended in some degree to discourage builders from specifying appellants' stone and thus reduce the quantity of their product which would enter interstate commerce. The tendency in greater or less degree thereby to restrain interstate commerce may be conceded, but so long as it does not appear that appellees resorted or threatened to resort to unlawful acts or means to accomplish their lawful purpose there was no impropriety in Judge Anderson's refusal to grant a temporary injunction, and his order denying same is accordingly affirmed."

Injunction against the United Mine Workers of America in Non-union Coal Fields

The United States District Court rendered a decision on October 29, in regard to charges brought by certain coal companies against the United Mine Workers of America of conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce in non-union coal fields in Southern West Virginia. Temporary injunctions had been granted by lower courts in twenty cases dating from 1920 to 1922 restraining the Union from committing acts of interference with the mines of the several plaintiffs. These twenty cases were later, by agreement between the parties, consolidated for the purposes of trial.

The District Court, in its judgment, found that the Union had "unlawfully combined and conspired amongst themselves to monopolize and control all labour in the United States and on the American Continent engaged in the work of mining and producing coal and by that means to control and unreasonably restrict the production, shipment and sale of coal in interstate commerce;" and that the Union was "engaged in an unlawful combination and conspiracy with the operators producing bituminous coal in the so-called Central Competitive Field, embracing western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to restrain and restrict unreasonably the interstate trade and commerce in coal of the coal operators of West Virginia, including the plaintiffs in these suits, by limiting and controlling the production and sale of the coal of said plaintiffs, and the operation of their mines, in competition with the coal produced at the mines of the operators of said central competitive field."

The judgment found further "that the defendants are endeavouring to coerce, force and compel the plaintiff herein to enter into closed-shop agreements, for the operation of their mines, with said organization, which agreements establish a basis wage scale which all operators of bituminous coal who enter

into wage agreements with said organization must adopt and adhere to, regardless of natural and working conditions, or the differences in cost of mining; and are attempting unlawfully to coerce, force and compel said plaintiffs to agree to a 'check-off' provision being inserted in such agreements."

The Court subsequently granted an injunction in each of the cases covered by the judgment, permanently enjoining the Union from interfering with the employees of the plaintiffs or with men seeking employment at their mines; from trespassing upon the properties of the plaintiffs or inciting the employees to break their contract with the employers; and from aiding any person to occupy or hold, without right, any houses or other property of the mining companies.

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